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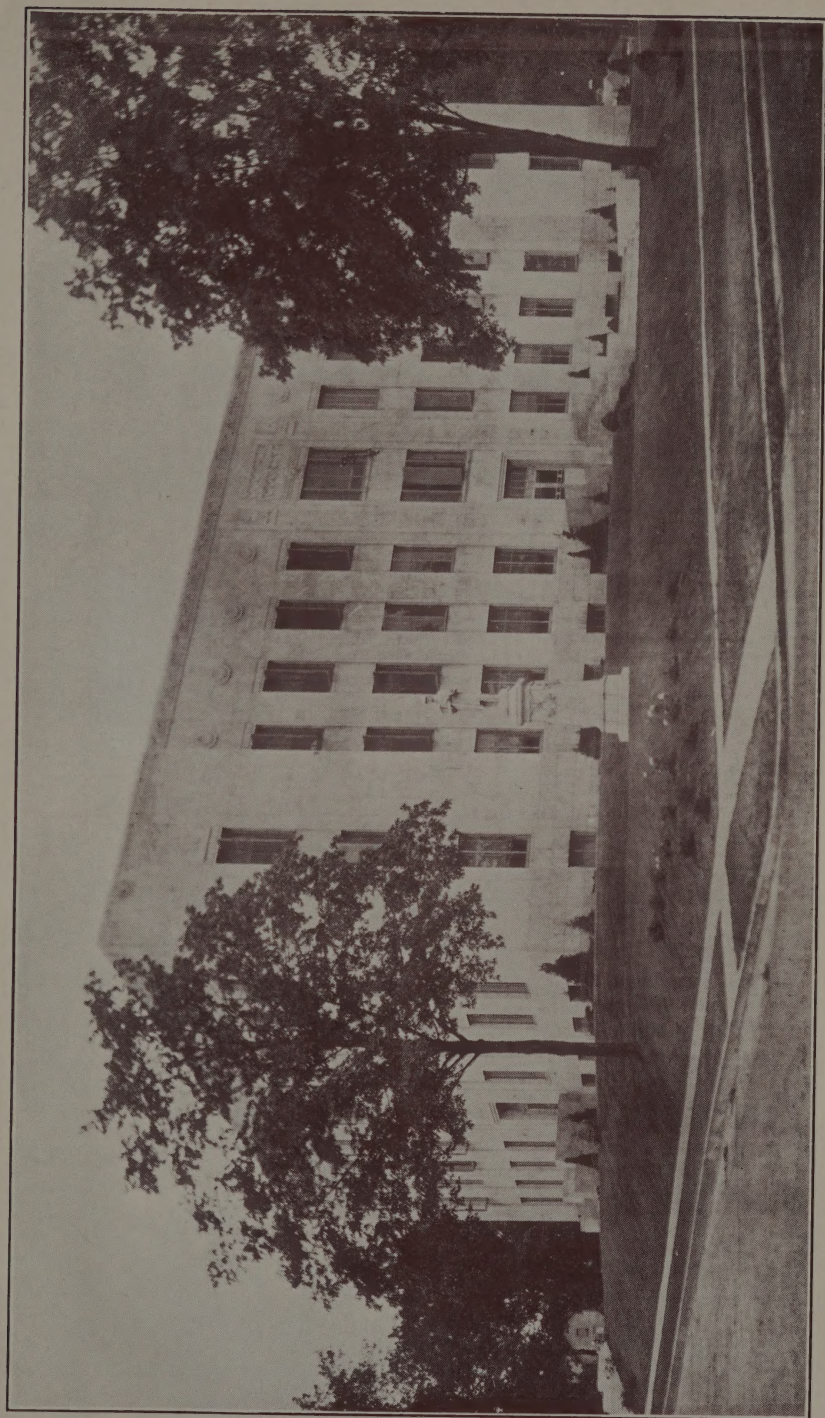
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Goodhue County Court House

A History of Goodhue County Minnesota



By
C. A. RASMUSSEN
1935

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"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills, a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can take them as a breath has made;
But a bold husbandry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

To the Residents of Goodhue County,
Past and Present, this volume
is affectionately dedicated.

Adown the years, now hid in dust,
There dwells a scene, though touched with rust,
That seems a dream,—a mystery,
And yet it all is history.

Ah, who of those who saw this land,
Ere touched by civilizing hand,
Does not recall with pleasure great,
That now almost forgotten state?

How bright the sun shone o'er the hills,
How sparkling and how sweet the rills,
That from a thousand springs did flow,
Whose places now no one shall know.

The river and the winding trail,
The purple hill and silent vale,
The deep blue sky that o'er them bent,
The distant cliff that echoes sent.

All hold their place in Mem'ry dear,
And come with greetings year by year,
Their old acquaintance to renew,
And dearer grow with each review.—S. S. Lewis.

FOREWORD.

In presenting this History of Goodhue county the author has made no attempt at elegant diction or high sounding phrases. Rather has the aim been to present in a concise manner and with reasonable accuracy, a record of the outstanding events which have transpired in this area from the time of the first settlements up to the present day.

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Few sections present as rich a field for historical research as does Goodhue county. Visited by the early explorers in the northwest in their first ventures into this vast area, peopled when the very earliest settlements were made here, one finds such a wealth of material to select from that the problem is not so much to obtain data as it is to sort out those details which are most worthy of preservation. And in this endeavor the author has made every effort to be impartial and fair, treating all sections alike, both as regards events which have transpired therein and the people there residing.

Goodhue county at all times has been peculiarly fortunate in the class of people who have made their homes here. Pioneers nowhere were more sturdy, and vigorous, nor possessed a larger vision than the first settlers here. And the same can with truth be stated of their successors. While we may in many ways honestly differ as to the methods employed and the results obtained we must concede that as a whole nowhere can we find a population with nobler aims, better intentions and cleaner purposes than those who have here made their abiding place.

History, as generally presented, is in the main an account of wars and contentions by which the mastery of peoples has been accomplished. Too often it provides little or no information relative to the material or spiritual progress or the social conditions of the people themselves. We are still only a short distance from the era when might made right, if we have emerged from it at all. The pleadings and admonitions of the lowly Nazarene, uttered nearly two thousand years ago, have not yet taken root very deeply.

And yet, after all, it is the accomplishments of peace time which have really marked the progress of all nations and communities. To him who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before, to those sturdy pioneers who laid the founda-

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tions on which the present is builded, must be accorded, if we would be fair and just, whatever distinction is to be meted out for the advancement which has been made.

Again, history establishes some sense of continuity which could not otherwise be obtained. It proves beyond all question that we are an intermediate link between those who have gone before and those who will come after us. The subject may have few charms for those whose vision is continually centered on the future. Yet the incalculable value of knowledge of the past cannot be successfully questioned. We have no lamp to guide us except the lamp of experience, and the more complete our knowledge of events which have transpired, the better are we equipped to meet the problems of the future, to guide our course wisely and intelligently.

Again our debt to those who have gone before—and there is a real debt if we have any spirit of gratitude in our hearts—to those who have laid the foundations of what we today enjoy, we can repay in no better way than by keeping green the memory of their accomplishments so that he who runs may read and know what is due his ancestors. And this tribute of gratitude and affection we should render not only for their sakes but for our own as well, in order that it may inspire us to greater efforts so that the torch they held so high may be carried on to even greater accomplishments.

The indebtedness of the author for assistance and counsel in preparing this History covers a field so large that individual mention is impossible. The files of the county newspapers available have been consulted and the present day editors have given invaluable assistance. Scores of old residents have been interviewed and a very large number of old documents consulted, including the original records of the towns where available.

In closing, the author desires to make due acknowledgement to those progressive men and women who have by their financial support, made possible the publication of this volume.

Christian A. Rasmussen.

December 16, 1935.

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The County, Its Geology and Plant Life

GOODHUE COUNTY.

The County of Goodhue has a land area of 784.89 square miles, or 489,329.56 acres, the water area being only 20.21 square miles, or 12,936.06 acres. For seventy-five years it has ranked as one of the leading agricultural counties of the state.

The county lies along the west side of the Mississippi river for a distance of about thirty miles, which includes one half the southwest border of Lake Pepin, and extends from Wabasha county on the south, to Dakota county on the north. It is bounded on the east and south by the Mississippi river, Wabasha, Olmsted and Dodge counties; on the west by Rice county and a portion of Dakota; on the north, by Dakota county and the Mississippi river.

The surface is chiefly rolling prairie, but is divided by streams and lowlands which furnish excellent drainage and an abundance of pure water. The surface waters all reach the Mississippi river in an easterly or northeasterly course, descending from the height of 1,250 feet above sea level in Kenyon to 665 feet in Lake Pepin. They gradually pass from a heavily drifted country to one of little or no foreign drift; although still within the region where they join the Mississippi river, the bedded rocks are buried under a very copious loam, and the valley itself is bordered by terraces that are composed of northern gravel. The chief of these tributary streams are the Cannon river with its southern arm, the Little Cannon; Prairie creek; the north and middle branches of the Zumbro; Belle creek, another branch of the Cannon running northward from near the center of the county. Spring creek, Hay creek, Bullard's creek and Wells creek, although not large streams, are important agents in defining the topography of the county, and have subterranean sources of supply which, under ordinary conditions, keep them at nearly uniform stage throughout the year and in the days of the early settlement afforded valuable water power for flour mills. Besides these streams, Vermillion river, after draining a large part of Dakota county, to the west, separates Prairie Island, which forms parts of the townships Burnside and Welch, from the main land. The only lakes in the county are on Prairie Island.

The high prairies in the central and southwestern part of

the county present a strong contrast with the hilly tracts in the northern and eastern portions. The former are broad and undulating, the latter are broken by frequent and abrupt hills which rise with some sheltering timber from 200 to 500 feet above the adjoining valley. The transition between these extremes is usually gradual.

The highest recorded elevation in the county is on section 23, in Kenyon township, being 1,250 feet above sea level, but large areas of several other townships, notably Cherry Grove, Roscoe, Holden, Wanamingo, Leon, and Belle Creek, would, no doubt, if subjected to careful measurement, prove to have an equal elevation.

The soil is based on a clayey subsoil in all places except on the terrace plains that skirt the main streams. This clay is generally fine and loamy but in the high prairies of the western towns, it is mingled with some pebbles. But however frequent the stones on the surface or in the immediate sub-soil, the real soil, which sustains the annual crops of the farmers, is invariably of a fine grain and usually of a black color with a thickness from a few inches to several feet. The stones in the sub-soil, which appear in the western part of the county, gradually disappear towards the east, and are wholly wanting in the extreme eastern part of the county. The subsoil clay, which, in the western towns seems to be a true till at no great depth, passes through an intermediate, pebbly stage in the central part of the county, and is gradually replaced by the clay which is known as the loess-loam. This fine, yellowish loam, which sometimes is a compact clay, constitutes the subsoil in the rolling towns of the eastern tiers.

The beauties of nature as presented within the borders of this county are not appreciated by our own people as they ought to be. As one has truly said if we were compelled to travel a thousand miles to behold these views "we would rave over them." Nature has been most lavish here and in the abundance of her gifts what is really most enchanting becomes common place to the majority of us.

Follow the trail of the French voyageurs as they wended their way up Lake Pepin and into the Mississippi valley above. Continue up the river to Prairie Island and beyond and you behold scenery as magnificent as can be found anywhere in the world. There may be scenes more massive but for a quiet

harmonious combination of hill and dale, water and land, blended in one superb whole, you can nowhere find its superior. Pyramids of rocks at the summit of bold bluffs, amazing precipices and palisades, tree covered hillsides, interspersed with verdant plains, fruitful meadows, beauteous islands, greet you on every hand. The pen of the poet, the brush of the artist can do no real justice to the enchanting scenes here designed by the Master Artist and released from nature's storehouse for the benefit and delight of mankind.

Follow the Cannon valley as far as the county line with a trip up Belle creek to the Vasa picnic grounds. Behold the beauties at and near the hamlet Welch. Traverse the valleys of the Zumbro and the Little Cannon. Travel the road leading from Highway 61 to Eggleston and some of the less beaten paths in Hay creek and Florence. Go up Hay creek to the old village and Wells creek to near its source. Then view the landscapes afforded from the uplands in the heart of the county.

On every hand the view is awe inspiring, filling one with a new sense of the unbounded generosity of the Almighty to us who have been favored to make our abiding place in a veritable garden of Eden.

The county was named in honor of James M. Goodhue, the pioneer editor of Minnesota, who established The Minnesota Pioneer in 1849, and continued its publication until his death in 1852. He was an outstanding journalist of his day.

The population of the county in the census of 1930, the last figures available, was 31,317, a gain of 518 in ten years. During the previous decade, from 1910 to 1920, there had been a loss of 838.

	Pop. 1930	Vote Cast, 1934
Belle Creek	669	259
Belvidere	786	213
Burnside	590	218
Cannon Falls Township	728	295
Cannon Falls Village	1,358	725
Central Point	168	60
Cherry Grove	736	254
Dennison Village	253	106
Featherstone	684	241

	Pop. 1930	Vote Cast, 1934
Florence	758	335
Goodhue Township	681	212
Goodhue Village	467	219
Hay Creek	656	243
Holden	741	297
Kenyon Township	646	236
Kenyon Village	1,382	703
Leon	872	371
Minneola	879	307
Pine Island Township	691	208
Pine Island Village	959	422
Roscoe	845	301
Stanton	510	200
Vasa	774	421
Wacouta	104	44
Wanamingo Township	717	345
Wanamingo Village	471	230
Warsaw	803	288
Welch	652	257
Zumbrota Township	701	245
Zumbrota Village	1,349	702
Red Wing	9,628	4,719
Red Wing Training School	402	
	<hr/> 31,217	<hr/> 13,675

Of the county's population in 1930, 15,880 resided in Red Wing, Cannon Falls and villages, and 15,437 in the rural districts, an almost equal division.

The assessed valuation of the county in 1854 was \$65,305. In 1934 it amounted to \$20,694,109. The tax levied the first named year amounted to \$554.09. For the year 1934, the total is \$889,907.

The fixed assets of the county show a total of \$2,623,650.95, apportioned as follows:

Lands	\$ 36,426.00
Buildings	350,861.00
Furniture	61,848.95
Roads and bridges	2,174,515.00

A new court house was built in 1931 at a cost of \$300,000, without a bond issue, the entire cost having been covered by the creation of a sinking fund started five years previously. This was an outstanding achievement in the annals of public building construction and created attention throughout the land. The county has no bonded indebtedness.

The area in which Goodhue county is included was under the dominion of France from the time Nicholas Perrott proclaimed it a portion of the French dominion in 1688, until 1763, when France secretly ceded it to Spain. In 1800, Spain restored the territory to France and in 1803, Napoleon sold it to the United States, and it became a portion of Louisiana. After 1812, the Goodhue county area was in Missouri territory; and after 1819, under the jurisdiction of Michigan. When Wisconsin was organized in 1836, it became a portion of that territory. Two years later it was transferred to Iowa, and was under the jurisdiction of Clayton county in that state. In 1849 it became a part of Minnesota territory. In its earliest days in this territory it was a part of Wabasha county.



THE GEOLOGY OF GOODHUE COUNTY.

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The geology of Goodhue county embraces the study and explanation of all physical features and structures in the county; their origin, contents and the history of the stages through which they have passed. Among these features are the various strata of rocks, with their fossils, all landscape features such as hills, valleys, rivers, plains or prairies, gravel terraces, boulders and clay pits. All these things, together with the processes which brought them about, are geological facts, and constitute the record or story book wherein is written the geological narrative of the county. Their history tells us why today our terrestrial home is as it is.

The story is a long one. A correct reading of it requires patience, keen powers of observation, wide knowledge and sound judgment. The more correct the reading, the truer the picture will be. We can review only some of the outstanding facts.

Comparison must at times be made with what happened in other parts of the world, because during the long periods when Goodhue county was above sea level, about the only records left by such gaps are the effects of erosion, while fossil bearing rocks, which are particularly valuable in determining the chronological order of events, are absent.

In tracing the order of events backward, geology finally lands in the realms of astronomy and cosmogony. These sciences attempt to explain the origin, not only of our earth and solar system, but of the whole universe as well.

Let us take a kaleidoscopic view of the country's geological history. Our instrument is not perfect and at times does not show things as clearly as desired; but future progress will show up the dimmer things better. As we begin to turn the kaleidoscope, all is void and blank. Then countless films of luminous gas are seen forming great disks or globular masses that speckle the whole universe. One of these not only fills but spreads beyond the space occupied by our solar system. It is cooling off and contracts. The particles which are to constitute Goodhue county are swirling around in this great fire mist, but at this stage things are not very clear. To one man it looks as though the whole mass begins to rotate, cool off, contract, rotate faster. Continued cooling, shrinkage, and increased speed of rotation throw off successive masses that, by repetition of the same process, fling off other masses that ultimately result in satellites circling around their parent planets. Our earth is one of these planets and has one satellite, the moon. To others it looks as though some heavenly mass is passing so close to our nebula that its power of attraction draws out long, cigar shaped arms from the main mass of our nebula much the way the moon pulls up the earth's tides, only on an immensely larger scale. After the disturbing mass has passed, the long gaseous extensions form knots that ultimately condense and form the planets with their satellites. Asteroids, comets, shooting stars, meteors, and zodiacal dust are only the wreck of the catastrophe. Where the matter came from the kaleidoscope does not reveal. How long ago these events took place is a matter of speculation. Some estimate it at two billion years and the sun's total age at eight trillion.

This glimpse at the beginning of things displays the materials of Goodhue county rambling around for untold ages in

infinite space, but now we see them settling down on earth. Another turn of the kaleidoscope brings into view scenes nearer home both in time and space. Another chapter begins about five hundred million years ago, wherein we read where the enormous quantities of materials laid down in our county came from. We see a primeval sea covering all the earth. No land is in sight. However, a solid crust is forming underneath the water all around the globe. Slowly a V-shaped piece bulges up. It is the nucleus of the North American continent. Most of it lies in Canada, but a spur extends into northeastern Minnesota. Its rocks are the oldest known and are called Archaean (Greek for beginning). During the next 250 to 300 million years, parts of Minnesota witness repeated volcanic activities on a large scale. Upheavals, plutonic intrusions, shearing, folding, the arching of rocks, and the outpourings of lava streams that cover thousands of square miles of surface to the depth of thousands of feet, alternating with long periods of erosion, are the order of the day. At times, volcanoes dominate and scatter cinders and ashes far and wide. More than once we see mountain ranges rise and slowly disappear. For, as soon as the primeval land appeared, the sea declared war on the land and strove to regain its old domains. The winds, torrential rains, the acids present, higher temperatures and the absence of vegetation all join forces and attack the infant land, erode it, carry it down to the immense ocean, which, with its powerful waves, huge tides, and strong currents, scatter the remains of the broken down mountains far and wide. Time and again the land rises or sinks and the sea recedes or encroaches on the land. In this way the Archaean and the Proterozoic eras with their vulcanism and erosion pass by.

While these formations are not exposed in Goodhue county, nevertheless, if all the sedimentary deposits could be scraped away, the very earliest kinds of rocks, the Archaean, with possibly some of the above mentioned features, would be brought to light. The Archaean rocks constitute the foundation or basement which support all later formations. Very likely they are igneous rocks similar to those exposed in the Minnesota river valley above Mankato, at Duluth, and Taylor's Falls, and along the shores of Lake Superior. One of the best places to see them is in the Bear Passage region of Rainy Lake, where the whole country is composed of typical Archaean rocks. Tilted schists, (Coutchiching, oldest known sedimentary rocks), Kee-

watin greenstone intrusives, immense Algoman granitic intrusions, innumerable quartz veins and Keewatin dikes, show to special advantage. Everything bears witness to the immeasurable eons that have elapsed since the continent was born. It takes a long, long time to wear down mountain systems of such hard rocks, to peneplains. In those times a day was as a thousand years. These eras probably consumed more time than all the subsequent periods put together.

Meanwhile, Goodhue county is under water. And now the Palaeozoic era begins. Nearby volcanic activity ceases. During the next 60 million years or more we see momentous happenings in Goodhue county. Innumerable swarms of lower animal forms are visible. We failed to detect just when or how life appeared. In preceding ages it did seem as though at times low forms of algae and other tiny creatures were present and that their decay produced graphite or limestone, but in only a few instances was it possible to say: "Life existed in Archaeozoic times." Now, however, life is abundant.

Another important occurrence is the numerous encroachments and recessions of the sea which cut the map of America into curious shapes and figures. In one of the onslaughts America is almost drowned. Rivers bring loads of eroded land to the sea whose heaviest waves spread the materials over miles of sea bottom from New York to the Rockies. The materials are pulled and sorted by undertow and spread also over the Archaean rocks that underlie Goodhue county. When the water is shallow, sand is deposited; when deeper, lime. Due to cohesion, superincumbent pressure, and infiltration of cements, the strata are hardened into sandstones, shales and limestone. Thus the sea, like a master mason, lays down successively the red shales, and Hinckley sand stones (2,250 feet), the Dresbach formation (200 feet), the Franconia sandstone (100 feet). These are revealed by artesian well borings. The next higher and the oldest exposed layer of the Cambrian system, is the St. Lawrence formation. It forms the pedestal on which Barn Bluff stands. It contains fossil trilobites, mollusks and other forms of ancient life. Still higher lies the Jordan sandstone (200 feet), latest of the Cambrian formations, easily eroded. The next course above this is the lowest and oldest Ordovician formation, the Oneota or Lower Magnesian dolomite (200 feet) which forms the cornice of Barn Bluff. Along Cannon valley it

merges into the next higher lying stratum, the Shakopee. The New Richmond seems to be omitted.

The absence of tilting, dikes and plutonic metamorphism shows that these rocks never were disturbed by volcanic activity. The presence of only marine fossils proves the marine origin of the deposits. The alternation of sand and limestone is due to the successive fluctuations mentioned above. Sand means shallow water; lime, deeper. The thickness and vast extent of the strata are proofs both of the enormous amount of land which was eroded as well as of the past lapses of time while sedimentation on a grand scale took place, in comparatively warm and shallow waters that swarmed with tropical marine life, but life of a very ancient type, not found at present in tropical seas. This was a period when shell bearing animals, especially crinoids, corals, trilobites and other forms were very abundant. Their shells, when pulverized, formed lime; when encased, fossils. The culmination of marine crustacea are the trilobites. The first trace of insects and fishes occurs. As it is a generally accepted proposition that limestones deposited by marine agency were produced by the calcareous remains of animals having the power to abstract lime from sea water, it is clear that the combined contribution of animal life to the rocks of our county is great. Generation after generation was piled up on the tombs of its predecessors. Therefore our rocks are of special interest because they introduce to us many of the earliest known fauna.

The next higher formation is the Shakopee, a dolomitic limestone coming to view along the Cannon valley. At Cannon Falls is an exposure of 80 feet.

And now, would you believe it? It looks as though Goodhue county is raised above water and transformed into a desert worse than the Sahara. Immense heaps of sand are drifting back and forth being blown about by the winds. Examine some of the St. Peter sandstone grains under a good microscope and you will see that they are broken, more or less rounded and polished fragments of quartz just like those smoothened by winds in deserts. You can find such sand at White Rock, Lake Byllesby and in the ledges along Prairie creek, along the upper reaches of Belle Creek and in the mesas or flat topped hills that lie in the old valley between Stanton and Dennison. The sandstone is singularly pure, white and

easily eroded. Cliff exposures can be recognized at a considerable distance. If the county was above sea level, it was submerged rather suddenly later on. The sea rewashed the sands, laid down a few fossils in the upper layer and then placed the next succeeding layer over it. The St. Peter is only partly hardened into rock. Its grains are derived from the broken down quartz bearing rocks, mountains and vast areas of land previously mentioned. A long period of time was needed to accomplish the work. In thickness the St. Peter varies from 100 to 200 feet. It then covered a much larger area than now, owing to the ease with which it is eroded.

The next course is a limestone, the Trenton or Platteville, now exposed at the old Wanamingo quarries. It caps the bluffs at Cannon Falls, the Stanton mesas, (here 900 feet above sea level) and the hills along Prairie creek and other streams. During its deposition conditions favored marine life. Mummies of countless creatures abound in the rock. Perhaps the most highly developed and most remarkable forms are the Orthoceratites, mollusks with a straight and many chambered shell. They were powerful animals. The largest found by the writer measured 13 feet. Yet the specimen was incomplete. Only a powerful animal could carry such a mass.

Now follows a long period with muddy seas wherein are laid down muds that formed the Decorah, Galena and Maquoketa shales. The latter underlies the extreme southwest corner of the county. The Galena extends from there northward to Dennison and beyond; eastward over all the higher areas between water courses to Pine Island, to the neighborhood of Goodhue and Cannon Falls. The Decorah is sparsely represented and overlies the Platteville.

As the later Palaeozoic times pass by, Goodhue county rises above the sea. As soon as it peeps out of the water the elements pounce upon it and for millions of years, with little interruption gnaw and file away at it down to the present day. Hence all this time is almost a blank. Instead of laying down rocks with fossils, running water begins to carve valleys into the surface. The Mississippi is in the making, but we cannot tell whether it flows north or south. The age of fishes comes and goes. Its ocean covers only a small part of southern Minnesota. The carboniferous times deposit beds thousands of feet thick with coal. The Triassic and Jurassic with their am-

phibians and reptiles, some larger than elephants, and others 65 feet long, with but scarcely more than a thimble full of brains, also pass by. Possibly some of these animals rambled around in this vicinity, but escaped being fossilized, as the county was above water. But now the sea invades for the last time. During a comparatively short time the Cretaceous sea covers a large part of Minnesota and lays down the blue clay in Goodhue. With the recession of the sea, erosion starts again. The bed of the Mississippi is now over 200 feet below the present level.

Another strange thing happens. Incredibly large masses of snow are piled up in Labrador and in the vicinity of Hudson Bay. For some reason the accumulations of snow became so amazingly deep that the weather man of those days goes around with a "mile stick" to measure the depth of snow and ice. But the stick is too short. A two-mile stick is none too long. We fail to make out just how deep the mass really is. By their own weight the snows are turned into plastic ice which begins to creep outward a few feet each year, until a solid ice field covers most of Canada and all of Minnesota. As it advances, forests are razed, animals migrate southward, hills are overturned or lowered, all obstacles are overridden. Thousands of enormous holes are gouged out of the solid rocks up north. Finally Goodhue county is the home of a glacier or huge ice-field. Omitting the Nebraska, the first glacier to arrive is the Kansan, or old gray. Valleys like the upper Zumbro are widened. The Little Cannon is covered. Some places are deepened. Many hills have their caps torn off and are lowered. As the glacier recedes, it leaves all over the county loads of gravel, sand and soil, with a scattering of lost rocks or foreigners, ripped off in regions farther north. The bed of the Mississippi is filled up over 200 feet.

During the inter-glacial period which follows, winds blow in large quantities of fine soil or dust from somewhere. The new grass and forests which have taken possession of the land catch it, and thus rolling hills or bands of deep loess, miles in length, are developed over by far the larger part of the county. After a period of time, so long that the former lakes have disappeared, another shift of climate brings a second terrible invasion from the north. This time it is the Illinoian, or old red drift. Its limits in Goodhue county are marked by the morain

it formed between Hampton, in Dakota county, and the brink of Cannon valley near Welch and thence to Eggleston. In section 2 in Welch, it left some kames also, hills of cobblestones, sand and gravel. From this halting place so much outwash flowed toward Cannon Falls that Chub creek, which formerly emptied into the Cannon in the neighborhood of Trout brook, was buried. Thus the county lost a creek.

The most recent ice sheet, the Wisconsin, or young gray, barely missed the southwest corner of the county. Huge elephant-like mammoths, scurrying confusedly in front of the advancing ice, are unable to bear the strain and perish. Their skeletons are buried in gravel beds where men find them today. When this glacier advanced far enough to cover the Minnesota valley between Mankato and St. Paul, the waters from the upper Minnesota region were blocked and formed a large lake reaching from Mankato to Faribault, now marked by a chain of lakes. Before this the Cannon river headed at Northfield and emptied into the Straight river near Cannon lake, then flowed northwest into the Minnesota. But now the lake discharges its water into the Cannon, thus causing it to flow "up stream" and join the Little Cannon at Cannon Falls. This little stream had been all the Cannon there was up to then. During Tertiary and later times, it formed the canyon between Cannon Falls and Cannon Junction. Now the county gained an enormous flood of water from Rice, Dakota, Scott, Le Sueur and Blue Earth counties pouring through the gorge filling the whole valley to the height of the highest terraces that flank the river. The present terraces are mere remnants of the former bed. When the glacier retreated far enough to permit the waters of Lake Agassiz, which then covered much of the northern part of the state, to flow along the Minnesota, the supply of fresh glacial material ceased and Cannon river was busy cleaning out the valley. Similarly, when Lake Agassiz waters began to drain towards Hudson Bay, the Mississippi began to lower its own bed. Prairie creek built an outwash plain or apron with the material coming from the Cannon City area.

When the Cannon built up the 80 foot high terrace at Cannon Junction, it blocked the former outlet of Spring creek which then found a new outlet into Hay creek. The water in the Mississippi was so high that Hay creek flowed into Wells creek, while the Mississippi flowed on the east side of Barn bluff and Point No Point. Thus, you see, Goodhue county con-

sisted at this time almost wholly of islands. The Zumbro contributed its share. In times of floods the region resembled a sea.

The ice invasions occupied about 400,000 years. The last retreat took place, according to estimates, 10,000 to 50,000 years ago, a long time according to our calendar, but only the one ten thousandth part of all time since the Archaeozoic era began. Our time may be a little out of kilter, but in geology a few million years more or less do not cut much of a figure.

Barn bluff is a splendid monument of all the ages. Its northern side is much younger than the southern, due to later river erosion. The bluff is an almost vertical section of a large part of the Cambrian and Ordovician rocks.

Suddenly we see men moving about, making canoes, going fishing and hunting, building mounds, and making war on each other. Unfortunately our kaleidoscope fails to reveal just who they are, or just when and whence they came. Now the white man comes in ever greater numbers. He is the greatest geological factor that the mammals have thus far introduced. He cuts down the forest, drains the lowlands, plows the land, destroys wild life (some of it already extinct). With the woods many lakes disappear, springs dry up, rivers languish, grow feeble, and cannot carry the heavy loads dumped into them. So their channels are glutted and some of them are turned into immense cess pools. The dams which are being constructed accelerate deposition. The winds of heaven carry away tons of the best soil. From the mist across the ages a voice is calling: "Conserve your wild flowers, fish and fowl, forests, soil and water, lest your fair heritage become a desert."

As for economic benefits resulting from the geological formations, they are so well known that the mere mention of sand, gravel, clay, forests, suggests a few of the many industrial activities dependent upon our heritage from the geologic ages.

You need not travel to Asia or the polar regions to make interesting explorations. Right where you live are wonders sufficient to tax the best of intellects.

THE PLANT LIFE OF GOODHUE COUNTY

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The general aspect of the vegetation of Minnesota is greatly different from what it was before the advent of white man within our borders. The taking possession of the land for agricultural purposes, especially throughout the southern three-fourths of the state has profoundly modified the original picture, and in the northern sections, lumbering and burning have been equally effective in changing the original vegetation cover. Throughout the agricultural areas the destruction of the native vegetation has been more complete in the grassland or prairie sections than in the rugged and forested portions, but even in the latter, much of the original plant life has been wiped out over the tillable land. One would expect that in the hilly southeastern part of the state the original flora would persist unchanged in places impossible of cultivation, but throughout the area continuous pasturing has caused many of the native species to become extremely rare or to disappear entirely.

If a plant census of Minnesota were to be taken, it would reveal a tremendous loss in the native population and a startling invasion and replacement by foreign elements in the form of cultivated plants and an appalling number of obnoxious introduced weeds.

Fortunately, plant studies were undertaken in Minnesota early enough to give us reliable information as to the main composition of the original flora and fairly adequate records of these studies have been preserved. The leaders in this pioneer work were I. A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, who published a Catalogue of the Plants of Minnesota in 1875. This was followed by the work of N. H. Winchell, State Geologist, and Warren Upham, Chief Assistant on the Geological and Natural History Survey.

The latter's Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota, pub-

lished in 1884, still remains the only complete list of the ferns and flowering plants of the state published to date.*

The contributions of these early workers were supplemented by the labors of a number of contemporary amateur botanists in different parts of the state, and they have been further augmented by subsequent studies and surveys. Goodhue county enjoys the distinction of having furnished two of the outstanding students of Minnesota plant life in the persons of Dr. J. H. Sandberg and Dr. N. L. T. Nelson, and the state owes a debt of gratitude to their labors. Both these men in their study of the local flora recognized the importance of plant collections for the verification of their reports and for the purpose of permanent record. As a consequence, there are extant almost complete sets of the specimens they gathered, and duplicates of most of these are deposited in the herbarium of the University of Minnesota. The value of such collections for all subsequent studies on the plant life of Minnesota as a whole is apparent, especially in view of the profound changes which have occurred incident to ever-increasing agricultural and industrial activities.

It is beyond the scope of this article either to classify or to enumerate all the native plant species that are known to occur or to have occurred in Goodhue County. Furthermore, a mere listing of species on a basis of family relations only, would give no notion of the orderliness and system the plants have attained in adjusting themselves to the topography and climate of the region. It seems, therefore, best to present a picture of the plant communities and associations as determined by the main climatic, topographic, and edaphic factors and in as simple and non-technical language as is consistent with accuracy. Accordingly, little or no attempt will be made to conform with the terminology or to adhere to the technique of the professional ecologist.

Goodhue county is situated in the part of Minnesota falling within the boundaries of the Alleghenian life zone. It should, therefore, be dominated by the Alleghenian flora, and so far

*A check list was compiled many years later by W. A. Wheeler, Instructor in the Department of Botany, University of Minnesota, but it exists only in typewritten form. It is on file in the Herbarium of the University.

as the eastern and northern parts of the county are concerned, this is the case. Characteristic of the Alleghenian flora are typical hardwood species such as Black Walnut, Hickory, Black Oak, Scarlet Oak, Butternut, etc., together with such well known wild flowers as Blood Root, Dutchman's Breeches, Wake Robin, Woodland Phlox, Spring Beauty, Adders Tongue, Lily, and a host of others.

As a matter of fact, however, the greater part of upland Goodhue was treeless and covered with a prairie vegetation, which in many places extended almost to the crest of the Mississippi hills. It is easy to understand why the steep south or west facing hills should harbor prairie plants. These slopes have such a thin layer of soil that very little moisture is retained, and they are moreover subjected to such intense heat that tree seedlings are unable to survive through the dry autumn season. Except for patches of Juniper, isolated small trees of Red Cedar, and occasional sumac in the draws, they are largely destitute of woody growth.

To account for the prairie nature of the more or less level and rolling upland throughout most of the expanse of the county is a much more difficult problem. Over most of the area, the soil is sufficiently deep and of a nature capable of retaining sufficient moisture for the development and maintenance of a forest. The rainfall is adequate throughout. The problem is further complicated by the fact that in some of the western townships, particularly Holden and Leon, there were considerable areas of upland forest. In the northern part of the latter, there are still respectable patches. One explanation that has been given for the northward penetration of the prairie east of the Big Woods is that Indian tribes persistently set fires to force the forest back and extend the grassland for pasturage for the buffalo. Such a practice would be a powerful factor in holding the forest from invading the open country, and if carried on indefinitely could account for its not taking possession of an otherwise suitable area. Another possibility is that in the treeless parts of the upland, there are certain conditions of the soil that are adverse to the growth of forest trees, but about the operation of such causes, we have no satisfactory knowledge or explanation.

Plant associations.—In presenting a brief survey of the plant life of the area under consideration, a treatment based

primarily on the main topographic features commends itself as the most convenient and practical. Accordingly, the territory may be divided up into: river and stream valleys; sand and gravel terraces; high bluffs; and rolling or level uplands. Naturally, in these major units, subdivisions will have to be recognized.

Valley vegetation—1. Flood plain of the Mississippi valley. The conspicuous feature of the valley vegetation is the flood-plain forest covering the islands and banks of the river. Though usually dense, this forest is composed of relatively few species, chief of which are Silver or Soft Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Black Ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*), River Birch (*Betula nigra*), White Elm (*Ulmus americana*), Peach-leaf Willow (*Salix amygdaloides*) and Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*). There is an abundant undergrowth of shrubs among which the more common are Sand Bar Willow (*Salix longifolia*), Shining Willow (*Salix lucida*), Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*), and Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). Two vines are also common, namely, Wild Grape (*Vitis vulpina*) and Woodbine (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*).

A dense herbaceous growth covers the ground, composed of a wide variety of species of which only the principal ones can be listed. These are: Buttercups (*Ranunculus abortivus* and *Ranunculus pennsylvanicus*), Smartweeds (*Polygonum Hartwrightii*, *Polygonum lapathifolium*, and *Polygonum virginianum*), Nettle (*Urtica gracilis*), Horse Nettle (*Laportea canadensis*), Indian Hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*), Monkey Flower (*Mimulus ringens*), Bugle Weed (*Lycopus americanus* and *Lycopus virginicus*), Mint (*Mentha canadensis*), Hedge Nettle (*Stachys palustris*), False Dragon Head (*Physostegia virginiana*), Skullcap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*), Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*), and Beggar's Ticks (*Bidens comosa* and *Bidens frondosa*). Various species of grasses and sedges and rushes are intermixed in this assemblage of herbs.

In the sluggish side channels and sloughs and along their shores there is a more or less dense aquatic vegetation. This is composed of attached plants with floating leaves and adaptive plants that are able to grow either in shallow water or on the

mud flats. Of the former, the three conspicuous species are: The White Water Lily (*Castalia tuberosa*), Yellow Pond Lily (*Nymphaea advena*), and the Yellow or Indian Lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*). Along with these occur Pondweeds (*Potamogeton natans* and *Potamogeton americanus*). In the shallow waters and on the soft banks and mud flats, there are dense growths of Arrow Heads (*Sagittaria latifolia* and *Sagittaria arifolia*), Water Plantain (*Alisma Plantago-aquatica*), Smartweed (*Polygonum Muhlenbergii*), Spike Rush (*Eleocharis palustris*), Great Bulrush (*Scirpus validus*), Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*). The tuberous roots of the arrowheads constitute important food for certain species of ducks and for muskrats.

2. Gravel terrace of the Mississippi valley.—The gravel terrace which separates at intervals the flood plain from the bluffs harbors a flora which differs in some respects from the contiguous vegetation on either side. It is predominately an oak forest made up of Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) and Northern Pin Oak (*Quercus ellipsoidalis*) but with an admixture of other species such as Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordifomis*), Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). One finds here a host of shrubs among which the more characteristic are Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), Hazel (*Corylus americana*), Raspberry (*Rubus strigosus* and *Rubus occidentalis*), Wild Plum (*Prunus americana*), Prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*), Wild Crab (*Malus ioensis*), Juneberry (*Amelanchier humilis*), Wild Rose (*Rosa blanda*), New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus Americanus*), Dogwood (*Cornus candidissima*), Sumac (*Rhus typhina*), Thorn Apple (*Crataegus punctata*). An interesting feature of the terrace flora is the frequent occurrence of a few distinctly northern species such as the White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*), the Pin Cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*), Beaked Hazel (*Corylus rostrata*), and the Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera diervilla*). The herbaceous undergrowth is much less luxuriant than on the flood plain and the species are less numerous. The most characteristic are Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum commutatum*), False Solomon's Seal (*Smilacina stellata*), Carrion Flower (*Smilax herbacea*), Spiderwort (*Tradescantia bracteata*), Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*), Pennsylvania Sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*), False Rue Anemone (*Anemonella thalictroides*), Wood Anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*), Strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*), Hog

Peanut (*Amphicarpa monoica*), Wild Sweet Pea (*Lathyrus ochroleucus*), Bush Clover (*Lespedeza capitata*), Crane's Bill (*Geranium maculatum*), Wood Violet (*Viola sororia*), Snake Root (*Sanicula marilandica*), Northern Bed Straw (*Galium boreale*), and Starry Campion (*Silene stellata*).

3. Wooded slopes of the deeper valleys—On the north and east facing slopes of the deep valleys is found the richest flora of the county. These are for the most part still heavily wooded, and the original plant life has been to a great extent preserved. In these situations the elements of the Alleghenian flora occur in the greatest abundance, and they constitute the most attractive of our wild flowers. To the casual observer, this forest may appear to be just a general mixture of a variety of trees, but a more careful study will reveal an orderly arrangement and zonation that is quite striking. Not only is this true of the principal trees but it applies to a considerable extent to the shrubs and the herbaceous undergrowth. Along the lower portions of the slopes, the predominating trees are Red Oak (*Quercus borealis*), Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), Large tooth Aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), and Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). Above these is a broader zone composed mainly of Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Basswood (*Tilia americana*), White Elm (*Ulmus americana*), and Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*). Towards the upper part, the White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) becomes a common tree, and when the crest is reached, the forest consists mainly of Pin Oak, White Oak, Bur Oak, Aspen, and Birch. An interesting feature is the occurrence about half-way up the slopes of a distinctly northern shrub, the Mountain Maple (*Acer spicatum*) which is unknown in other situations in southeastern Minnesota. Associated with it and usually confined to the same zone is the Round-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus rugosa*). The Red Cedar and the Juniper are frequent wherever more or less vertical rock ledges form the crests of the bluffs.

In the assemblage of herbs growing on these wooded slopes, one finds a majority of the charming spring and early-summer flowers of the region. The number of species is so large that their mere enumeration would consume unwarranted space. Many of them show definite preference as to location. It seems, therefore, preferable to list them according

to sequence of blooming rather than to location. The following are the more characteristic forms: Hepatica (*Hepatica acutiloba*), Bloodroot (*Sanquinaria canadensis*), Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) Bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*), Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*), Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*), Canada Violet (*Viola rugulosa*), Greek Valerian (*Polemonium reptans*), Bishop's Cap (*Mitella diphylla*), Baneberry (*Actaea rubra*), Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum dioicum*), Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), May Apple or Mandrake (*Podophyllum pellatum*), Yellow Violet (*Viola pubescens*), Wake Robin (*Trillium grandiflorum* and *T. cernuum*), Wild Sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), False Solomon's Seal (*Smilacina racemosa*), Yellow Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium pubescens*), Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolium*), Spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*), Lopseed (*Phryma leptostachya*), Shin Leaf (*Pyrola elliptica*), Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circaea latifolia*). With the exception of the Mandrake or May Apple, the above species and many others of their congeners occur farther northward in Minnesota in suitable forest habitats. The latter reaches its northern limit in the state along the bases of bluffs in the southeastern part of the county.

In addition to the flowering plants, there is also a profusion of ferns in the deeply shaded forest of the steep slopes, the graceful fronds of which lend a pleasing background to the floral display of the early season and drape the rough rocks with a green luxuriance throughout the summer. In these situations thrives the delicate Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum pedatum*) alongside the more robust Lady fern and Interrupted fern. Other abundant species are the Bladder Ferns (*Cystopteris fragilis* and *C. bulbifera*). Virginia Grape Fern and Shield fern. On the moss-covered dolomitic boulders grows the unique Walking Fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*), spreading by means of the slender tips of the arching fronds touching the mossy rock surface, rooting and giving rise to new plants. In the fissures and crevices of the more or less vertical rock ledges occurs the Cliff Brake (*Pellaea glabella*), and usually on the crest of the ledges the evergreen Polypody (*Polypodium virginianum*) maintains a foothold.

The vegetation of the valleys and wooded slopes of the tributary streams is in the main similar to that of the Mississippi valley but with a number of important modifications,

The bottomlands of these valleys are subject to periodic inundations, but the water table does not remain permanently high, and this may account for some of the differences. Thus, along the Cannon river (except in its lower reaches), the Little Cannon, Belle Creek, Hay Creek, etc., there occur species of trees that are scarce or absent on the Mississippi flood plain, chief of which are the Black Maple (*Acer nigrum*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), Box Elder (*Acer negundo*), Slippery Elm (*Ulmus fulva*), and Rock Elm (*Ulmus racemosa*). Common shrubs in these habitats are Missouri Gooseberry (*Ribes missouriense*), Burning Bush (*Euonymus atropurpurens*), Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*), Black Willow (*Salix nigra*), Alternate-leaved Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), and the Prickly Greenbrier vine (*Smilax hispida*). The characteristic species of the herbaceous undergrowth are Woodland Phlox (*Phlox divaricata*), Adder's Tongue Lily (*Erythronium albidum*), Water Leaf (*Hydrophyllum virginianum*), False Rue Anemone (*Isopyrum biternatum*) Buttercup (*Ranunculus septentrionalis*), and Greek Valerian (*Polemonium reptans*). On the slopes bordering the bottomlands there is a profusion of Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), Wild Leek (*Allium tricoccum*), and Round-leaved Hepatica (*Hepatica americana*). Here also one encounters the rare Moschatel (*Adoxa moschatellina*), which is known from only a few other places in the United States. In the valleys of the Little Cannon and the north branch of the Zumbro west of Zumbrota occurs a delicate Adder's Tongue Lily (*Erythronium propullans*) which is endemic to Minnesota. It has been found also at Faribault and near Fairmont, but these are the only other two places in the state where it is known to grow.

As regards the vegetation of the steep wooded slopes of these stream valleys, it is composed of much the same elements as that of the main valley. The zonation is less clearly defined, and there is a more general mixing especially of some of the tree species. Thus, both the Large-toothed and Trembling aspen occur scattered from base to summit, and the White Oak often has migrated off the ridges far down the slopes.

4. Grassy slopes of south and west facing bluffs.—The dry exposed slopes of the high bluffs support essentially a prairie vegetation in which the dominant plants are various species of grasses together with a few sedges. As regards individuals,

the grasses make up nearly 90% of the population, but in spite of this, a great variety of hardy herbs find suitable habitats in these exposed situations. The most frequent species of grasses are: Mesquite Grass (*Bouteloua hirsuta* and *B. curtipendula*), Porcupine Grass (*Stipa spartea*), Bunch Grass (*Koeleria cristata*), various species of Panic Grass (*Panicum* sp.), Dropseed (*Sporobolus brevifolius*), Triple-awned Grass (*Aristida basiramea*), and Beard Grass (*Andropogon scoparius*). Associated with these is a great variety of typical prairie flowers of which only the following partial list will be appended: Pasque Flower (*Anemone patens* var. *Wolfgangiana*), Carolina Anemone (*Anemone caroliniana*), Puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens* and *L. angustifolium*), Whitlow Gras (*Draba caroliniana*), Prairie Buttercup (*Ranunculus rhomboideus*), Sorrel (*Oxalis violacea*), Prairie Violet (*Viola pedatifida*), Bird's-foot Violet (*Viola pedata*), Rock Cress (*Arabis lyrata*), Bastard Toadflax (*Comandra Richardsiana*), Skull Cap (*Scutellaria parvula*), Mock Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma hispida*), Prairie Clover (*Petalostemon purpureum* and *P. candidum*), Larkspur (*Delphinium Penardi*), Yellow Flax (*Linum sulcatum*), Lobelia (*Lobelia spicata*), Painted cup (*Castilleja sessiliflora*). The Composite or Aster family is represented by numerous species, most of which bloom during the late summer and autumn. Among the early blooming plants of this group are the Ladies' Tobacco (*Antennaria neglecta*), False Dandelion (*Agoseris cuspidata*), and Ragwort (*Senecio balsamitae*). After mid-summer appear the Brown-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), Coreopsis (*Coreopsis palmata*), Blazing Star (*Liatris cylindracea* and *L. scariosa*), Goldenrod (*Solidago rigida* and *S. nemoralis*), Sunflower (*Helianthus occidentalis*), Compass plant (*Silphium laciniatum*), and several species of Asters.

As stated above, the list is incomplete, but it will suffice to indicate the typical prairie nature of the vegetation of the bare exposed slopes.

5. Rolling and level uplands.—Originally the grasses formed the dominant group, but since the land has gone so extensively into cultivation, there is very little left of the native flora except along some of the roadsides and railroad right-of-ways. Some of the introduced plants such as Kentucky blue grass, Timothy, Hungarian brome, and White clover have become thoroughly naturalized and have taken possession of pas-

tures, edges of fields, roadsides, and other available terrain. There are, therefore, mostly only remnants left of the prairie flora, but these, together with early collections and records, give us a fairly reliable idea of its composition. Many of the species already mentioned as occurring on the dry slopes are characteristic elements of the upland prairie also, but in addition to these there are numerous kinds that require better soil and moisture conditions than obtain on the steep bluffs. Among these are: Beard Grass (*Andropogon furcatus*), Blue Joint (*Agropyron Smithii*), Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Brome Grass (*Bromus Kalmii*), Purple Love Grass (*Eragrostis pectinacea*), and various species of Panic Grass. Of the typical prairie wild flowers, the following are common throughout the area: Avens (*Geum triflorum*), Prairie Rose (*Rosa arkansana*), "Pomme de prairie" (*Psoralea esculenta*), False Indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*), Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*), Golden Alexander (*Zizia cordata*), Button Snake Root (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), Milkweed (*Asclepias verticillata*), Purple Gentian (*Gentiana puberula*), Ground Cherry (*Physalis lanceolata*), Prairie Phlox (*Phlox pilosa*), Beard Tongue (*Pentstemon gracilis*), Valerian (*Valeriana edulis*), and finally the dominating host of species belong to the Composite family embracing Asters, Blazing Stars, Cone Flower, Coreopsis, Fleabane, Goldenrod, Rosin-weed, Sage, Sunflower, and Thistle. These are prairie plants par excellence, and they are the ones that make the uplands of late summer and fall a riot of color.

Within the major plant groupings that have been sketched, there are many minor subdivisions that could be differentiated and described. It is felt, however, that this would lead into confusing details that would thwart the purpose in mind. It is hoped that enough has been said to bring to the reader an idea of the wonderful richness and profusion of the plant life of the region, and that through it all, there is manifest a high degree of system and order in its adjustment to the environment.

Mounds and Early Cultures

THE MOUNDS OF GOODHUE COUNTY.

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Out on the brows of beetling bluffs and especially on the gravel terraces that flank the drainage courses in the northern part of Goodhue county, and the adjoining shores of Pierce county, lie, within a radius of six miles from Cannon Junction, 4,000 so-called mounds. Truly a remarkable number of prehistoric monuments. Their great number, size and beautiful location, all challenge our admiration. If all of these earthworks were placed in a row, they would form an embankment many miles long. Think of the immense amount of labor expended to raise such imposing earthworks. Then, too, think of how it happened that these earthworks are located in just the places where they are. You suggest that the valleys and water courses offered more open routes of travel both in times of peace and war; that timber, fruits, roots, berries, fish, game, and other gifts of nature that were useful for food and other domestic needs flourished there in abundance. Yes, so they did; nevertheless, inasmuch as many other places offer all these inducements but are utterly devoid of mounds, the inference is unavoidable that the mound builder selected the most beautiful locations for his village sites. He loved nature. Nature was his friend. The majestic sweep of landscape, the tinted woods and far-flung valleys found in Goodhue county, were to him gifts from the Great Spirit, and therefore sacred, and so he not only loved to live here but also to be buried here.

Today, due to the agricultural activities and many so-called "Improvements" of the white man, many of the prehistoric remains have disappeared; of many others, it will be said in the future: "Vanished, extinct, almost forgotten." As some of the statements made now will appear untrue then, a personal reference is pardonable. All of the mounds mentioned were visited by the late Dr. Wm. M. Sweney and the writer, many of them many times, over a period of twenty-five years and more. Dr. Sweney mapped them. The record is correct.

As some of the readers may not be familiar with these mounds and their significance, nor with the methods by which silent mounds and crude implements may give valuable infor-

mation and enable us to reconstruct the life, culture, trials and inventions of the prehistoric American, let us make an imaginary trip to the ancient village sites. But, before we go, remember that the mounds of this region are not as imposing as the unearthed temples, buried cities and other structures of Mexico, Palestine, Persia, Greece, or Egypt, nor even as imposing as are many of the mounds in other sections of our own country. Nevertheless, the mounds of Goodhue County are an outstanding feature in Minnesota archeology. Remember also that the most important subject is not the mounds and relics, but the man that made them. To appraise correctly the meaning of seemingly insignificant relics, recall that man is the only one of the higher animals that is born without weapons, unless you except his brain and muscles. The trials, difficulties, dangers, sorrows, failures that savages suffered from enemies, wild animals, and struggles with climate and disease, all left impressions on his mind and led him to make inventions that improved his condition, much the same way as men are doing today.

The largest number of mounds is found along the banks of the Mississippi, Spring Creek, and the lower courses of the Cannon. Frequently they occur in groups of no mean proportions, while smaller clusters, sprinkled over the intervening spaces, help to make a long continuous series of mounds, extending miles in length. Isolated mounds are not uncommon. The larger groups are invariably near the water courses and on lofty terraces that give a commanding view of the magnificent valleys. Beautiful sites for habitations.

On our trip we first visit Ft. Sweney, which is situated on a peninsula-like spur of the terrace directly, south of the Great Western depot at Welch. Six mounds crown the top of the hill. Pits and embankments swell the number of earthworks to forty-six. Mr. Brower, former state archaeologist, who explored scores of fortifications farther north, said that Fort Sweney was the finest fortification that he had seen. Quite a compliment to the defenders of the fort. The selection of a position so exceedingly difficult to attack, the disposition of the defensive pits and embankments, all speak of excellent generalship and a well-advanced knowledge of warfare. For men using bows, arrows and clubs the storming of such a naturally fortified hill with a desperate band of defenders on top of it, is prac-

tically an impossibility. This fort is the only defensive work found in Goodhue county, unless the "rattlesnake" mound at Spring Creek was a rampart. This means that the proud Sioux held undisputed sway in this region. The origin of the fort is problematical. We leave the solution of the problem to later investigators. The magnificent scenery of the valley speaks for itself. On a terrace opposite the mouth of Belle Creek are fifty-seven mounds. One of these is sixty-five feet long, thirty feet wide, and three feet high. Another is sixty-eight feet long, fifty wide across the top, and six feet high.

A few miles farther down the valley we pass a group of sixty-five and another group of thirty-eight mounds on the edge of the terrace in Burnside. Our next stop is at the old Spates farm opposite Cannon Junction, where previously there were 197 mounds. Some fine specimens still remain to delight the eye of the visitor. The edge of the terrace is fairly billowy with mounds of large proportions. As not every native was honored with a memorial of that kind, we think of a long succession of chiefs and leaders whom the whole village turned out to honor with a large mound. We point out the place where an excavated mound disclosed four skulls, each placed on top of a pair of armbones that in turn had been placed at right angles over a set of leg bones. This shows that at least some mounds were used for burial purposes.

Where there are so many mounds, there must have been many builders, and naturally, one would expect to find many evidences of man's former presence, and so we begin to search the plowed fields near by. Spalls, chips, broken stones are numerous. They mark the site of the ancient arrow-maker. Stones with numerous pits in them were used as pecking implements. Scrapers betoken the preparation of hides, such as buck-skin. Arrows spell war and the chase. What a difference it must have made in the culture of a race when it invented the bow and arrow. Here is a muller, or mechanical grinder, used in grinding grain, acorns, etc. Here is a club or tomahawk. Most people would not recognize it as such because it looks so crude and unpolished, but remember it was not the polish that did the killing. Here is a small round stone with pits on opposite sides, a "thunderbird," a stone used in making fire. Here is a piece of lead ore. Undoubtedly it was transported from Missouri or Southern Wisconsin. How? Think it out for

yourself. Clam shells are much in evidence, therefore the mound-builder was a clam-digger. Perhaps he used clams for food. Pottery fragments occur in numbers. The arc of the rim indicates the size of the vessel. The little white specks in the pottery are pieces of powdered clam shells. Evidently the potter used them for lime.

The kind of decorations on the pottery may reveal to a certainty to what nation the potter belonged. We ask: "What difference did it make in the culture of a race when it had invented both fire and pottery?" Such discoveries may have been sufficient to make the struggle for survival cause the fittest race to survive, and the other to disappear. Compare with rifle and bullet. Someone picks up a piece of pipe. Pipes tell us that the moundbuilder used tobacco. When pipes are found in mounds in places where no pottery can be found, the inference is that the builder of the mounds used tobacco before he became acquainted with the making of pottery, hence these mounds are very much older than mounds a few miles away where both pottery and pipes occur. Similarly the presence of trees on mounds may give a clue to the partial age of mounds. When an oak over two hundred and fifty years old is found on a mound, as reported by Dr. Sweney, we at least know how long ago it was since the acorn sprouted on the mound. How much older the mound is, is anybody's guess.

Here the writer also excavated a large mound that contained a fireplace as shown by the ashes, charcoal, and baked earth, indicating the action of fire. These were, very likely, the remains of a so-called "earthen wigwam" with the fireplace in the center. Our numerous finds prove that Cannon Junction was an old favorite camping ground of the Indians. They called the place "Hem-minne-cha," meaning: "hill, water, wood." Can you suggest a nicer or more poetic name?

We now proceed to Spring Creek where three groups contain fourteen, thirty-three and twenty-three mounds respectively. The first group contained the now obliterated "rattlesnake mound," or breastwork. It resembled the famous but much larger Hopewell mound. From one of the undercut banks near the creek, Dr. Sweney obtained the clay vessel now displayed in the collection at Red Wing. Whole vessels are rare in Minnesota.

When one of the fields on the terrace was plowed for the first time, the writer found 14 mill stones that the plowman had thrown over the fences so as to clear the field of rocks.

Proceeding on our way, we call attention to the thirteen stone cairns distributed on the tops of high hills within an area of several square miles. They are in an advanced stage of decay but are among the most unique archaeological remains in the state. No others occur in Minnesota. Their origin is an unsolved problem. The indications are that they are burial places.

Hay Creek adds its contingent of thirty-four. Between Cannon Junction and Red Wing are forty-three. Of the former fifty mounds at Red Wing a few still remain, for example, two east of the Red Wing Seminary, one in front of the City Hospital, one on the wooded knoll in front of the former Ladies' Seminary, two on Barn Bluff.

On Prairie Island the mounds and earthworks number 260. An earthwork near Indian slough is over 300 feet long. Foot like projections on it make it resemble a tadpole. If it is an effigy, then Goodhue county is the possessor of at least two of this remarkable class of mounds.

Space allows only the mere mention of a nice group of mounds in Florence and the prairie or lowland mounds in Warsaw, Wheeling and Kenyon. Along the flats from Stanton to Dennison and the upper reaches of Prairie Creek, the writer located 500, but most of these are in Rice county. They are an enigma. From forty excavated mounds only two flaked stones have been obtained; no ashes, charcoal, implements of any kind. Nothing. A walk several hundred miles over plowed fields in an area dotted with over 2,000 mounds did not reveal a single piece of pottery. What a contrast compared with the mounds at Red Wing. Space forbids further consideration of this subject.

To appreciate more fully the utility of noting these or any other mounds, always bear in mind the great scheme of American archaeology of which our mounds are an integral part. Look at America with her vast, confusing array of facts! Arrange these facts, if you can, into one grand panoramic picture presenting a true history of the prehistoric American.

Who Built the Mounds?

For years the mounds of America have been a source of wonder, interest, and admiration to many of our people. When the first settlers came to America and broke up the land, they noticed certain hills that dotted the land. It soon became evident that these knolls and other earthworks were not the work of nature, because many of them contained not only implements of human manufacture, but, like so many of our Minnesota mounds, also bones, and even skeletons of human beings. Naturally this was taken to mean that some of the mounds were sepulchres. Very naturally men began to ask: "Who built these earthworks?" They asked the Indian. The Indian was unable to give precise, authentic information. He ascribed the origin of the mounds either to another race of men, or to the gods. And so, as the identity of the builder could not be established, the name "Moundbuilder" was applied to the hypothetical race that was believed to have erected the mounds, a race distinct from the Indian, more advanced in culture than the Indian, and later, driven out by the more savage Indian. Tales of skeletons nine feet long found in the mounds began to be quite common. However, no such finds have been verified, although it is true that occasionally a skeleton larger than the ordinary size has been unearthed. For example, in a mound in Iowa was found a skeleton of a man that must have been a giant, seven feet and six inches tall. But the white race also has occasional examples of giants. Barnum at one time had four in his show, the tallest being eight feet and four inches. However, people conceived the idea that the moundbuilders were a race of giants, and so the name moundbuilder acquired, and still, even today has magic in it. It conjures up visions of a mystic, vanished race, of great antiquity, and of long lost arts. Curiosity was heightened and men asked: "Where did the moundbuilder come from?" "What became of him?"

Attempts to answer these questions led to various views and speculations. Some trailed his origin by way of the Behring Strait to China, or by ships carried out of their course by wind and waves to the coast of America. Again, others thought that the mound builders were the lost tribes of Israel, and not a few religious folks were fascinated by that idea. Others revived the ancient story of Atlantis, the great empire spoken of by Plato and by the Egyptians, and made the sunken con-

continent connect the West Indies with Ireland and the European mainland. Horns of reindeer and moose, chunks of lava bearing marks of having been erupted into the air, have been raised from the bottom of the sea in the nets of European fishermen. This seems to lend color to the mentioned view. Conclusion? Land above sea level must have existed there, possibly some 15,000 years ago.

Others broached the idea that the Pacific, as well as the Atlantic, has a sunken continent of which the Polynesian islands are mere remnants, being the tops of mountains that reach above sea level. Thus the problem of man's migration from Asia to America was much simplified.

Some thought that the moundbuilders might be an offshoot of the Mexicans and that they migrated northward to the Great Lakes and into Canada, and, as they went along, dotted the Mississippi valley with mounds, platforms, altars, communal mounds, etc. The most notable mounds are those of the Ohio Valley, the effigy mounds of Wisconsin, and the Cahokia mound at St. Louis. The last named was the greatest of them all. It was 1,800 feet long, 710 feet wide, 100 feet high. It covered almost 16 acres of ground, exceeded the greatest pyramid in length, was "the most stupendous pile of earth ever erected by the hand of man," "the culmination of the art of the mound-builder," but was razed to make room for a factory.

Some reversed the idea and thought that the moundbuilders, having been driven out of the Mississippi valley, migrated into Mexico and later on developed into the races that built the wonderful temples and cities that are being unearthed today in Mexico, Guatemala, and Yucatan.

The number of mounds in the United States is, by actual count, somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000. It probably is a good guess that the total number will ultimately be much larger. The Northfield and Red Wing mounds alone number over 5,500. While the number known for Minnesota is over 10,000.

If you attempt to decide whether America's first inhabitants were Esquimaux, or Japs, or Jews, Chinese, Malaysians, Polynesians, Hawaiians, or Fiji Islanders, you will soon find yourself meandering in such a vast labyrinth of perplexing problems concerning color, races, languages, customs, etc., that

you are very apt to get lost. The problem becomes still more complicated if you ask: "When did man first set foot on American soil?" From the nature of the finds and of other data at hand the question now must look for an answer, not to archaeology, but to geology.

The view now quite commonly accepted is that man came here by way of Behring Strait. Therefore he could not have arrived during glacial times when the northern part of our country was covered with a barren sheet of ice, possibly thousands of feet thick, in much the same way that Greenland is covered today. And, inasmuch as men are not agreed that we have positive proof of genuine American paleolithic implements that by their relation to geological formations show that they are of an age comparable to that of the Neanderthal type of man, the correct inference is that man came to this continent after the late or Wisconsin period. This is the view accepted by some scientists.

Others take a different view. Mr. Abbott, on the basis of his find in the Trenton, N. J. gravels feels justified in saying: "Man was in America during glacial times." Similarly Mr. Winchell, Mr. Upham, and others, on the basis of the finds made at Little Falls maintain: "Man was in Minnesota during the glacial times." Mr. Upham calculates that the paleolithic implements found at Little Falls became buried in the glacial drift when the front of the retreating glacier stood at the eighth or Fergus Falls recessional moraine. Finds made in deep deposits of Iowa loess and in even much older formation induce Mr. Winchell to assert: "The problematical evidence of man in former geological periods shows a very respectable antiquity." However, men like Russell, Holmes, Gilbert and others take exception to much of this.

And now, after rambling around and looking backward anywhere from 15,000 to 100,000 years or more, to see if we could find out who it was that placed the earliest human foot-prints on Minnesota territory, let us, like other wanderers sometimes do, come back again to our text.

Many are the suns and days that have passed since man first beheld these fair regions and claimed them for his home. Who that was, or when it was, may never be known. From the relics and other sources we can see that for centuries he

struggled with the wilderness and his enemies. Life was one perpetual adventure, full of activity. Food had to be gotten every day. He lived on the gifts of nature, hunted wild animals, enjoyed the great fishing grounds in rivers and Lake Pepin, roamed over vast tracts of land, returned to his capital, Red Wing, at the return of winter. He had his own life in simple terms, well-ordered, yet quite complex; with chiefs, yet without a government; with many tribal customs; a religion with a belief in many spirits, some good, some dangerous; a profound respect for his dead, coupled with a belief in immortality.

There is one thing for which we are under very great obligations to the moundbuilder. He was an agriculturist. At Red Wing, years ago, we found, in kitchen middens, charred cobs of so-called "squaw corn." The cobs were only about four or five inches long. They looked so small and insignificant, and yet, small cobs like these were the ancestors of the golden grain that made Iowa rich and famous.

The great number of mounds testifies to long-continued occupancy. Undoubtedly not all of them were built in one season. Researches show that many, if not all of them, were built by Dakotas, even if the first white settlers were unable to obtain any information about this from the Dakotas living at Red Wing.

The Dakotan was an offshoot of the Winnebago in Wisconsin, migrated to the Ohio Valley, built famous mounds, and, when he was overpowered by the Iroquois and Lenape, migrated, some bands going to Georgia, and other Atlantic states, but most of them back to Wisconsin where lived their "uncles," as they called the Winnebagos, the Ottawas taking to the prairies, and the Dakotas going up the Mississippi, driving out the Assiniboines and Iowas, and for hundreds of years claimed Minnesota as their home. Their mound building was of a rather degenerated type compared with the Ohio mounds. But here they enjoyed such gifts as nature provided for them, and, finally, somewhere, not far away, were buried.

Our task is to preserve everything that may throw light on our prehistory, therefore the Goodhue County Historical Society is to be complimented on the good sense displayed in maintaining a valuable museum in a fine location.

Let us close with a quotation from the very fluent writer, the late Mr. Upham: "Mounds are a place to pause and think back to former centuries when a race, children of the forest and the prairie, here hunted and fished, strove in wars, loved and hated, sorrowed, passed away, leaving scarcely a trace of their existence save these earthen mounds."

The moundbuilder belonged to a great race. Shake hands with him across the centuries.



THE STONE CAIRNS.

Among the curious formations of prehistoric days to be found in Goodhue county none are more interesting than the stone cairns occupying prominent positions on the bluffs to the south of Trunk Highway No. 61, in Burnside between Hay creek and Spring creek and just to the west of the latter stream. In the pioneer days about a dozen of these man made formations were to be found, each a conical pile of stones, measuring up to 12 feet in diameter at the base. Today very little remains of these structures, time and the investigations of man having practically obliterated them.

No similar formations have been found nearer than Illinois and Kansas and their history is shrouded in mystery. In the opinion of archaeologists they were probably old stone graves, so old that positive traces of human bodies have long since disappeared; so old, in fact, that they were no doubt constructed by some people who made their homes here before the Dakotas established their abiding place here after immigrating from the neighborhood of Mille Lacs.

The first investigation of these curious structures was made in the fall of 1851 by Rev. J. F. Aiton, who was then located at Red Wing as a missionary.

He writes: "In 1848 I first heard of stone heaps, on the hill tops back of Red Wing. But business and the natural suspicion of the Indians, prevented me from exploring. The treaty of Mendota emboldened me to visit the hills and try to find the stone heaps. Accordingly, late in 1851, I started on foot and alone from Red Wing. I left the path after crossing the second stream (Spring creek), and turning to the left, I ascend-

ed the first hill that I reached. This is about a mile distant from the path that leads from Fort Snelling to Lake Pepin. There, on the brow of the hill, which was about 200 feet high, was a heap of stones, about 12 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height. The perfect confusion of the stones, and yet the entireness of the heap and the denuded rocks all around convinced me that the heap had been formed from stones lying around, picked up by the hand of man.

"But why and when it had been done were questions not so easily decided. For solving these I decided to seek internal evidence. Prompted by the spirit of a first explorer, I soon ascended the heap; and the coldness of the day, and the proximity of my gun, tended to suppress my fear of rattlesnakes. The stones were such that I could lift or roll them, and I soon reached a stick about two feet from the top of the heap. After descending about a foot farther I pulled the post out; and about the same place found a shank bone about five inches long. The post was red cedar, half decayed, i. e. one side, and rotted to a point in the ground; hence I could not tell whether it grew or not. I left the bone and the post on the heap, hoping that some one better skilled in osteology might visit the heap. The stones of the heap are magnesian limestone, which forms the upper stratum of the hills about Red Wing.

"Much pleased, I started south over the hill top, and was soon greeted by another silent monument of art. It is similar to the first, only it is larger, and was so covered with a vine that I had no success in opening it. From this point there is a fine view southward. The valleys and the hills are delightful.

"Such hills and vales, such cairns and bushy glens, would, in my father's land, have been the thrones and playgrounds of fairies. But I must stick to facts. I now started eastward to visit a conical appearing hill, distant about a mile and a half. I easily descended the hill, but to cross the plain and ascend another hill, 'hic labor est'. But I was amply repaid. The hill proved to be a ridge with several stone heaps on the summit. Near one heap there is a beautiful little tree with the top like 'Tam O'Shanter's bonnet'.

"I then descended northward about 200 feet, crossed a valley, passed some earth mounds, and ascended another hill, and there found several more stone heaps similar to the others.

In them I found no bones, nor did I see anything else worthy of particular notice at present."

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A number of years later, Dr. W. W. Sweney, after an investigation of these cairns, wrote: "Evidences of the occupation of the country by a race of people whose habits in some respects differed from those of the Dakotas of the more recent period, were numerous. On the sharp hill points in the vicinity of Cannon river and Spring creek were a number of cairns or stone mounds. These were on the highest points, where shelly rock outcropped, and always overlook the lower plateaus or valleys, on which were situated large groups of earthen tumuli. The cairns were of various sizes, ranging from 6 feet in diameter to 12 feet at the base. Their shape was conical, and some of those in the best shape of preservation had an elevation of from 8 to 10 feet. The base was on the bare rock, and all the loose stone in the vicinity had evidently been gathered to aid in the completion of the structure. The first layer was in the form of a circle, and by inlapping toward the center in every succeeding layer an apex was finally reached. A majority of these structures had fallen in, leaving a circle of rude masonry from 3 to 4 feet high, while the remains of the upper portion laid in a mass inside the wall, not filling the cavity, showing very conclusively that they had been built hollow.

"Being very desirous of ascertaining the purposes for which they had been erected, I selected two of the most perfect, which were situated on an isolated hill in the valley leading to the little brook near Hawley's mill. This hill is very sharp and narrow, barely affording level base enough for the foundation of the larger mound, which was at least 12 feet in diameter and 9 feet high, and had settled considerably, pressing upon the cavity. After an hour's hard work, we were in a situation to observe the condition of the foundation. A few handfuls of black mould were scattered over the bare rock base, a fragment of bone, three inches long, a muscle shell nearly in powder, and two remnants of wood, distant from each other about six feet, in the east and west direction of the cairn, were all it contained. Of the bone there was hardly enough to determine conclusively as to the species of animal to which it belonged; but I think it was a portion of the humerus, or upper arm bone, of an adult human being. When we found the wooden fragments they were standing upright, as stakes, supported in that position by rock, and were dry rotted to the points. With a

knife I cut off all the decayed wood, the center being a mere splinter, but enough to clearly distinguish it as that kind of oak known as swamp or blue oak. I searched very thoroughly for teeth, (as my opinion was and is that these cairns were burial places) thinking that the enameled portions would resist the process of decay, but none were to be found. The other mound did not reveal the same amount of discoveries; a little mould, and traces of what we supposed to be decayed bones or shells was all that repaid our labors. As I observed, I think these cairns were designed as burial places for distinguished personages. The material of which they were composed secured them against the depredations of wild animals. Their number, however, would lead to the conclusion that it was not the common mode of sepulture. The group of earth mounds in the valleys overlooked by these cairns, were counted by the hundreds, and I think were once human habitations; and if my conjectures be in the right direction, these isolated cemeteries would not alone contain the mortuary remains of as numerous a people as the evidences there to be observed indicated.

"These rock structures appear to be peculiar to that portion of our county lying between Hay Creek and Cannon river, and only two or three miles from the Mississippi river. In no other portion of our county or state have I seen remains of a similar character."

Commenting on the statement of Dr. Sweney, Hon. J. V. Brower, eminent for his researches in archaeological lines, in this state, later said:

"The discovery of remnants of decayed oak and red cedar posts beneath the precipitated walls of the cairns near Red Wing, compared with the well-known facts concerning scaffold burials within the area of Minnesota in ancient times, constitutes at least a probable solution of the question concerning the true character of the cairns. Limestone in place forms an important surface portion of many hill tops about the locality where the stone heaps exist. Scaffold posts could not be set into lime-stone formations. In my opinion the Indians who constructed the cairns in oval-like hollow walls around posts did so ingeniously while constructing scaffolds for mortuary purposes. Being unable to set the posts into the bed rocks, four or more large posts constituted the upright frame of the

scaffold, thereby offering permanent structure set in limestone walls. They are now in a state of precipitated decay, scarcely anything except irregular stones remaining. There is very little, if any, evidence indicating the identity of the builders, except environment, which almost surely proves that the cairns were erected by Iowa Indians, or by their successors, the Dakotas. I know of no reason why a high scaffold erected for the ceremonies of burial rites might not also have been used as an outlook in case of danger from an approaching enemy."

Some of the old Indians now living in this section maintain these cairns were altars for religious ceremonies.



The Era of Explorations

GOODHUE COUNTY'S HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Minnesota, rich in historical associations, embraces no section as a county in which are included a greater number of these associations, than are recorded within the limit of Goodhue county.

The numerous mounds and stone cairns to be found within the limits of the county give evidence of a pre-historic occupation by considerable numbers of people, Indians of whom we know, and possibly some predecessors of the Red men. The earliest explorers in the great northwest were attracted here by the natural beauties and oftimes lingered long in this locality before they passed on to areas more remote. Some of the stockades and trading posts of the early French voyageurs were established on lands within the confines of Goodhue county.

Whether or not Groseilliers and Radisson were on Prairie Island about 1655 will probably always remain a disputed question. But there is no doubt that Father Louis Hennepin was here in 1680, on his journey up the Mississippi, stopping at Pointe Au Sable on Lake Pepin, where later a French fort was built, and at an Indian village on the present site of Red Wing.

Again there can be no question of the authenticity of the record of a trading post or fort being built on Prairie Island by LeSueur in 1865, nor of the building of a fort on Pointe Au

Sable, in Lake Pepin, in 1727, which was maintained off and on for more than a quarter of a century.

After these events the record is silent for a long time save in the brief references of explorers who stopped here going up or coming down the river. Among these, Jonathan Carver was here in 1768. One Chas. Patterson is said to have operated a trading post near the mouth of the Cannon river in 1786, known as La Pointe. Lieut. Z. M. Pike, of the U. S. Army, was here in 1805; Major Long, 1817; and the Lewis Cass expedition in 1820.

The next white residents appear to have been Samuel Denton and his wife who located at the site of the present city Red Wing, and James Wells, on Lake Pepin, probably on the terrace overlooking the lake near the later home of Gen. I. Garrard. They came in 1837, Denton and his wife as missionaries, and Wells, who had married a half breed woman, as a trader with the Indians. Denton and his wife were joined the next year by Mr. and Mrs. David Gavin.

The Dentons and the Gavins departed in 1845, and there were no further accessions to the white population until 1848, when Rev. John Aiton located at Red Wing as a missionary. The same year came John Bush, sent by the government to teach the Indians how to farm along the lines followed by the white man.

In 1849, came Rev. J. W. Hancock and his wife, they to make this their home the remainder of their lives.

In 1850, Geo. W. Bullard and family, and A. W. Post and M. Drum located at Wacouta. In 1851, a Mr. Snow located at Red Wing as an Indian trader, and the same year came M. P. Ringdahl, the first Scandinavian, Calvin Potter and B. Young. In 1852, to Red Wing came Dr. W. W. Sweney, John Day and family and E. C. Stevens.

These appear to have been all the white residents here up to the time the country was thrown open for settlement by the whites.

Shortly after this began the general immigration into this section which led to its permanent settlement. First, came Red Wing, late in 1852, with Frontenac and Wacouta soon after. In

1853, at Vasa, was established one of the first Swedish colonies in the west. Cannon Falls was settled about the same time. The year following came the first Norwegian settlements in Wanamingo and adjacent territory. About 1855, the Germans began coming in considerable numbers. The descendants of these three nationalities form the bulk of the population of the county today.

In 1856, Zumbrota was first settled by a company organized at Lowell, Mass., to establish a New England colony in the west.

From that time on the influx of settlers was rapid and within fifteen years the entire rural area was well populated.



WAS THIS THE CANNON RIVER?

Eight years after Hennepin announced to his friends in Canada the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony another exploration of the valley of the Upper Mississippi, was undertaken by Baron Lahontan. About the last of September, 1688, with a large party of French and Indians, he departed with his heavily laden canoes from the fort at Mackinaw, and proceeded by the usual and natural route by Green Bay, Fox and Wisconsin rivers, to the Mississippi, upon whose waters he floated on the 23rd of October. Ascending this stream, he says, that on the 3rd of November, he entered into a river that was almost without a current, and at its mouth filled with rushes. He remarks, moreover, that he ascended it for more than 500 miles. Upon its banks dwelt three nations; the Eokoros, Essanapes and the Gnacsitares. On account of its great length, having been employed sixty days in its ascent, he named it Riviere Longue. As there is no stream in existence that answers to the description, many have been inclined to look upon the account of Baron Lahontan, in the same light as they view the stories of Baron Munchausen. Others, more credulous, have credited him with the discovery of the Minnesota, or Saint Pierre river, Nicollet supposes that the Riviere Longue of Lahontan was Cannon river, and that stream was then an outlet of the Minnesota. A reference to the map shows that there is but a short distance between the sources of Cannon river,

and the Le Sueur and other tributaries of the Mankato or Blue Earth rivers.

Bradford in his "Notes on the Northwest," agrees with Nicollet. He remarks "there is very clear evidence, from geological indications that the whole upper Mississippi was at one time submerged; and it is highly probable that in the gradual subsidence of the waters which may not have taken place in 1690 or 1700, to the extent it has now attained, a great lake may have covered all that area.

"The supposition that he passed through Cannon river, is not improbable. The sources of Cannon river are within four or five miles of an eastern branch of Blue Earth river, and the intervening ground is a perfect level. The communication may at the time of the voyage have been complete, or been made so, by a freshet, and he would thus have passed through the Blue Earth into St. Peter's river."

Nicollet in the notes on his report states: "Having procured a copy of Lahontan's book, in which there is a roughly made map of his Long River, I was struck with the resemblance of its course as laid down, with that of Cannon river, which I had previously sketched in my own field book. I soon convinced myself that the principal statements of the Baron in reference to the country, and the few details he gives of the physical character of the river, coincide remarkably with what I had laid down, as belonging to Cannon river.

"Thus the lakes and swamps correspond; traces of Indian villages mentioned by him might be found in the growth of a wild grass that propagates itself around all old Indian settlements. His account of the mouth of the river is particularly accurate. 'We entered the mouth of this Long river, which is a sort of large lake filled with cane brakes, in the midst of which we discovered a narrow channel, which we followed up.' "



PRAIRIE ISLAND.

Minnesota has few places with a record of white occupation running farther back than Prairie Island.

Isle Pelee, as Prairie Island was called by the French explorers, is about ten miles long and an average width of two

miles. Its area is about twenty square miles and its highest part is 40 to 65 feet above the low water stage of the enclosing rivers, the Mississippi and Vermillion. The island possesses several beautiful lakes, the largest, Sturgeon lake, nearly one half mile wide. Timber grows along most parts of the shores of these lakes, and along the banks of both the Mississippi and Vermillion rivers, in some places reaching far from the shore. But about four-fifths of the island is prairie.

From the earliest time of which there is any record, it was a habitation of the Indians, probably because of the fishing and hunting advantages to be found there. The Dakotas occupied the Island for a very long period, and there is good reason to believe that a band of Hurons and Ottawas was there about 1656, fleeing from their old time enemies, the Iroquois.

There will probably always be controversy as to whether or not Groseilliers and Radisson were on the Island with the Hurons and Ottawas, but there can be no question that Pierre Charles Le Sueur established a trading post there in 1695, then on neutral ground between the Dakotas and Ojibways, being therefor chosen as a favorable place for promoting peace between these two tribes.

Of this post, La Harpe, a French historian, wrote a few years later:

"What gave rise to this enterprise as far back as 1695 was this: Mr. Le Sueur, by order of Count De Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, built a fort on an island in the Mississippi, more than 200 leagues above the Illinois, in order to effect a peace between the Sauter nations (Ojibways) who dwell on the shores of a lake of 500 leagues circumference, and the Sioux (Dakotas) posted on the upper Mississippi. The same year, according to his orders, he went down to Montreal in Canada, with a Sauter chief named Chingouabe and a Sioux named Cioscate who was the first of his nation who had seen Canada."

Penicault later wrote of Prairie Island:

"At the end of the Lake Pepin, you come to Bald Island, so called because there are no trees on it. It is on this island that the French from Canada establish their fort and store-house when they come to trade for furs and other merchandise,

and they also winter here because the game is very abundant in the prairies on both shores of the river. In the month of September they bring their stores of meat here procured by hunting, and after having skinned and cleaned it, place it upon a sort of raised scaffold near the cabin, in order that the extreme cold, which lasts from the month of September to the end of March, may hinder it from corrupting during the winter, which is very severe in that country. During the whole winter they do not go out except for water, when they have to break the ice every day, and the cabin is generally built on the bank, so as not to have too far to go. When spring arrives, the savages come to the island, bringing their merchandise, which consists of all kinds of furs, such as beaver, otter, marten, lynx and many others—the bear skins are generally used to cover the canoes of the savages and Canadians.”

From Charlevoix, in his history of New France published in 1744, we receive this brief description of the island:

“On going above Lake Pepin, one comes to Isle Pelee, so named because it has not a single tree but is a very beautiful prairie. The French of Canada have often made it the center of their trade in these western districts, and many have also wintered there, because all this country is excellent for hunting.”

The location of Le Sueur’s fort or trading post or of any of the other points occupied have never been definitely established, but there are several places on the island along the shore of Sturgeon lake which have undoubtedly been the locations of white habitation.

On the farm of W. A. Kuhns, on the shore of the lake, and on the farm of Irving Johnson, also on the lake shore, were unearthed in the early days of the present white occupation, several clay fire places and portions of old kilns.

On the farm of Mr. Kuhns, are unmistakable evidences of the location of some structure in the past. Fifty years ago, T. H. Lewis, a noted archaeologist, in making extensive investigations of Indian mounds in this locality, discovered a site, which he described in this wise:

“On a high bank near a mound, there were the remains of an old palisaded work within which were the remains of

three or four old buildings. Where the buildings stood, a layer of stone had been laid on the ground and the logs placed on top of them. There were four stone fire places which were undoubtedly used for that purpose. A part of the four fire places and west of the stone foundations had been hauled away when my attention was called to them. I dug out what remained of the four. The size of the foundations which remained undisturbed was 16 by 20 feet. A few wrought iron nails and two silver (Catholic) crosses were found in cultivating a part of the site. On the lakeside, the place where the palisade stood was plainly traceable."

In an accompanying sketch, Mr. Lewis platted four structures, in a row, each 10 by 20 feet. Behind the two end structures, and in line with them, he located two other buildings, each 12 by 22 feet, and in the center an eighth structure, 16 by 20 feet.

There have been found on the island in modern times such articles as iron axes of very ancient make, flint locks, pistols and the like.

About thirty years ago, the late J. V. Brower, while mapping mounds on the island, found indications about a mile south from Sturgeon lake, on the high bank west of its outlet, of an ancient dwelling or enclosure which he claimed was erected by Europeans. This was probably the Kuhn's location.

It is evident that there are at least two points on the island which may have been the locations of habitation by early explorers.

Mounds on Prairie Island.

A survey, made about thirty years ago, under the direction of the state geologist, located 240 mounds on the island:

Along Chain lake and the Vermillion	104
Big Lodge Circle and near by	10
At Erickson's	43
Lodge circle	4
Yiptine group	18
Jackson group	12
At Clear lake	40
Scattering	10

Many of these mounds have been excavated and many others destroyed in the cultivation of the land, but very little has been learned as to their use. The contents were mainly bones and broken pottery.

Today the island is coming into prominence again as the location of Lock No. 3 and the connecting dam in the work of providing a nine foot channel for restoring navigation on the Mississippi river. This dam and the locks are being constructed on the lower end of the island.

This construction brings Goodhue County into immediate contact with the activities of the Nine Foot Channel Project. This project consists of 27 locks and dams extending from Minneapolis to St. Louis. These 27 structures will form a series of pools, which will maintain a minimum channel depth of nine feet.

The first unit of the structure, now under construction, consists of a main lock 110 feet wide, by 600 feet long and the upper gate bay of an auxiliary lock, which, when completed, will be 110 feet wide and 360 feet long; an earth dike, 3,000 feet long, and an access road.

Tentative plans for the 1,588 foot dam structure call for the construction of three Roller Gates, six Tainter Gates, and a 1,000 foot concrete spillway section. In addition, there will be another earth dike on the Wisconsin shore, which will bring the length of the entire lock and dam project to approximately three miles.

The elevation of the pool will be 675.0 feet above mean sea level, and the lift eight feet. The estimated cost of the project is \$6,128,000, and the approximate time for its construction is three years.

The structure is an E. R. A. project under the supervision of the U. S. Engineer Corps; Major Dwight F. Johns being the District Engineer of the St. Paul U. S. Engineer District.

In charge of the structure, as representative of the Government, is William D. Fairchild, resident engineer.

FORT BEAUHARNOIS.

A story most fascinating is that of the early French occupation of the upper Mississippi valley. It is a story of adventure and intrigue as interesting as any volume of fiction has portrayed, replete with instances of tragedy, comedy and all their varying phases, enacted in a new world to the then known civilization, in part within the present limits of Goodhue county.

After the abandonment of the trading post at Prairie Island about 1695, there appears to have been no organized attempt to contact the Dakota Indians for trading purposes by any organized party for a period of more than thirty years. This was due in large measure to the fact that the Foxes, who occupied a portion of Wisconsin, were not friendly and it was necessary to travel through their territory in order to reach the Mississippi.

Finally in 1726, a peace treaty was arranged with the Foxes and steps taken at once to re-establish trading relations.

So a company was organized for trading with the Dakotas on an agreement with the French authorities at Montreal. The company was given the exclusive privilege of trading at the point selected for a period of three years and at the end of that period they would be given the preference over the highest bidder for a renewal of the contract. In return for the concession they were to build a fort of stakes, a chapel, a house for the commandant, and one for the missionaries, as ordered by the commandant.

The commandant of the expedition was Rene Boucher de La Perriere and included in the company were two Jesuit fathers, Michel Guignas and Nicolas de Gonnor, and a party of soldiers. The convoy left Montreal on June 16, 1727, and on Sept. 17, after traveling through the Great Lakes, the Fox, Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers arrived at Pointe Au Sable, or Long Point, in Lake Pepin, a short distance below the site of the present hamlet, Frontenac, which had been selected for the destination. From here on let Father Guignas tell the story in the words of a letter he wrote to Marquis de Beauharnois, in the spring of 1728:

"On the 17th day of September, 1727, at noon we reached the place which had been selected for the end of our voyage.

We established ourselves towards evening, about the middle of the northern shore of Lake Pepin, upon a low point whose soil is excellent. The woods were dense there, but they are already thinned on account of the rigor and length of the winter, which has been severe for this climate; for we are here in latitude 43 degrees, 51'. The day after landing axes were applied to the trees and four days later the fort was entirely enclosed. It is a plot of ground 100 feet square surrounded by stakes 12 feet high and with two good bastions. For such a small space there are large buildings, detached and not crowded, each 25, 30, and 38 feet long, and 16 feet wide.

"Before the end of October all the houses were finished and furnished and every one found himself practically in his own home. Nothing was thought of then but to go and reconnoiter the neighboring districts and rivers, to see those herds of fallow deer of all species, of which they tell such tales in Canada. They must have disappeared or have greatly diminished since the time these former travelers left the country. They are no longer in such great numbers and it is hard to kill any.

"After having wandered about the country for some time everybody returned to the fort, and only thought of enjoying for a little, fruits of their labors. On the fourth of November it was not forgotten that this was the feast day of Monsieur the General. Holy mass was said for him in the morning, and we were much inclined to celebrate the holiday in the evening; but the slowness of the pyrotechnist and the changeableness of the weather caused the celebration to be postponed until the 14th of the same month, when some very fine rockets were fired off and the air was made to resound to 'long live the king' and 'long live Charles de Beauharnois'. It was on this occasion that the wine of the Dakotas was made to flow, and it was most excellent, although there are no finer wines here than in Canada. What contributed much to the amusement was the terror of some cabins of Indians who were then around the fort. When these poor people saw the fireworks in the air and the stars falling from heaven, women and children took flight, and the most courageous of the men cried for mercy and urgently asked that the astonished play of this terrible medicine be made to cease.

"As soon as we had arrived among them they assembled in

a very few days around the French fort to the number of 95 cabins, which would amount in all to 150 men, for there are at the most two men in their portable cabins of dressed skins, and in many there is only one. These were all that we have seen, except a band of about 60 men who came on February 26, and were of those nations that are called Dakotas of the Prairie. At the end of November the savages departed for their winter quarters. It is true they did not go far away and that there were always some to be seen during the winter. But since the second of last April, when several cabins of them re-passed here to go to their spring hunting, none of them have been seen. One canoe of ten men, detailed to go and find them, looked for them in vain for a week, even for more than 60 leagues up the river, but arrived yesterday without any tidings of them.

"Although I have said that the Dakotas were alarmed at the rockets, which they took for new phenomena, it must not be supposed from this that they were less intelligent than other Indians that we know.

"All would go well if the place were not subject to inundations; but this year on April 15, we were obliged to go and camp outside and the water rose in the houses to the height of two feet and four inches; and it is useless to say that it is the quantity of snow that fell this year. The snow about the forest was melted a long time before; and there was certainly not more than a foot and a half from the eighth of February until the fifteenth of March; all the rest of the winter one could not have used snow shoes. I have good reason for believing that this place is inundated every year. I always had the same opinion of it; but they were not obliged to believe me, because old people who said they have lived here 15 or 20 years asserted that it was never inundated.

"We could not enter the rather dilapidated houses until the thirtieth of the same month of April, and even now the damage is hardly repaired."

In October, 1728, owing to the hostility of the Indians, the post was partly abandoned, and early in 1729, it appears to have been wholly abandoned. But the Indians soon discovered that the post had been a decided convenience to them in many ways and petitioned to have it re-established.

Acceding to their wishes, in the early thirties, Sieur de Linctot was ordered to build another and larger fort which he did, selecting as the site a place on higher ground beyond the reach of the water, a few hundred feet back of the former location, which afforded an extensive view up and down the lake and also in the rear. This location is supposed to be the site of the Convent and School of the Ursuline Nuns, as the second growth of timber on this area when the convent was built indicated that at one time it had been cleared. In 1735, St. Pierre was placed in command. In May of 1737, the Indians again became troublesome and on May 13, the occupants burned the fort and sailed down the river returning to Canada.

In 1750, the Indians again begged to have the fort re-established and the Governor General of Canada sent Marin, the Indian fighter, to do so. But the war between the French and the English compelled the final abandonment of the fort in 1755, and it passed into history, the last French fort in the upper Mississippi valley.



Frontier Settlements

THE LIFE OF THE PIONEERS.

One of the shortcomings of every generation which comes onto the field of activity in this world is the failure to appreciate, to justly value, the accomplishments of those who have gone before, to properly realize what these forerunners have accomplished in preparing the scene of labors for those who have come after.

Especially is this true in the case of the pioneers who blazed the trail in a new country. We are altogether too prone to minimize the debt we owe to these forefathers for what they accomplished, amid hardships almost unendurable, and take for ourselves credit to which we are not justly entitled. We assume too readily that the structure in community building, which we are taking a part in erecting, is all our own handiwork, giving little credit, if any at all, to those who laid the foundations. And this is due almost wholly to the fact that we are not conversant with the experiences of those who have gone before. Few of the present day have any real knowledge of the trials, hardships and difficulties which beset those early



Gol Church



Vang Church



Holden Church

pioneers or how valiantly they overcame them. And this is true of Goodhue county as well as elsewhere.

It must have been a very desolate, uninviting scene which presented itself before the eyes of the first beholders in the area which now comprises Goodhue county, when they came here to establish their homes.

Along the streams were timber growths of varying proportions, in some places extending onto the adjoining bluffs. Up on the prairie was one seemingly endless sea of stiff, wiry prairie grass, often attaining a height of five feet or more, and it was practically a trackless area as well. The fine groves which we see adorning the landscape on every hand now were all the products of later planting.

The Indians seldom wandered far from the water courses. They had trails along the Mississippi, the Cannon and its branches, the channels of the Zumbro and the majority of the creeks but very few lines of travel outside of these. The region along the Zumbro was the common hunting ground of the Dakotas, and also formed the avenue of travel for the western tribes when journeying to the home of the head chief, Wabasha, near Winona. The bluffs were used only for signal points wherefrom to communicate with one another by fires.

As near as can be learned there were only about 300 Dakota Indians in the whole county when the first settlements were made and these were practically all located at Red Wing.

Wild game was plentiful, even deer, elk and bears abounded, and of fish there was at all times a plentiful supply.

They raised some corn and potatoes and tobacco. These articles, with wild rice and fish and game, constituted their food. The dwellings were bark houses in the summer and skin tents, well protected, in the winter. The latter habitations were nearly always constructed in sheltered places.

In the main the first settlers here were pioneers from the eastern part of this country and immigrants from Norway, Sweden and Germany. They came here to found new homes for themselves and their families where the results to be obtained would be in direct proportion to the efforts which they put forth, and in the case of those from Europe to establish themselves where they would find liberty of thought and action.

The obstacles which they encountered and overcame, the discouragements, the trials and the disappointments, which fell to their lot, would in all probability have caused many of the present generation to throw up their hands in utter despair of ever achieving any measure of success.

The worldly possessions of these pioneers were, in nearly every case, few indeed, but they possessed an indomitable will, a well founded determination, a rare courage, and a brawny constitution. With practically no material resources they went in debt in most cases for the land which they purchased and paid exorbitant interest rates for the money they borrowed.

Many in establishing locations were compelled to undergo annoying experiences, others claiming the land on which they settled. Before the land was surveyed and offered for sale, no title could be obtained save that provided by being the first occupant of the place. Others could make the same claim. As an example, a settler in Hay Creek had his log cabin almost completed when another man appeared and disputed his right to the claim, showing a mark on a tree which he maintained he had made. The claimant was backed by a mob of men, with clubs, axes and other weapons, to assist him in enforcing his demands. Presented with the alternative of making a cash settlement or moving on, the resident paid the money.

There were many such cases throughout the county. In some of them there may have been a measure of justice, but in the great majority it was only a clever scheme to obtain money. A large number who came here in 1854 and the spring of 1855 were subjected to this imposition. They usually paid from \$50 to \$100 to avoid trouble.

When the land office was opened in Red Wing in the fall of 1855, the settlers were required to pay \$200 to cover the charges on a 160 acre tract. This money, in many instances, they were compelled to borrow at interest rates ranging from three to five per cent a month and in many cases they were required to pay the interest in advance.

Harvesting a Crop.

Breaking the land was a slow and tedious process, especially where there were trees to be grubbed out. This clearing was of course necessary before any further steps could be taken, and grubbing out large roots was no easy task, as no methods

of the present day were available. Outside of wooded tracts, as already noted, the entire country was covered with a long, stiff wiry grass, in many cases five feet high or more.

If done by contract, the usual charge for breaking was \$5 an acre. The plow used in breaking was a very bulky affair, throwing a furrow 18 to 24 inches and in some cases even more. A wheel to guide it and to hold it level was attached to the front end of the beam, while a lever passed from the team to the driver, enabling him to raise or lower the plow as desired. Three to five yoke of oxen were generally used in working this plow and one man usually did the driving. He was equipped with a long whip, to spur on the slowly moving animals.

Often the breaking of virgin soil was a solitary job. At times when the work was done by the settler he had no habitation provided on his land. In that event he would load the plow onto a covered wagon and taking with him provisions would drive to his land and camp out for a week or more, doing his plowing by day, cooking his meals over an open fire, and sleeping in the covered wagon. An acre and a half was a good day's work. At night the weary oxen would be turned loose to graze in the neighborhood. They seldom wandered far away and when morning came they were ready to go on duty again, having provided for their own wants without the care or aid of their master, save to procure water for them. It has been truly said that the patient ox has been the largest single factor in the development of this country.

The covered wagon or prairie schooner, generally used in those days in traveling, was simply an ordinary wagon with arched bows on the box over which canvas was stretched.

The grain was first sowed by hand, as in the primitive days of the world's history. The sowing itself was an operation which required expert manipulation if the best results were to be obtained. The sower shouldered a bag containing the seed, one end of which was open so that the contents could readily be extracted. Grasping a handful of grain he would march slowly with steady stride in an unswerving course toward a pole set up at the other end of the field, to guide him in keeping a straight line, directing an even spray of seed onto the ground as he proceeded. Great care was necessary to make an even

distribution over the entire area in front and on either side of where he walked, so that when he repeated the operation on an adjoining stretch there would be no overlapping the previous spread. Unless there was an even distribution of the seed there would be an uneven crop.

Before the sowing, and afterwards as well, the ground was gone over with the harrow, then a home made affair, with iron teeth purchased or hammered out at some nearby blacksmith shop.

The grain was harvested with a sickle or cradle much as one would cut grass with a scythe. Then it was raked into piles, these gathered into shocks and later stacked to await threshing. By good hard work it was possible to cut in the neighborhood of five acres a day in this way.

It was only after 1860 that the use of modern threshing outfits began, and then their introduction was very slow because of the cost.

Reapers, which cut the grain and deposited it in piles whence it was gathered and bound into bundles, did not come into use until well along in the sixties. The first machines were followed by others, called harvesters, where two men stood on a platform and bound the grain as fast as it was brought up on belts after being cut. Self binders did not come into use until the early seventies and they were not generally adopted until the beginning of the eighties.

Threshing was done by oxen treading out the grain and the use of flails much as was done in Biblical days, the practise which is still followed in Oriental countries. The flail was an instrument consisting of two pieces of wood, the hand staff and the beater, fastened together at one end by a thong. The hand staff was about five feet long, and the beater about thirty inches, the latter of a diameter of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The operator, standing erect, would wield about thirty strokes to the minute. After this, the grain was winnowed to separate the chaff.

Harvest hands were paid 50 to 65 cents a day in the very early days, but this figure was advanced to three or four dollars a day with the introduction of modern machinery.

The First Homes.

Where there was a scarcity of timber the pioneer homes were simply dugouts in some hillside, or sod houses. The latter were usually one or two room, one story affairs, about 10 by 12 in size, with attic and gable roof with the least possible pitch. A skeleton frame of wood was first erected and then the sides were sodded to the eaves with sod obtained from fresh breaking, the pieces usually about one foot wide, two feet long and three to four inches thick, laid like stone or brick. The roof was straw or wood. The floor was dirt. Sometimes there was an opening for a window in addition to the door, and again the only outside light was provided by the door opening.

Where timber was plentiful or could be obtained nearby, the houses were constructed of logs. The tree trunks were flattened sufficiently to rest securely on one another, the interstices being filled with plaster or mud. In this construction, grooves were cut in the end of the logs and notches to fit the grooves in the cross logs. Huge beams—trees trimmed by hand—were used for rafters. In some cases the upper timbers projected beyond the corner providing a place outside to hang utensils. For access to the attic a hole was cut in the ceiling and cleats nailed onto the wall for a ladder. Usually there was only one room, but if two were provided, one was used for kitchen and dining room, and the other for living and bed room. Spaces for the door and windows, usually one of each, were cut after the building was erected. Sometimes these log houses were of considerable size. One, located on the farm of Martin Gjellum on section three, in Holden, which was built by K. H. Finnesgaard, housed four families for a time and between them they had only one cook stove. This building was often used for religious services as well.

A few of the old log houses, this among them, are still standing, but in most cases in an advanced state of decay.

Stables were made by sinking posts, crotched or forked in the end for a frame and ceiling and covered with straw for walls and roof.

Fences, where there were any, were rail. They were made by laying the first layer zig-zag on the ground and the ends of each succeeding layer interlocked so that alternate rails were parallel in each section of the fence, built up to a height of six,

eight or more rails. In a worm fence there were no corner stays, but in the stake or rider fences was provided a reinforcement for the juncture of each section. Two stakes were braced in a slanting position to form an X and the top or rider rail rested on the crotch and locked the structure.

Home Equipment.

The open fire place provided the first method of preparing the necessary meals and also of heating. Some were built inside the homes and others directly outside. They were usually made of wood, lined with stone or clay to avoid danger from fire. The fire place was soon succeeded by the first patterns of stoves. For lighting, the first illumination was obtained from the flickering light of the hearth—folks went to bed when it became dark in those days. Melted lard in a dish with a strip of rag for a wick, were used in many homes, turnips and beets hollowed out serving as receptacles for the fat. Tallow dips were next in use, made by dipping a wick in tallow, cooling and repeating the operation until the desired size was obtained. Then followed the making of candles in molds, from six to a dozen being made at one time. In the early sixties, kerosene came into use and with it the lamp, but for a time the price of oil was prohibitive, ranging in the neighborhood of \$1.20 a gallon.

Soap was made at home. Lye was made from ashes and grease was cleaned by boiling in deep lye so the rinds and bone would sink to the bottom. Lye strong enough to bear an egg was poured into the soap barrel until all the grease was taken up. Brooms were made of broom corn. For pillows and mattresses the geese were plucked for fine feathers. Straw was also used. Long feathers constituted feather dusters.

Whatever little furniture was possessed, mainly tables, beds and chairs, was all home made. So were also many kitchen utensils such as funnels, bowls, dippers and the like, carved out of wood. The horns of cattle were fashioned into spoons, powder horns, combs and other articles.

During the summer, for diet, there was an abundance of vegetables and a little fresh meat. Game was plentiful and in nearby streams there were plenty of fish to be obtained. Throughout the winter season the only meat to be obtained was salt pork, frozen beef and mutton. Rutabagas were

a standard article of diet throughout the year. For coffee, ground grain was often substituted.

The women, and the children as soon as they were able, assisted in the farm work, in addition to the usual household duties, boiled soap, carded wool, spun yarn, knit socks, wove cloth and sewed clothes. The great majority of the garments worn were made at home. Spinning wheels were very common, and looms, usually home made, could be found in many homes. Whole bolts of cloth were bought of goods which could not be made at home. There was no thought of obtaining a garment of a pattern or color different from that worn by some one else. Styles had not progressed very far. The only thought in mind was to obtain apparel which was durable and would answer the needs of the season. The winter clothing worn by the men included one or two suits of flannel underwear, coat, vest and two pair of trousers, fur cap, buffalo coat, two or three pair of mittens, two pair of woolen socks, and shoe pacs, later succeeded by felt boots with German socks reaching to the knees. The garb of the women was much the same with the substitution of two or three flannel petticoats for the corresponding articles of male attire. The women and children remained at home the greater part of the winter season. During the summer season, wooden shoes, made by some neighbor who was an adept in their construction, were much used.

Marketing the Crop.

For a time wheat was the only marketable crop. Up to the time of the Civil war, the price paid for this commodity did not exceed 50 cents a bushel. Flour cost \$12 a barrel; pork, \$19 to \$24 a barrel; hams, 12 to 15 cents a pound. Pine lumber cost \$25 a thousand; maple, \$22 a thousand. Calico cost 50 cents a yard. One woman recorded trading 17 dozen eggs for seven yards of calico. Matches were very expensive. One was used to start a fire in the morning and all the fire or light required later on was obtained by using paper tapers lighted from the fire first started. The head of the house usually lighted his pipe with a coal.

Red Wing and Hastings were the first markets for the great majority of the pioneers and in order to arrive there it was necessary for them to pick their way over trackless prairies, ford streams, traverse valleys, and ascend and descend

hills, often covering fifty miles each way, driving slowly moving oxen, and traveling on foot alongside the outfit. Many made the journey on foot, carrying a sack of wheat and returning weighed down by a sack of flour. There were no roads, only trails, and frequently these were not defined any too well. For many of these pioneers the journey to Red Wing and return consumed at least three days. The first night was spent in camp on the journey into town, arriving in the city shortly before noon on the second day. Business was transacted and the start on the return trip made along in the afternoon. The second night was spent in camp, the home destination being arrived at by evening on the third day. There were regular stopping places enroute for these journeys and sometimes there would be twenty or more outfits assembled at one of these points. The gatherings which followed were the occasions for many pleasant social contacts.

Some years ago, the late Mons S. Urevig, a pioneer in Holden, later a resident of Leon, related to the writer the following account of these pioneer journeys:

"We left home early in the morning, usually going by way of Hader and traveling all day at the best pace the oxen were able to set. In the season of long days, we stopped during the darkest part of the night by the thirteen mile post on the Hader and Red Wing road. We would resume our journey at the dawn of day so as to get into Red Wing about nine in the morning. We found it would be of no use to come into town earlier than that, as it would only leave us waiting on the street for buyers, as town people are usually lazy in the morning, and no regular wheat price was set for the day before nine.

"After having sold our grain and done our business, we generally started for home about four o'clock in the afternoon, hoping to reach our stopping place near the thirteen mile post about ten o'clock at night, so that we could feed our cattle and give them rest. We then retired for the night and making a start early in the morning would arrive home some time during the day, depending on the distance we had to travel. You will see that we could not market our grain in a hurry in those days. And when the business men sent out their usual dunning letters in November and December, in many cases covering purchases all through the season, asking debtors to pay up in ten days and save costs, it often sounded in the ears of the

honest farmer as though a thunder bolt had struck him, knowing that he had only oxen as his team, and the cold winter was at hand. It will also be seen that we could not make the trip to Red Wing in those pioneer days of the county in a few hours as the majority do now, but we had to be content with the speed of the oxen, about two miles an hour, in rain or sunshine, in drifting snow, or a temperature of 25 degrees below zero.

"There were other favorable places for feeding and resting on the way to Red Wing besides the one described. There was a place on the Red Wing road in Featherstone near the five-mile post which was much in use, and there were several in Goodhue on the road from Zumbrota.

"One afternoon late in the fall of 1867, I went to Red Wing with my ox team and a load of wheat, in company with Jacob Bestul, then my neighbor in Holden. When we got as far as O. J. Wing's place in Wanamingo, a cold rain began to fall and continued through the day. We got to a point about ten miles out and intended to go down to Hay Creek, where there was a hotel at the time, and spend the night. It was very dark and the road was slippery and we were afraid that the wagons would slide into some of the deep ditches lining the road in places. So we decided to stay where we were, at a grove, and spend the night. After a time, Nels Anderson, of Leon, and one other man came along with horse teams and loads of wheat. As they did not dare to go any further in the darkness, they stayed with us. By that time it had commenced to snow and this continued all night. We worked hard to get a fire, as the wood was wet and green and we had no axe to chop with. After a time we succeeded, however, and we kept the fire going all night. We were all wet to the skin and lay down around the fire, roasting on one side and freezing on the other. We had no fur coats then, and a cloth coat and a blanket were our only shelter. It was one of the severest nights I ever spent in my life.

"But there were other times we stayed together when the weather was fair and many were in the company. Then we had great pleasure and a regular pow wow that would have made even the little Indian papooses scream."

The wagons used in those days deserve special mention, in many cases, being home made. Sections of trees, twenty inches

or more in diameter, and four inches thick, provided the wheels, the outfit throughout being held together by wooden pegs. These wagons were called "Kubberuller" by the Norwegians, and "Skrikkarren" by the Swedes. It is claimed that they could be heard approaching for a mile or more.

To this day many of the county roads follow the old trails, the paved highway along the river, the state road from Red Wing to Zumbrota, the paved road from Cannon Falls to Pine Island, the road from Red Wing to Kenyon, and the highway from Red Wing to Cannon Falls being among them.

These roads and one from Kenyon to Zumbrota were all laid out by 1860. In 1855, stage lines began operating from Red Wing to St. Peter and in 1857 from Red Wing to Albert Lea.

Religious, Educational and Social.

Along spiritual and educational lines, opportunities were for a time very limited. Church services were first held in the open when the weather permitted, or in private houses, usually by traveling missionaries. As soon as possible modest houses of worship were provided, in most instances services being held every second or third Sunday, one pastor supplying several congregations. As a whole, the people were devoutly religious, and their efforts to supply their spiritual needs were far greater than we witness at the present time.

For a time there were no schools, and when these were first established few carried the pupils beyond the fifth and sixth grades. The parochial schools, of which there were many, stressed religious training, and were taught in the mother tongue with the result that acquiring of a knowledge of the English language was often long deferred. Teachers were paid from \$8 a month up, and in most cases were compelled to "board around" among the patrons of the school, in that manner obtained a portion of their compensation. The teachers themselves, in many cases, were none too well educated, and the time of holding school sessions was in most cases determined by the periods when the children were not needed at home to help in the farm work.

Yet it cannot be said that the people generally in those days had very little education. They may not have possessed

many books but what books they did own were in the main standard works. There were very few homes in which one could not find a Bible. The careful study of what few books they did possess gave them an extensive general knowledge. There were many deep thinkers among them and an individuality which is sadly lacking today. There was no telephone, radio, movies, daily mail service to distract their attention, and they confined themselves strictly to the matters in hand.

For diversion, and entertainment, in the rural districts there were spelling schools, singing schools and debating societies. These not only relieved the monotony but also contributed materially to the sum total of human knowledge. In some neighborhoods dances were frequent, those old time products of the terpsichorean art, the waltz, the schottish, polka and square dances predominating. Music was provided by an accordion, a violin, a mouth organ, or a combination of them.

Even with all the obstacles met with and to be overcome the best land in the county was all taken by 1860, prices running to \$15 an acre for unimproved land. By 1870 there was no land left for pioneers.

By strict economy, and thrift, in a comparatively few years the pioneers had comfortable homes, good barns and other farm buildings, their farms well improved, shade trees around their premises, in the case of the Norwegians in nearly every instance pines, and fences in good order. Even then they were slow in providing carpets for the floor, any large amount of furniture, cabinet organs and other items which they deemed luxuries. By the early eighties the large majority were in comfortable circumstances for the times. Happy and contented? Yes, far more so than many of the present day to whom the luxuries of the past are considered necessities, in addition to many items which were not dreamed of in those early days.

When those of the first generation passed on they left to their children finely developed farm property, well stocked and equipped with all necessary machinery, the pride of the county today. And what is far more important they left a heritage of lives well lived, characters moulded in years of sacrifice, producing a high degree of citizenship—examples which can well be followed by those who have come after.

THE HALF BREED TRACT.

When the Dakotas sold their lands along the western bank of the Mississippi, by treaty, to the United States, they expressed a wish to reserve a portion of this land for the benefit of the mixed-bloods, their relatives, who would, it was supposed, desire to cultivate the same and adopt the customs of the whites instead of removing to a reservation further west.

In accordance with this desire, the following tract of land was set aside for this purpose: Beginning at the lower end of Barn bluff, and running thence southwesterly on a line at right angles with the general course of the Mississippi river, fifteen miles; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the general course of said river, to a point fifteen miles west of the foot of Lake Pepin; thence to the foot of said lake; thence up said lake and river to place of beginning.

The persons who would be entitled to share in this were at the time chiefly children under age; so there is no doubt that Indian traders and those in their employ were the chief instruments in having this reservation made.

For some reason this land was not laid off into townships and sections by the surveyors until about a year after the other part of the county had been surveyed and opened to settlement. In the meantime, many settlers had, by permission of relatives of the Indians, settled in the half breed area. Some had purchased the right of a mixed blood and made a claim accordingly. Finally, in 1855, the land was surveyed and laid out without any reference to the boundaries given in the treaty, but in townships and sections in conformity with the adjacent lands.

When the land office was opened at Red Wing, a list of all persons entitled to a share in this reserved tract was prepared and sent to the general land office at Washington. Scrip was issued to each name in the list designating the number of acres the person named was entitled to. The scrip was brought to Minnesota and distributed, the greater portion falling into the hands of parents or guardians of the children named. From them it soon passed into the hands of speculators.

At this time there were probably 200 families who had settled on the tract and endless entanglements followed. Many of them held quit-claim deeds from individual half-breeds for

a certain number of acres. But the land office could not recognize quit-claims—nothing but the scrip from the general land office availed in filing an entry on any portion of the land.

Speculators saw their opportunity and began to take up the land by "laying the scrip" as the act was called in the land office. The choicest lands were already occupied by settlers, and those who held the scrip could enter the lands those settlers had selected, many of whom had made expensive improvements.

The actual settlers had the sympathy of the surrounding population, but the scrip holders had the advantage of the situation and began to obtain title to farms already improved. In consequence, the actual settlers rallied in self defense and took steps to require that in every case where scrip had been laid on actual settlers' lands, said scrip should immediately be raised. A critical situation arose for a time. A vigilance committee was chosen to protect the rights of the settlers and began work.

Fortunately a decision of the Washington land office saved the day. By this decision those who had settled upon the tract and made improvements thereon, were accorded pre-emption and homestead rights as on other government lands. The same decision granted to the holders of half-breed scrip the privilege of laying the same upon any other government land not previously claimed by an actual settler.

After this decision all the vacant land on the half-breed tract was soon taken. None of the mixed bloods ever cared to settle on it and it quickly passed into the hands of other settlers.

But the end of the trouble from the scrip was not yet. Many of the residents in the area were compelled to pay twice for the right of possession. First, they paid the parents or guardians in whose names the land had first been entered, receiving a guardian deed. Later, as the child arrived at maturity, another payment was in many instances demanded and enforced. A farmer would usually rather pay a few hundred dollars than engage in a law suit.

Thus passed the last vestige of Indian title to the lands in this county which for countless generations had been a camping and hunting ground for the red men.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

It is interesting to trace the origin of the names of places and points in any locality. Especially is that true in this section, so filled with historical associations of all kinds.

Goodhue county, as we all know, was named in honor of James M. Goodhue, the pioneer publisher of Minnesota. Red Wing was named after the Indian chieftain and nearly all the villages in the county derived their names from the townships in which they are located.

The township Belle Creek received its name from the creek which flows through it, bearing the same name, the Belle being French for beautiful.

Belvidere was first called York, later Elmira, and then the name changed to Belvidere, for what reason is not known.

Burnside was named Spring Creek, which was later changed to Milton and during the Civil War, this was changed to Burnside, in honor of General Burnside, one of the early leaders of the Civil War.

Cannon Falls derives its name from the falls of the Cannon Riviere at that point. The river received its name from the earlier French name, River Aux Canots, meaning Canoe river, which alluded to canoes frequently left in concealment near its mouth by Indians and the French traders, especially when departing on the hunt for buffaloes on the nearby prairie country.

Central Point was so named from the point jutting out into the lake there, which is about midway of Lake Pepin.

Cherry Grove was first called Sacton. The present name is supposed to have been derived from a grove of wild red cherries near the middle of the town when first settled.

Featherstone was so called in honor of the Featherstone family, among its earliest and most prominent settlers.

Florence was named in honor of Florence Graham, daughter of Hon. C. C. Graham, a pioneer settler. Miss Graham later became Mrs. D. M. Taber.

Goodhue, first called Lime, later Elmira, for a time being combined with Belvidere, took its name from the county.

Hay Creek was named after the stream flowing through the town along which wild hay abounded. At one time the residents voted to change the name to Pleasant Valley, but for some unknown reason the change was never made.

Holden commemorates a church parish in Norway from whence came many of the early residents. It was first named Dunkirk and the change probably came from the large Norwegian immigration.

Kenyon bears the name of an early resident with that surname, a pioneer merchant who built the first store there. It is also credited to Kenyon college.

Leon is a little uncertain as to derivation. It is a foreign name, that of a kingdom of the middle ages which was later a province of Spain.

Minneola is an Indian term Minne, water and Olah, much.

Pine Island, one of the favorite spots of the Dakota Indians, found its name in a forest of pines between two branches of the Zumbro river, which at a distance presented the appearance of an island in the sea. The town was first named Poplar Grove.

Roscoe is supposed to have come from Roscoe, Ill., where some of the pioneers formerly lived.

Stanton was first called Prairie Creek, later Lillian, and this changed to Stanton, in honor of a pioneer family.

Vasa bears the name of Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden, one of the founders of the Lutheran church. It was first called Spencer.

Wacouta commemorates the Indian chieftain of that name.

Wanamingo, according to Indian linguists, might mean "Red Clay." It is generally supposed to have been derived from the heroine of an Indian novel which was very popular when the township was organized.

Warsaw is the name of the capital of Poland and there are numerous towns in the country bearing the same appella-

tion. But the connection here is somewhat uncertain. This town was first named Klock.

Welch, first called Grant, was changed to Welch in honor of Major Abram E. Welch, who sacrificed his life in the Civil War.

Zumbrota derived its name from the Zumbro river on which it is located, the Dakota suffix "ta" meaning at, to or on, that is, the town on the Zumbro. The Zumbro is said to derive its name from the early French title Riviere des Embarras, meaning River of Difficulties. Its surface in its lower course and on the Mississippi bottom land, was obstructed by driftwood, hindering its navigation by the canoes of the voyageurs. Pronounced quickly with the French form and accent, as heard and written down by the white immigrants, this name Riviere des Embarras was unrecognizably transformed into Zumbro.

Bluffs Along the Mississippi.

A considerable number of the bluffs along the Mississippi have special designations. Barn Bluff is so called translated from its early French name La Grange meaning the barn, which refers to its prominence as a lone, high and nearly level crested bluff, quite separated from the others.

Of the other bluffs in Red Wing, Sorin, now Memorial Park, was named in honor of Rev. Mathew Sorin, the first county treasurer, and later connected with Hamline University. The names of Twin Bluffs and College Bluff are self explanatory.

In the early days the bluff just beyond Cannon Junction was called Assiniboine bluff, because of the reported former settlement of the Assiniboine Indians there.

Point No Point bluff on Lake Pepin was so termed because as one writer stated, "One can see this point for miles while the boat seems all the time approaching it yet none of the time getting any nearer till just as one arrives at Frontenac."

Waconia Bluff in Florence on the valley side west of Frontenac bears a Dakota name meaning a fountain or spring, from a spring at its base.

Garrard Bluff, the large and high area on which lies Inyanteopa, does honor to the memory of the Garrard brothers.



FORGOTTEN CITIES.

Many were the fond hopes which were shattered in pioneer days in Goodhue county as well as elsewhere relative to new towns to be established. With the first settlements came dreams of new cities in large number, some with at least a shadow of sound foundation, many more with none whatever. Some blossomed into a measure of fruition; others progressed but little farther than the minds of the developers.

Central Point was platted in 1855, only to be overshadowed by Lake City just beyond. Wacouta was another point. Its location at the head of Lake Pepin gave great promise for a time.

In 1856 there were three attempts to start towns, all of which have long since passed into oblivion. One was at Wastedo, in Leon; another at Troy City, in Belle Creek; and a third at Elmira, in Goodhue.

A little later came Spencer, located in section 4, in Vasa, on the line of the stage route to Faribault. Among the main attractions here were three mill sites on Belle Creek, with 14, 12, and 10 foot water falls.

Then came Sevastopol in Wacouta, a short distance above Wacouta.

Not long after came Hader, in Wanamingo, 122 blocks in size with one block reserved for the county court house which it was proposed to anchor there. Then came Roscoe in the township of the same name, and Fairpoint in Cherry Grove. Later, efforts were put forth to establish towns at Belle Creek, in the northern part of Vasa on the Cannon river; Rest Island, succeeding Central Point; Cascade and Stanton, both in Stanton township; Forest Mills, near Zumbrota; and Skyberg, in Kenyon. Of these the plats of Cascade, Forest Mills, Hader, Roscoe, Skyberg, Stanton and Sevastopol have never been vacated.

There were in addition many hamlets which were never platted.

SEVASTOPOL.

Eighty years ago, wonderful forests of pine trees growing along the upper Mississippi and its tributaries and along the St. Croix on its upper stretches turned the minds of the early settlers to the vast possibilities which lay in utilizing this virgin growth for timber. Logging operations began and the felled trees were tumbled into the rivers to float down to St. Anthony, the present east side of Minneapolis, and to Stillwater on the St. Croix, there to be sawed into lumber or made into rafts to be sent further down the Mississippi, and likewise converted into lumber.

Invariably the log drivers lost control of the floating trees and many went on down the Mississippi, "running wild" as they said. This caused great loss to their owners.

There was no lake or any dead water to hold the wandering logs until Lake Pepin was reached. So the lumbermen wisely concluded to build booms at the head of the lake, just above Wacouta. The location was a strategic position for this business. These booms were made of logs, securely fastened together, end to end, by chains, and were firmly anchored to both banks of one channel of the river. Here lay the cause for the establishment of Sevastopol.

The logs coming down the river were all distinguished by the registered marks of the owners. As there were about 2,500 different marks, skilled men were required to properly separate them for collection into rafts, which was done by helpers. These, with the steamboat crews coming up for rafts, made the point a busy one.

Throughout the season of navigation, the embryo city possessed all the characteristics and accessories of a wild frontier village. In the winter it was a deserted place.

The village was platted in 1857 and a considerable number of lots sold, but the principal places of business were saloons.

For about eight years, from 1856 to 1864, Sevastopol thrived until better arrangements up the river for the care of the logs no longer required operations there, and the embryo city died as quickly as it had been born.

Just how the place obtained its name is not known. A

legend ascribes it to a resemblance of the place to the surroundings at Sevastopol in Turkey, the great objective in the Crimean War, many of the men employed in the boom having served and fought in that battle.

The place has never been marked on any map of the state, and in all probability there are not many of the old settlers who remember its short career; but it once existed and had an identity of its own, and men worked and women wept there, as they have in every settlement of man since the world began.

In later years the writer climbed the old plateau, and tried to figure out of old legends and stories just how the town lay, and pondered over the ambition that brought it between towering bluffs, and hardly accessible on any front but that of the river. He has gone to the opposite bank of the river, and into the depths of "Dead Man's Slough" to find the great basin of *Nelumbo* lotus lilies, now no more, forming a golden sun, to reflect back the rays of the greater sun above; has stood at Fisherman's Point and looked up at the silent, deserted plateau, and wondered if in all the earth trace could be found of a soul who had lived and hoped there.

Today it is only a memory, its existence attested to by a plat still on file in the office of the register of deeds of Goodhue County.



EARLY WATER SUPPLY AND WATER WITCHES.

One of the difficulties which the early settlers had to contend with was to secure an adequate supply of water. It was before the day of bored or drilled wells and wind mills and the distance which it was necessary to dig in order to obtain water on the prairie made it almost prohibitory to undertake the work. For that reason the majority of the first settlers located in the valleys near the creeks. But the demand for land compelled those who came after to locate on the prairie. Oft-times they had to haul water several miles from the nearest creek, and this was no small task if there was a considerable number of head of stock, in addition to the family needs to be provided for. Sometimes the cattle were driven to the creek morning and evening but it was not always possible

to do this. So in the main, the water was hauled. At first wooden shod sleds were used for this purpose, both in summer and winter.

These were sleds with runners six to eight feet in length, long poles being fastened under the bottom of the runners. Usually the driver walked alongside the oxen to guide them, but expert water haulers could sit on the sled and guide them. The containers used for hauling the water were syrup or kerosene barrels, which had been burned out. When they had been filled at the creek, sacks were placed over the tops and a hoop fastened over these. To prevent their falling off, the barrels were chained to the sled. Even after the water had been safely hauled to the farm the work was not done. In the winter it must be taken into the house to prevent its freezing, and as the full barrels were too heavy to be carried, the water would be poured into wash boilers or tubs and thus moved. The barrels, being brought in, were then refilled.

With this situation prevailing, the water witches or water diviners appeared. They were men who claimed they could locate places where water could be found through some special gift they possessed.

Two methods, or rather two implements, were used in the process. Some used a willow stick about four feet long and bent like a bow. This device was held at the ends in the two hands. Others made use of a forked twig of hazel with the forked ends about 15 to 18 inches in length and a quarter of an inch thick, the butt being a few inches in length. The two ends of the fork were passed between the second and third fingers and thus held in the two hands. In both instances a wood freshly cut, which was tough and springy, was required.

The operator would then pace slowly over the ground to be investigated holding the device in front of him. If water was located the bow would turn over in the hands and the forked twig respond likewise.

Silly? Well, maybe. But it was in this way that the well which for many years did service at the Burley tavern in Featherstone, now the Schwartau property, was located. George Tether relates that a water witch located the first well on the farm of his father, Francis Tether, in Goodhue. They found water at a depth of ten feet at the point designated by the

water witch. Mr. Tether knows of locations being established on other farms in that section in a similar manner. Several other cases have been reported from different neighborhoods.

Of course there were some false leads from water witches, as many wells dug all over the county from which no water was obtained, bear witness. In one instance in Featherstone township, two water witches established a location at the same point, but a forty foot hole sunk there with no result proved the error of the calculation.

It is claimed that the water witch was more often right than wrong. And his charges were not excessive. He usually worked for food and lodging, and a stipend of one or two dollars for his work. That was all the investment required to determine whether or not he was correct except to dig a hole in the ground—not an exorbitant price to pay for the prospect of obtaining water.

The divining rod, as it has been called, has been repudiated by men of science and commended by bishops and clergy. Some claim it was in this manner that Moses obtained water in the desert for the Israelites. When St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, was repaired some years ago, this method was used to determine the position of water under the crypt.

Its modern use was begun by the Germans in the middle ages in the search for minerals and later in locating water and oil.

The diviners claimed that the gift was inherited. The rod never answered on a wet day, even on a day with a cold moist wind.

There are three rival explanations of the feat. The first, that the rod responds directly to some physical influence has been encouraged by the discovery of radio-activity. This type of influence has been described by several German savants as rhabdoactive. They claim that all bodies emit lines of force which are essentially of the same nature as electric and magnetic waves, and that they may be recognized by various physical instruments such as the divining rod, and some forms of pendulum. They contend that when an expert carrying the device crosses these lines of force the waves pass through his body and thus cause the movement of the device.

Another explanation is that the movement of the device is due, though perhaps unconsciously, to the operator. One theory is that the movement is due to a kind of second sight by which the diviner became conscious of the presence of any object for which he is searching. The alternative view is that the diviner, unconsciously or sub-consciously, moved the device owing to an impulse due to his recognition of indications favorable for water.

Another view is that the movement of the device is an instance of the dissociation of the various streams of activity which flow side by side in the human brain. Many actions are unconscious; by frequent repetition, they have become automatic, and some are now purely instinctive. Many streams of nervous activity are dissociated from conscious movements. Hence a man going over a tract of ground may notice signs of water unconsciously and some slight mental action may cause the twitching of a finger and a jerk of the device. Many finders, no doubt, by long experience or special quickness of observation, instinctively recognize where water is likely to occur and by some sub-conscious movement of the hand causes the warning movement in the stick.

Another authority maintains the nervous system is the receiver, carrier, and transmitter of the whole phenomena. This investigator holds that the movement can only be interpreted after prolonged training.

It was about 1876 before windmills came into use and about the same time that bored wells were first sunk. As the country became settled the water level in the ground became lower and surface wells gave place to drilled wells. The first drilled well in Featherstone was sunk to a depth of 250 feet.

Today drilled wells dot the landscape on every hand throughout the agricultural area, in some cases sunk to a depth where artesian wells are obtained.

Goodhue County Grows Up.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PROCEEDINGS.

When the first territorial legislature met in 1849, the area embraced in Goodhue County today was included in the county of Wabasha, which covered all that portion of the territory east of a line running due south from Pine Bend on the Mississippi River to the Iowa line. Today the tract has been subdivided into eight counties.

As constituted today, Goodhue County was organized under an act of the legislature approved March 5, 1853. An enactment of the legislature provided that there should be not less than fifty legal voters before a county organization could be effected. This would not have been an easy matter to obtain had not a contest developed between Red Wing and Wacouta as to which one should be the county seat. It was at that time supposed that Wacouta would be a great city on account of its location at the head of Lake Pepin, and the lumbermen who made headquarters there were very anxious to have the county seat located there. The people of Red Wing, fully as confident of the future of their place, were just as anxious as their neighbors down the river. As the result, Wacouta and Red Wing residents both imported outsiders, giving temporary employment to a number. The final result was a victory for Red Wing by a small majority.

The county came into existence with the first set of county officers appointed by Governor Ramsey as follows: County commissioners, William Lauver, H. L. Bevans and R. Spates; register of deeds, J. W. Hancock; sheriff, P. S. Fish; treasurer, Calvin Potter; district attorney, Charles Gardner; clerk of court, P. Sanford; justice of the peace, James Akers.

The first session of the county board was held on June 16, 1854, on a pile of lumber at what is now the intersection of Main and Bush streets, in the city of Red Wing. H. L. Bevans was chosen chairman of the board and J. W. Hancock, register of deeds, was selected as official clerk. Three assessment districts were created, one including the territory west of Hay Creek, another that embracing the area between Hay Creek and Bullard's Creek, and the third all lying east of Bullard's

Creek. The assessment showed a valuation of \$65,305.00. The expenses of the first year were estimated at \$544.09 and a tax of 1 per cent was ordered.

In July, 1854, three road districts were created and the boundaries were the same as those of the assessment districts, which had been created the previous year.

The first election of county officers by the people took place in October, 1854. Those chosen were: Commissioners, R. Spates, A. W. Post, P. S. Fish; register of deeds, Joseph W. Hancock; treasurer, M. Sorin; district attorney, P. Sanford; judge of probate, A. D. Shaw; county surveyor, S. A. Hart; assessors, L. Bates, John Day, D. Kelley; clerk of court, P. Sanford. Three school districts were established this year, one at Red Wing, another in Florence and the third west of Red Wing.

In January, 1855, a second voting precinct was established called Wacouta.

There being no court house provided, the county business was very largely transacted in the law office of P. Sanford, who had erected a small frame office west of his residence on Main street, between Potter and Plum. The strictest economy was observed in all lines as is evidenced by a vote to allow the clerk of court \$12.00 for furnishing his own office and William Colvill \$60.00 for services as clerk of court and office rent for two quarters. A little later the clerk of court, sheriff and register of deeds were each allowed \$50.00 and required for the year to furnish their own office.

For the election of 1856, the following precincts were established: In Red Wing, at the school house; in Wacouta, at the house of James B. Smith; in Florence, at the Florence Hotel; in Belle Creek, at the home of Walter Doyle; in Sackton, at the home of Simon Sackett; in Cannon Falls, at the home of Andrus Durand; in Dunkirk, at the home of Anders Knutson; in Poplar Grove, at the home of John Lee.

David Hancock held a note against the county which was presented for payment. The treasurer was instructed to take up the note by issuing his note as treasurer, bearing interest at 3% a month. The sum of \$25.00 was due James Lawther for money advanced so that Commissioner Hasler could make

a trip to St. Paul. He was paid in a similar manner. Money was scarce.

1857—Twenty-five school districts were established this year.

It was finally definitely decided to build a court house and jail and the county board voted to issue bonds in the sum of \$30,000 for this purpose, bearing interest not exceeding 12%. The first decision was to locate the building on the site now occupied by the Episcopal church but later this was changed to the location at present occupied. Commissioner Hasler was empowered to sell the bonds to be issued but he was unable to dispose of them on any favorable terms.

The sheriff was instructed to accept county orders in payment of taxes. In this manner they could be disposed of at face value.

The expenses of the county at this time total \$3,243.53.

1858—Early this year the county board voted to build a courthouse, provided county bonds could be sold for not less than 90 cents, the cost of the building not to exceed \$30,000. In May, a contract was awarded Simmons, Hill & Stephens for \$26,666 and work on the structure immediately began. On July 1, a county board of supervisors, comprising one member from each township, succeeded the county board of three. There had been decided opposition to continuing the county seat in Red Wing, the southern portion of the county desiring a more central location. This sentiment immediately took form in an effort by the board of supervisors to cancel the contract for the court house, work on which was already in progress. Legal advice was sought, leading St. Paul attorneys being paid the munificent sum of five dollars each for their opinion, which was to the effect that the contract could not be cancelled; so work proceeded and the building was erected, not however, before the following protest was entered in the records:

“RESOLVED, that we will carry out said contract so entered into as aforesaid and that while we determine to carry out said contract, we would consider that we are recreant to our duties as a board were we not to express our decided disapprobation of the course pursued by the majority of the board of county commissioners in entering into said contract thereby resolving the county in a heavy debt and that directly, as we

believe, against the express wish of two-thirds of the tax payers of said county; and we hereby express our conviction that a more high handed usurpation of power and disregard of the will of the people on a small scale has never been perpetrated by the agents of the people than that of the majority of said board of county commissioners in the letting of said contract."

A loan of \$2,000 was made from Smith, Meigs & Co. at 5% a month.

A body was found in the river and the expenses in connection with its disposal were: Justice, \$1.25; five jurors, \$6.00; coffin, \$3.00; grave, \$1.00; court, \$1.75; total \$13.00.

As addendum to the court house building, it may be stated that the bonds, accepted by the contractors in payment, were sold all the way from fifty to ninety cents on the dollar. They were paid in full, so someone netted a neat profit.

The care of the poor was transferred from the townships to the county.

1859—County orders bore 12% interest. The county commissioners were paid \$1.50 a day.

Land was assessed all the way from \$1.75 to \$5.00 an acre and equalized at \$2.00. The balance sheet, January 1, 1859, showed assets in unpaid taxes totaling \$15,008.92, and liabilities of \$26,538.64.

A report of the number of scholars in district number 30 was rejected as it appeared by a witness examined under oath that there had been no school taught in said district and that a portion of the scholars reported resided in Dodge county.

The district attorney was allowed an annual salary of \$400.

In April it was decided to install lightning rods on the court house.

In September, the board voted to accept the proposition of A. F. Knight to take \$475 in county orders at par, in full payment for his claims and charges against the county for the plans of the court house.

Inasmuch as some difference of opinion had arisen with reference to the use of the court room for public meetings, the board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the sheriff and clerk of court be vested with the control and care of the court room and that this board instruct them not to open the same at the expense of the county

for any object except for court, county conventions and county purposes, and that for any other purposes for which it shall be used the sheriff shall have discretion to fix and receive the price.

Liquor licenses were fixed at \$100 for spirituous and \$50 for malt liquors, but no licenses would be granted save in towns which had voted for licenses.

1860—The days of the board of supervisors were ended. The old county board was re-established.

Salaries of county officers at this time were as follows: Auditor, \$900; attorney, \$400; others, paid by fees.

Township taxes ranged from \$50 to \$150.

The tax levy was: For county expenses, 3 mills; road and bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

The county officials were paid in orders, which at this time were quoted at 60c.

1861—In this year county orders had risen to 85c.

The assessments as returned from the townships were generally raised, in some cases as much as 75%.

Hans Mattson resigned as county auditor in order to enlist in the Civil War.

1862—Because of the Civil War, twenty-one military districts were established and a bounty of \$20 voted to every one who enlisted.

School taxes ranged from \$35 to \$200.

Insurance in the amount of \$8,000 was placed on the court house, \$4,000 in one company at $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%, payable in county orders at 70c, and \$4,000 in another company at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, payable in orders at 75c.

1863—Widows of persons murdered by Indians during the outbreak were voted an allowance of \$4.00 a week each, for one year.

School examiners were appointed as follows: J. W. Hancock, S. McElhaney, E. G. Comstock, C. W. Libby and A. G. Hudson.

A jailer was appointed at \$50 a year.

The annual appropriation for poor relief having reached \$5,000, it was decided to establish a county poor farm and 200 acres in Burnside township were purchased for \$3,000.

The county school system was established with J. W. Hancock as the first county superintendent. \$5,000 was appropriated for the relief of families of soldiers.

A fence was ordered built around the court house to keep out the cows.

Arm chairs were provided for jurors in the district court room.

In justice court, jurors were allowed 50c each, witnesses, the same and interpreters, \$1.00.

All insane persons were sent to asylums in Iowa.

1865—The county was paying 12% interest on money borrowed.

J. W. Hancock, as county superintendent of schools, was paid \$850 a year.

The county board adopted a strong memorial to congress on combinations, claiming that the farmers were being fleeced by unlawful combinations of railroads and steamboats in establishing freight rates.

1867—The sheriff was allowed \$550 a year as jailer, and occupying quarters in the basement of the court house as a residence, he was charged \$80.00 a year for light and heat.

The county alms house was built.

Immigrants were arriving in such numbers that temporary quarters were provided at Red Wing for two hundred.

H. B. Wilson was chosen county superintendent of schools at \$1,200 a year.

1868—The court house was lighted with lamps and the lamp expense for one year was \$48.00. As the heating of the courthouse was done with stoves, bills for sawing wood, carrying it, and carrying out ashes were numerous.

1869—The county tax had risen to nine mills. The county was still owing on the courthouse bonds and other indebtedness had accumulated on county orders, so arrangements were made to issue \$12,000 bonds to clear up the county finances.

Levies for teachers' salaries in the country districts ranged from \$75 to \$200 for the year.

1870—Some one conceived the bright idea of a ten per cent discount on taxes if paid within thirty days of levy and a long petition was presented to the county board favoring the proposal, but the county fathers couldn't see it.

It was the custom at this time to "bind out" children whose care devolved on the county and the records contain many of these cases. The children, sometimes only two or three years of age, were bound out until they arrived at the age of fourteen, to parties whom it was claimed would properly provide for them.

The county appropriated \$350 to cover the bridge at Zumbrota.

A committee was authorized to buy a safe for the county treasurer and "to pay for the same if the price is reasonable."

A committee counted the cash in the treasurer's office. They found \$28,331.94 on hand "beside some change which we did not count."

It was reported that 1,070 immigrants arrived at Red Wing from July 9 to September 1.

1871—Auctioneers were causing some trouble, so an annual license fee of ten dollars was imposed and every auctioneer required to exhibit his license before he could commence a sale.

The counties at this period were required to pay for the keep of all parties committed to the state reform school, now the state training school.

The county superintendent of schools reported visiting 108 schools. Six districts were not organized and thirty-two districts held no school in winter. The schools were classified: Good, 35; fair, 66; poor, 11. There were 60 male and 52 female teachers.

Evidently the doctors were not in special favor at this time. Practically every bill providing for attendance on the poor was cut, in many cases in half. One of \$217 was allowed at \$122 and one of \$124 at \$62.

No town tax was levied in Cherry Grove, Featherstone, Vasa or Wacouta and no school tax in twenty-two districts.

For wood for the poor, the price paid was \$2.00 a cord.

1872—The county funds were in such a fine state that the board purchased \$11,000 of U. S. bonds.

Fees for justice and jurors in justice court were advanced to \$1.00 a day.

1873—The liquor license fee outside of organized municipalities was fixed at \$100.00.

Ninety cords of hard maple were purchased for the winter's supply of fuel for the court house.

In a spirit of economy, the county board voted not to provide any court calendar and not to print tax notices in any foreign language.

As there was difficulty in maintaining a township organization in Wacouta, a proposal was advanced to divide the town between Hay Creek and Florence but the Wacoutaites defeated this.

1874—The county paid \$2.25 a week for board for the inmates of the county alms house.

The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the relief of the grass hopper sufferers in western Minnesota.

No town tax was levied in Featherstone, Minneola, Vasa or Wacouta and no school tax in twenty districts.

1875—Some enterprising individual had developed a plan for a great water power in the area in which is embraced the county poor farm and the county board had given him an option on the farm. The project fell through, however, and proceedings were commenced to again obtain a clear title to the property.

A well was provided on the court house premises, one of that old fashioned kind with a chain arrangement, and for a quarter of a century it performed splendid service in quenching the thirst of passers-by.

No town tax was levied in Cherry Grove, Pine Island, Roscoe, Stanton, Warsaw or Wacouta. And no school tax was levied in twenty-four districts.

1876—There was no bridge across the Vermillion river with the consequence that residents on Prairie Island had no outlet by land; so a plan was evolved for using two ferries at Eggleston to effect crossings. The county contributed \$100 to this project.

Bonds in the sum of \$10,500, bearing 10% interest, were issued to defray the cost of building a passable road and providing the necessary bridges across the Cannon River bottoms, the old line of highway No. 61.

The work of the assessors must have been very unsatisfactory because real estate was raised all the way from 40 to 125%.

Teachers in the country schools were being paid an average of \$25 a month.

1877—A new contract for the care of the poor at the county farm reduced the price to \$2.00 a week.

A private hospital had been established in the city by Dr. C. N. Hewitt and county paupers were being cared for, provided board, nursing, medical attendance and medicines, all for \$10.00 a week.

1878—The county fathers, after much deliberation, decided to build a side walk all around the court house block.

Every township in the county voted a local tax and there were only 12 school districts which made no levy.

During the year, 807 mortgages on real estate were filed and 687 released.

1879—The county treasurer was required to make a trip all around the county for the accommodation of tax payers to receive their tax money and the commissioners voted that he should visit every township in the county except Wacouta, Hay Creek, Featherstone and Burnside.

Some county salaries at this time were: County attorney, \$1,000; superintendent of schools, \$1,200; county auditor and county treasurer each, \$2,500; judge of probate, \$1,800.

The total county budget was \$46,000 of which one-third was for the care of the poor. In no case was the allowance for a family more than \$10 a month.

1880—Central Point residents asked to be joined to Florence township but when the matter was submitted to the township electors for decision, they voted against the proposal and the township organization was continued.

Pine Island village was the only district in which no local tax was levied.

The county commissioners wanted the physicians to make bids for attending the paupers and providing them with medicine but none of the physicians would make any proposal along this line.

1881—The county tax this year was \$35,000 of which \$13,000 was set up for the care of the poor.

During the year 541 mortgages were filed and 532 were released.

Township assessors were being paid \$2.00 a day and the

pay of the county commissioners had been raised to \$3.00 a day.

1883—The county was paid \$2,000 in connection with the building of two lines of railroad up the Cannon Valley for highways taken in that connection so as to be in position to build other roads in lieu thereof.

There were filed this year 542 mortgages on property in the county. At the same time 622 mortgages were released, making a turn in the long road in which new mortgages every year exceeded in number the ones released.

1884—A building was rented on the river bank west of Dakota street in Red Wing for a county hospital and county physicians named for each of the five commissioner districts.

The county superintendent of schools was voted \$10.00 for each district visited by him as his salary for the year.

1885—The tax levy this year was \$50,000, apportioned as follows: County officers, \$9,500; poor, \$16,000; court, \$7,000; roads and bridges, \$4,000; jail funds, \$5,000; general expense, \$8,500.

Preliminary steps were taken toward the erection of a new jail.

1886—The county jail was built involving an outlay of \$30,935 and a loan of \$10,000 at 10% was made in connection with its building.

Expenditures for care of the poor were worrying the county fathers. They had increased from \$16,179 in 1881 to \$20,094.92.

1889—The county board petitioned the state authorities to pay some attention to the needs of the country schools. It was found that 77½% of the teachers had no training whatever. Normal teaching in the high schools was advocated.

The county alms house burned to the ground and an effort was made to have it removed to some other point. Kenyon, Cannon Falls, Zumbrota and Goodhue all sought its location. Finally it was decided to rebuild on the old location.

1890—A new county alms house was built at a cost of \$11,000.

1891—The contract system of feeding paupers was abolished and an overseer of the poor farm elected.

Blind pigs were worrying the authorities. One case at

Goodhue was especially annoying and caused a breach between the commissioners and the county attorney. Finally it was discovered that the board had granted a license there when there was no authority to do so, and matters were amicably adjusted.

A reward of \$40.00 was offered for information about blind pig operators which was later rescinded.

1892—A janitor was employed at the court house at a salary of \$35 a month.

In one resolution the county board condemned the furnishing of liquor to paupers at the alms house, and in another passed immediately afterwards, ministers of the gospel were welcomed to visit the poor farm.

1893—Hans Johnson was chosen overseer of the poor farm at \$1,185 per annum.

The governor was asked to veto the bill for a new capitol.

An arrangement was effected whereby the banks throughout the county received tax payments and the trips of the county treasurer for this purpose were abolished.

A wolf bounty was provided.

1894—Coal was purchased for the county buildings for \$3.60 a ton, delivered.

1895—Cement sidewalks were provided on two sides of the court house block.

1896—The county was paying \$5.00 a week for patients at the city hospital.

The price of coal had risen to \$7.35 a ton.

A cement sidewalk was constructed on the two sides of the court house block, not previously provided for.

1899—The remodeling of the interior of the court house to provide more office room was considered at some length but no action taken.

County Superintendent of Schools Engstrom died and Julius Boraas was chosen to succeed him.

1900—A hospital at the poor farm was talked of but no action to that end taken.

1902—Telephones were installed in the county offices, the charge being one dollar a month for each 'phone.

The commissioners refused to appropriate money to build a soldiers' monument.

1903—Dennison was incorporated.

The court house remodeling was again taken up but no action followed.

1904—The county tax levy at this time was \$44,000, of which \$6,000 was scheduled for roads and bridges and \$10,000 for poor aid.

1905—The first designation of state roads took place this year.

1907—Typewriters were introduced in some of the county offices.

Wanamingo village was platted.

1908—Hans Johnson, for fifteen years overseer of the poor farm, died, and his son, Henry M. Johnson, was named to succeed him.

1909—The county surveyor's salary was fixed at \$750 and that of the county attorney at \$1,500.

The first state aid for roads was received, in amount \$1,500.

A tax levy of \$62,000 was made.

The county health board was organized, the first members being Dr. F. W. Dimmitt and Commissioners W. R. Callister and A. H. Dicke.

A county tuberculosis sanitarium was first talked of.

1910—Carl Swain was chosen county superintendent of schools to succeed Julius Boraas, who resigned.

Bellechester was platted.

1911—A county tax of \$70,000 was levied.

A soldiers' monument was again talked of but no action followed.

1912—The county surveyor was voted a salary of \$40 a month; the county superintendent, \$2,000 a year. Miss Mollie Remshardt became assistant superintendent of schools.

The sum of \$5,000 was received from the state for road aid, the first considerable contribution for that purpose.

Remodeling of the court house was again considered. Bids were called for on specifications involving an outlay of about \$80,000, but for some reason the whole matter was dropped.

The county contributed \$1,500 towards the purchase of a soldiers' monument later erected on the court house grounds.

1913—First steps were taken toward the building of a

county sanitarium for tubercular patients. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made and a sanitarium board established, consisting of Dr. M. W. Smith, of Red Wing; L. E. Johnson of Wanamingo; and P. A. Peterson, of Cannon Falls.

E. B. Bergquist became county superintendent on the resignation of C. C. Swain. There were four candidates and 15 ballots were necessary to effect a choice.

1914—K. R. Seiler was named county superintendent of roads.

W. M. Ericson became judge of probate on the death of Axel Haller.

1915—The salary of the county attorney was placed at \$1,500 and that of the judge of probate at \$1,200.

The road and bridge tax was advanced to \$52,000.

1916—C. Walter Johnson became the first superintendent of roads. Later he resigned and was succeeded by J. A. Prior, who was paid a salary of \$125 a month. The first appropriation for a county nurse was made, the sum of \$800 being set aside for that purpose.

1917—The first appropriation for a county agent was made, the sum of \$1,000 being allowed.

The road and bridge appropriation was advanced to \$80,000.

1918—The appropriation for roads and bridges this year stood at \$118,000.

The total county tax had increased to \$153,000.

Dr. J. V. Anderson was named on the board of the sanitarium, and Dr. M. H. Cremer on the county board of health.

1920—Miss Mollie Remshardt became county superintendent of schools, and Miss Anna Fridell assistant.

The Farm Bureau appropriation was discontinued for a time.

Dakota and Rice counties joined in the sanitarium project, each contributing \$8,000 for membership.

1921—The tax advanced to \$280,000, of which \$200,000 was for roads and bridges.

1922—Weed inspectors were appointed.

A Child Welfare board was established with Miss Leola Ellis as county nurse.

1923—The district court expenses had increased to \$12,154 on account of damage suits being brought into the county from outside sections, and the county board petitioned the legislature for some relief. This practise has in a large measure been discontinued.

The county tax advanced to \$296,000.

1925—The area test for cattle tuberculosis was started.

The Farm Bureau was receiving \$1,500 annually.

1926—The county tax had now reached a total of \$346,000 of which \$200,000 was for roads and bridges.

1927—Olmsted county joined in the sanitarium project, paying \$10,000 for a quarter interest.

The sinking fund for the building of a new court house was started, a two mill tax yielding about \$48,000 annually, being provided for a period of six years following.

1928—A bounty of ten cents each on crows killed was established.

Freeborn county joined the sanitarium project.

The tax rose to \$378,000, of which \$15,600 was for the county area cattle test.

1929—Mower county joined the sanitarium project.

The poor relief expenditures had increased to \$34,000.

For agricultural extension \$2,000 was appropriated.

The tax stood at \$364,500, of which \$200,000 was for roads and bridges.

1930—Plans for a new court house were adopted.

C. H. Tiedeman, for years chairman of the county board, and a most public spirited citizen, died.

1931—Contracts were entered into for the building of the new court house. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 12.

The county tax was \$314,000, apportioned as follows: County revenue, \$74,000; new court house, \$46,000; poor aid, \$34,000; road and bridge, \$150,000; sanitarium, \$10,000.

1932—There were 32 applicants for the position of assistant janitor of the new court house.

The first meeting in the new building was held on Feb. 10.

The county tax levy was reduced to \$218,000.

The formal dedication of the new court house took place on May 19, 1932.

1934—Old age and mothers' pensions were established.

The care of the county needy was turned over to the Federal Relief.

1935—The county again took on in part direct care of the poor.

J. H. Seebach, county treasurer, died and W. F. Fritze was named to succeed him.

The county tax was \$202,280.



WAR RECORD

When the Civil War broke out, Goodhue county had a population of less than 9,000 people and the great majority of these were immigrants from the Scandinavian and German countries who had been residents of this country for less than five years. And yet the patriotism manifested by these new arrivals was little less than remarkable. Within five days of the time that President Lincoln made his first call for troops a company had been organized at Red Wing, composed of residents of the little city and the nearby country area. No sooner was the first company organized than steps were taken to organize another. Meetings were held in nearly every school house in the county to arouse the people to the necessity of speedy action to save the Union. Before the close of the war the county was represented in each of the ten regiments which Minnesota furnished during the conflict, in many cases by full companies.

The general participation of the people in the conflict can best be illustrated by the following table of enlistments by towns:

Belle Creek	43
Belvidere	30
Burnside	24
Cannon Falls	51
Central Point	21
Cherry Grove	73
Featherstone	79
Florence	85
Goodhue	31
Hay Creek	50
Holden	102

Kenyon	39
Leon	63
Minneola	57
Pine Island	96
Red Wing	285
Roscoe	62
Stanton	39
Vasa	62
Wacouta	16
Wanamingo	103
Warsaw	49
Zumbrota	48

1,508

At no time during the conflict was the population of the county in excess of 10,000; so nearly one-sixth of the entire population of the county was in the service.

There were 104 in Company F of the First, Minnesota; 22 in Co. I of the Second; 91 in Co. D and 93 in Co. E of the Third; 45 in Co. D, of the Fourth; 50 in Co. A, and 40 in Co. H of the Fifth; 96 in Co. F of the Sixth; 93 in Co. G of the Seventh; 35 in Co. H of the Eighth; 73 in Co. D of the Tenth; 29 in the Second Cavalry and 53 in the Independent Cavalry. The remainder were scattered among other companies.

Of officers the county furnished 7 brigadier generals; one colonel; 3 majors; 2 adjutants; 1 chaplain; 25 captains; and 19 lieutenants.

Along in 1863, when more men were needed and the draft was ordered to fill the depleted ranks, many of the rural communities were confronted with the problem of providing their respective quotas. Times were hard and money was scarce and help none too plentiful in building up the new country. So resort was had to offering bounties to those who would enlist and also making provision for the families of those who thus went forth to bear arms in behalf of their country. To obtain money for these bounties special taxes were levied in the years 1864, 1865 and 1866. Some of these levies will astonish people of the present day when consideration is taken of the limited resources of the pioneer country. They bear eloquent evidence of the degree of patriotism possessed by the people of those days.

The total bounty taxes levied during the years named were:

Burnside	\$ 650
Belle Creek	3,600
Cannon Falls	23,370
Cherry Grove	10,800
Central Point	342
Featherstone	11,900
Florence	10,255
Goodhue	2,700
Holden	14,000
Kenyon	2,000
Leon	11,522
Minneola	9,081
Pine Island	5,755
Roscoe	7,205
Stanton	2,000
Vasa	12,537
Wanamingo	16,634
Warsaw	4,000
Welch	600
Zumbrota	5,300
	<hr/>
	\$134,251

During the Spanish-American war, the county provided two companies for service. Company D, of Zumbrota, was called and remained in a southern camp preparatory to service in Cuba if needed. Company G, of Red Wing, was with the First Minnesota regiment in service in the Philippines for a year and a half, taking active part in the operations in that far off land and losing four members from disease and wounds in the course of that employment.

In 1916, both the Red Wing and Zumbrota companies served for a time on the Mexican border.

During the World War, the enlistments from the county were as follows:

Company L, of Red Wing	155
Company D, of Zumbrota	65
Belle Creek	23
Belvidere	29

Burnside	18
Cannon Falls town	47
Cannon Falls village	99
Central Point	6
Cherry Grove	33
Dennison	21
Featherstone	23
Florence	31
Goodhue town	61
Goodhue village	32
Hay Creek	23
Holden	45
Kenyon town	45
Kenyon village	134
Leon	35
Minneola	33
Pine Island town	22
Pine Island village	48
Red Wing	439
Roscoe	36
Stanton	28
Vasa	43
Wacouta	4
Wanamingo	50
Warsaw	37
Welch	33
Zumbrota town	32
Zumbrota village	52
Not credited	59

1,841

This number from a population of approximately 30,000.

The roll of honored dead during this conflict numbered 77.

In addition to providing men for this struggle, the county residents purchased Liberty bonds to the amount of \$6,305,000, which was \$225,000 more than the quotas assigned; War Savings stamps to the amount of \$631,799; and subscribed more than \$100,000 for other war activities.

The County Liberty Loan committee consisted of: W. H. Putnam, Jens K. Grondahl, Red Wing; J. C. E. Holmen, Kenyon; L. L. Cornwell, Pine Island; A. R. Mensing, Cannon Falls;

H. M. Halvorson, Wanamingo; Chas. F. Sawyer, Goodhue; Carl Veek, Dennison; and Leo Schafer, Zumbrota.

The War Savings committee embraced the following: C. A. Rasmussen, S. M. Ladd, P. H. Claydon, L. C. Stromberg, E. B. Bergquist, Red Wing; J. A. Cavanaugh, Goodhue; A. W. Swanson, Cannon Falls; M. H. Baskfield, Zumbrota; F. A. Dickman, Pine Island; O. W. Hennings, Wanamingo; H. O. Bergh, Kenyon; L. C. Tackaberry, Frontenac.

The lineup in this conflict was entirely different from what it had been in previous wars, so it is impossible to present any connected account of the soldiers from Goodhue county. Those who volunteered and those who were drafted were employed in nearly every branch of the service. Many saw active duty in France at Chateau Thierry and some of the other major engagements. Some were assigned to the Marine corps, others to the navy, others to the aerial service; in fact the county was represented in practically every line of service. A considerable number were in the army of occupation, after the cessation of hostilities; some, on account of the sudden ending of the war, never progressed any farther than the training camps. But as far as known every one called into service fulfilled most faithfully the duty which he was required to perform.



AGRICULTURE IN GOODHUE COUNTY.

From the time of the first settlements, for a period of twenty years, the raising of wheat constituted almost the entire agricultural output of the county. The virgin soil seemed specially adapted to the successful propagation of this crop and in consequence little attention was paid to raising any others, save such limited areas of oats, corn and rye as might be required for home consumption. In 1873, the wheat acreage had climbed to 134,647 acres, and the crop that year was placed at 3,225,000 bushels, or an average of 134,000 bushels for every township. The county led the world as a wheat producer for areas of its size.

But even soil as fertile as that of Goodhue county could not stand the strain of repeated crops of one cereal with no efforts whatever to maintain the fertility. In the early eighties,

chinch bugs and other pests appeared, and there came as near to being a complete crop failure as the county has ever experienced. This situation forced a diversification of crops and the increase in the areas of barley, oats, corn and rye, and the launching of the dairy and stock interests. Barley became a leading crop and the development of the dairy industry was very rapid.

Today Goodhue county's green rolling prairies, sweet smelling creameries and spotless cheese factories, have combined to earn for this area a position as one of the leading dairy counties in Minnesota, the premier producing state of the Union in these lines. Goodhue county ranks fifth or sixth in value of dairy products produced by Gopher state counties. Its annual income in normal years from dairy products amounts to approximately \$3,000,000. And this figure does not include butter made on the farm, ice cream production and other minor dairy commodities over which a check is impossible. To show the marvelous growth made in this industry during recent years, it can be noted that in 1915 the creameries of the county sold butter worth nearly \$700,000, of which the farmers received \$613,000 for butterfat. With added herds of improved dairy cattle, and modern, up-to-date methods of making butter, these figures in 1929 were increased to an income of \$2,781,000, and of this sum \$2,550,000 was paid to butterfat producers. During the era of low prices which followed, these figures were materially reduced, but are now once more nearing the former mark, and will no doubt soon surpass that.

In 1934, Goodhue county produced 5,985,047 pounds of butterfat, valued at \$1,476,477.

There are 19 creameries in the county as follows:

Bellechester Co-operative.
Belvidere Co-operative.
Farmers' Co-operative, Zumbrota.
Goodhue Co-operative.
Marigold Dairies, Red Wing.
Minnesota Cheese Assn., Pine Island.
North Star Creamery, Kenyon.
Skyberg Co-operative, Skyberg.
Twin City Milk Producers, Dennison.
Welch Creamery.
Belle Creek Co-operative.

City Creamery, Cannon Falls.
Frontenac Co-operative.
Edw. Hammer Co., Zumbrota.
Minneola Creamery, Wanamingo.
Moland Co-operative, Kenyon.
Red Wing Creamery.
Twin City Milk Producers, Cannon Falls.
Vasa Farmers' Creamery.

In this list are four independents, the remainder co-operative.

Butter making, however, is not Goodhue county's only bid for fame in the dairy product world. The county is the leading cheese manufacturer in Minnesota. Cheese factories in 1934, produced 3,168,358 pounds of cheese, valued at \$373,645. This income is earned by 17 modern cheese factories located at these points:

Belvidere Cheese Factory.
Cannon Falls Cheese Factory.
Farmers' Co-operative, Zumbrota.
Hader Co-operative, Wanamingo.
Kenyon Dairy Ass'n.
Nansen Dairy Ass'n., Holden.
Roscoe Center Butter and Cheese.
Sogn Cheese Factory, Warsaw.
Twin City Milk Producers, Stanton.
Berg Cheese Factory, Pine Island.
Fairpoint Dairy, Cherry Grove.
Farmers' Creamery, Pine Island.
Huberty Co-operative, Pine Island.
Lena Dairy Ass'n., Pine Island.
Riggers Dairy, Pine Island.
Roscoe Dairy Ass'n.
Twin City Milk Producers, Cannon Falls.

In addition to these two lines a considerable quantity of milk is shipped daily to the metropolitan centers.

Some 10,000 sleek, healthy cows are the units which make Goodhue county's dairy prestige possible. These cows produce about 100,000,000 pounds of milk annually for the county's creameries, cheese factories and milk shipping stations.

When conditions are normal, the county creameries produce 19,000,000 pounds of cream annually. This tremendous bulk of rich, yellow cream, in turn produces six to seven million pounds of butterfat each normal year. The cheese factories every twelve months turn out close to four million pounds of cheese.

So in Goodhue's plan it is impossible to deny that the dairy industry plays a major role, and when prices of dairy products are right the county is certain to ride prosperously on the shoulders of that solid, basic industry.

These figures have been provided by the State Department of Agriculture.

Of the small grain crops, the acreage and yield for 1933, the last figures available, were as follows:

	Acres	Yield
Durum wheat	300	3,000
Other spring wheat	7,900	94,800
Winter wheat	16,000	208,000
Oats	56,800	1,590,000
Barley	58,000	986,000
Rye	5,000	80,000
Flax	8,600	77,400
Potatoes	1,000	80,000
Tame hay	57,000	tons, 82,650
Wild hay	4,000	tons, 3,400

In 1935, there were 3,161 farms in the county, a gain of 117 in five years. The value of these farms with their equipment was placed at \$25,228,481. There were 463,789 acres in cultivation, an increase of 6,233 acres over 1930.



Rural Clubs.

The organization of rural clubs for mutual improvement and social contacts was early undertaken in the county in numerous lodges of Patrons of Husbandry in the days when that organization was in its zenith in this section. Later followed a number of Farmers' clubs, some of which existed for many years. When organizations of the present day were undertaken, Goodhue county was soon in the forefront in this

departure with the result that today nearly every section of the county is represented in this work.

The Goodhue County Farm Bureau was organized in 1918 and a county agent employed shortly afterwards. R. L. Olson served until March 1, 1921, and was succeeded by O. M. Kiser who remained about six months. V. E. Kingsbury then served until 1923 and was succeeded by Preston Hale who served until the fall of 1929, when he was succeeded by M. A. Thorfinnson who still serves and has done work specially meritorious.

Four-H club work was started during the early years of Extension work and has been growing ever since that time up to 1935 when it reached a membership of 690. The county club leaders who have been employed to assist the county agent with this work during the summer months are as follows: 1928—Marcella Wittwer; 1929—Myrtle Bang of Red Wing who is now home demonstration agent in Nobles county; 1930—Olga Kolsrud, of Rock county, who is now married and residing on a farm in Dakota county; 1931—Hilda Bartelt of Rosemount now married to Martin Larson and residing at Rosemount; 1932 and 1933—Miss Lillian Wilson of Pipestone county; 1934—Vernon Perkins, now married and farming in Featherstone and 1935—Miss Lillian Wilson of Pipestone county. All of these club leaders did splendid work assisting the county agents in building and improving this most important rural youth movement in the county.

A county agent has been employed for many years and work especially efficient has been done during the administration of M. A. Thorfinnson, who has served in that capacity since 1929.

The rural clubs now operating in the county are as follows:

Goodhue County Farm Bureau Board.

President—George F. Schwartzau, Red Wing.

Vice-President—George W. Freeman, Zumbrota.

Secretary-Treasurer—George Burch, Stanton.

Home Project Chairman—Mrs. T. L. Perkins, Red Wing.

Ass't. Home Project Chairman—Mrs. John G. Wing, Kenyon.

Director—N. A. Abramson, Red Wing.

Director—F. H. Sargent, Red Wing.

Township Chairmen of Women's Project Work.

Kenyon	Mrs. Stanley Callister, Skyberg
Vasa	Mrs. Fred Anderson, Red Wing
Zumbrota	Mrs. H. Aug. Lohmann, Zumbrota
Goodhue	Miss Lillian Nord, Goodhue
Florence	Mrs. Fred Wiech, Red Wing.
Hay Creek	Mrs. Carl Frenn, Red Wing.
Warsaw	Mrs. A. T. Hoverstad, Dennison
Wacouta	Mrs. F. J. Huneke, Red Wing.
Roscoe	Mrs. Otto H. Olson, Zumbrota.
Stanton	Mrs. A. H. Knutson, Cannon Falls
Belvidere	Mrs. Arnold Wiebusch, Lake City
Wanamingo	Mrs. John G. Wing, Kenyon
Burnside	Mrs. Forrest Sargent, Red Wing
Cherry Grove	Mrs. Ross Quimby, West Concord
Featherstone	Mrs. E. R. Hinrichs, Red Wing
Minneola	Mrs. Harry Starz, Zumbrota.
Cloverdale	Mrs. R. Anderson, Cannon Falls
Holden	Mrs. E. J. Starch, Nerstrand
Pine Island	Mrs. B. Alberts, Pine Island
Leon	Mrs. F. F. Edstrom, Cannon Falls
Welch	Mrs. Irving Johnson, Welch
Belle Creek	Mrs. W. C. Ryan, Goodhue

Farm Bureau Units.

Featherstone	S. L. Lundberg, Red Wing, President Mrs. Vernon Perkins, Red Wing Secretary
Stanton-Oxford	George Burch, Stanton Mrs. A. H. Knutson, Cannon Falls
Pine Island	M. W. Hayward, Pine Island Mrs. George Alberts, Pine Island
Belle Creek	W. C. Ryan, Goodhue Katherine Moran, Goodhue
Goodhue	Dwight S. Ericson Mrs. W. A. Schafer
Vasa	Bernie M. Johnson, Red Wing Elmer Anderson, Red Wing

Farmers' Clubs.

Belvidere	Anton Schafer, Lake City Mrs. Henry Deden, Goodhue
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Burnside	Virgil Lamberg, Red Wing Mrs. L. M. Sargent, Red Wing
Florence	Geo. W. Peterson, Red Wing Mrs. F. J. Wiech, Red Wing
Hay Creek	Fred Fanslow, Red Wing Ruth Oelkers, Red Wing
Cloverdale	Eugene Anderson, Goodhue Dolores Miller, Cannon Falls
Vasa	Raymond Nelson, Welch
Prairie Island	George Larson, Welch Hiram Hanson, Welch

4-H Clubs in Goodhue County.

Location	Leader
Aspelund	Mrs. Roy Voxland Mrs. Manton Voxland
Bellechester	Stanley George Florence George
Belle Creek	Leonard Anderson Margaret Anderson
Burnside	Mrs. L. Cardell
Cloverdale	Mrs. R. Anderson Kenneth Haggstrom Eugene Anderson
Featherstone	E. R. Hinrichs Mrs. E. R. Hinrichs Vernon Perkins
Gesundheit	Elda Mathees
Hay Creek	Mrs. Carl Frenn
Holden	Mrs. E. J. Starch
Kenyon	No Leader
Four Corners	John Dankers
Oxford	Carl Ostrom and Marjorie Poe
Pine Creek	Agnes Mae Smith
Lucky Learners of Cherry Grove....	Miss Nina Nesson
Pine Island	Mrs. M. Hayward Mrs. E. Ordalen
Spring Garden	Wilbur Magnuson Mrs. Wilbur Magnuson
Stanton	Mrs. Earl Emery

Vasa	Conley Tilderquist
Wacouta	Lester Hennings
	Mrs. F. G. Wiech
Wanamingo	Joel Fredrickson
	Marcella Fredrickson
	Dorothy Emerson
	Harriet Helleckson
Welch	Harriet Hagander
	Raynold Anderson
	Frances Olson
White Rock	Milton Swenson
	Mrs. G. Conley
Zumbrota Busy Bees	Mrs. Geo. Tri
	Mabel Lohmann
Zumbro Valley	Mrs. George Freeman



THE SCHOOLS OF GOODHUE COUNTY.

While the one-room rural school may still be considered the weak link in our educational chain, steady advancement has been made since the early beginnings.

Through its system of aid to schools meeting certain standards, the state has encouraged great advances in equipment, buildings, length of term and qualifications of teachers.

Today it is the exception to find a rural school building not equipped with a heating and ventilating system. The water bucket, with its tin dipper, has been entirely banished, and such health factors as proper lighting, seating, toilet facilities and the like, are universally in effect.

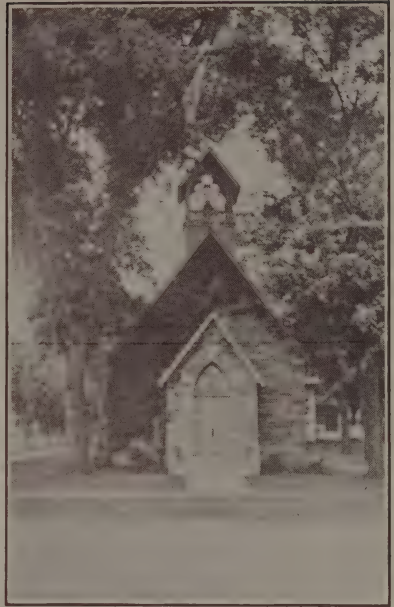
Free text books, based on modern methods of teaching and research, and adequate libraries for reference and cultural training are valuable assets.

All teachers are required to have at least one year of professional training beyond High school, and many are graduates of a two year course at a State Teachers' College. The length of term has increased from a few months in the summer and winter terms, to eight and nine months, thus affording to rural pupils a more equal educational opportunity when compared with those residing in towns.

When we view the school buildings and equipment which are provided today to teach "the young idea how to shoot" we



*Spring Garden Swedish
Lutheran Church*



*Cannon Falls Episcopal
Church*



First Log School House

little realize what a tremendous change has been wrought in the past seventy-five years in the essentials for the successful prosecution of school work.

Look at this picture of the pioneer days:

On the first visit to the schools by Rev. J. W. Hancock, first county superintendent, about the middle of the sixties, he found one school in session in a large barn. In the basement were the stables, where horses and cattle were kept at night. Two long benches with no backs were the only seats provided. Light was furnished by the large folding doors for the reception of hay.

Another school was found in a room about ten feet square in a dwelling. The teacher sat alongside a table in the center and the scholars were seated around three sides of it, their backs to the wall. There were nineteen scholars and the teacher.

Another school was kept in a lean-to of a log house. This lean-to was the summer kitchen. During school hours, the family confined themselves to the limits of the main building. The peculiar feature of the room was the seating arrangement. Unshapely blocks of wood, too hard to split, had been placed on the floor at proper distances to support boards which were laid across the blocks for seats for the children.

Often than in any other situation the country schools were found in some log cabin which had served for a house, while pre-empting a claim of 160 acres, and then abandoned by the builder. In one case of this kind the house stood alone on the prairie which was somewhat rolling, and entirely out of sight of any neighboring house. There was a large opening left for a window on one side. About the middle of the roof there was a smaller opening, which had been used to accommodate a stove pipe. These were used to admit the light. There was also one door at the corner of the building where light would come in when the weather was pleasant. The door itself had neither hinges nor fastenings. The young lady teacher had plenty of exercise in removing and replacing the door in windy weather. Often in the case of a heavy shower the pupils and teacher huddled together in the driest corner.

One school was found occupying the attic of a small log cabin, the family at the same time occupying the room below.

The scholars and teacher had to go up a rude stairway, after passing through the kitchen, to get into the school room.

Again:

"Here is a school of 23 scholars of various ages, from five to sixteen years. The teacher is energetic and industrious. The room is a log shanty, the roof is bent and racked, and looks as if it would soon fall in. The glass window has been taken out and carried off. The whole furniture consists of a single low shelf fastened against the walls on three sides of the room for seats, and a little table about two feet square. There are no writing desks. There is no blackboard and no chair for the teacher. This is one of a large class, some of which are a little better furnished; as they may have some glass in the window, a stove, and the door hung with hinges. Some have a sloping shelf or two, fastened to the wall for convenience in writing."

In very few cases was there any equipment in the line of maps, blackboards and other essentials.

Since the formation of Districts 1, 2 and 3, in Red Wing, Wacouta and Burnside in 1855, many districts were added year by year. The latest, numbered 167, was organized in 1918, and is located in Welch.

In 1917, the first consolidated school district in the county was organized, formed by joining districts 3, 5, 18 and 43, largely in Burnside township. A modern, splendidly equipped building was erected and in addition to the school facilities a community center provided which was much appreciated. For a number of years, two years of High school work were offered in addition to the regular eight grades. This building was destroyed by fire in 1928 but rebuilt in 1932 at a cost of about \$25,000, and is now devoted to the grades only.

In the early organization, the schools were governed by township boards, consisting of a clerk and three directors. In 1860, a town superintendent was elected, who had general supervision of the schools in the town and held teachers' examinations. In 1862, the township system was abandoned and the county board empowered to appoint one man in each commissioner district with the title of School Examiner.

In 1864, the county board, taking advantage of a law passed that year, appointed the first county superintendent in the per-

son of Rev. J. W. Hancock. His report at the close of that year showed that while there were nominally 100 districts in the county, only 87 were organized. There were only six really good school buildings in the county, not one of them enclosed by a fence or surrounded by shade trees. The whole number of school buildings owned by the districts was 56. Thirty-four were frame and 22 log buildings. The total school population reported was 3,714 and the attendance 2,450.

Mr. Hancock served one year at this time and another term from 1872 to 1880. The second superintendent was Prof. H. B. Wilson, who served from 1867 to 1870. He later served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. J. F. Pingrey served from 1880 to 1881. Upon his resignation, August E. Engstrom was appointed and he served from 1881 until 1899, when he died. Prof. Engstrom was the father of the Normal Training Course plan introduced in the High schools of Minnesota.

When Mr. Engstrom died, Julius Boraas, an instructor at Red Wing Seminary, was named to succeed him. He served until 1910, when he was appointed to the chair of Philosophy and Education at St. Olaf College at Northfield.

Carl C. Swain was named to succeed Mr. Boraas, serving until 1913, when he resigned and E. B. Bergquist, then superintendent of schools at Zumbrota, was named to fill the vacancy. He resigned in 1920, when Miss Mollie Remshardt was named, having served for a number of years as assistant superintendent. Miss Remshardt continued to serve until January, 1935, when she was succeeded by Harold Diepenbrock. Miss Anna Fridell is assistant superintendent.

The present enrollment in the schools of the county shows a total of 6,013. In the rural schools are 2,326, of whom 1,229 are males and 1,097 females. In the city and village schools are enrolled 3,687 pupils, of whom 1,824 are males and 1,863 females. The division by schools is as follows: Red Wing, 1,842; Cannon Falls, 495; Kenyon, 455; Zumbrota, 325; Pine Island, 261; Goodhue, 158; Wanamingo, 151.

In the rural area, 25 districts have an enrollment of less than 10 pupils each. In 28 districts the enrollment is more than 20.

A number of parochial schools are still maintained in the

county, the largest being the school connected with St. Joseph's Catholic church at Red Wing, where 136 are enrolled. There are 120 pupils in the county outside of Red Wing attending parochial schools.

Accredited High schools are included in the courses at Red Wing, Cannon Falls, Goodhue, Kenyon, Pine Island, Wanamingo and Zumbrota.

Other Educational Institutions.

Had all the educational institutions established in Goodhue county continued to operate here the county would have been an outstanding seat of higher learning.

Hamline University was first established in Red Wing and conducted here from 1855 until 1869, when it was discontinued for a number of years and later re-established at St. Paul.

Gustavus Adolphus college was established in Red Wing in 1862 and conducted here for a couple of years, then removed to Carver and later to St. Peter, its present location.

The Red Wing Military Institute was established at Red Wing in 1871 and continued to operate for about five years.

In 1879 the property was acquired by the Hauge Norwegian Lutheran church and the Red Wing Seminary operated here until 1931, when the times necessitated the curtailment of the educational program of the United Norwegian Lutheran synod, into whose hands it had passed at the time of the consolidation of the several Norwegian Lutheran bodies.

The Red Wing Lutheran Ladies' Seminary was established in Red Wing in 1894, and continued to be successfully conducted here until the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1920.



HOLDEN ACADEMY.

Predecessor of St. Olaf College.

Probably very few people of this day and age know that St. Olaf College, at Northfield, now recognized as a leading educational institution, owes its origin to a small beginning in Goodhue County and might have been located in Red Wing.

The project was first conceived in the mind of Rev. B. J. Muus, who for forty years beginning in 1859, was pastor of the Holden congregation in Wanamingo.

At the very beginning of his pastorate he introduced parochial schools. Lacking school houses at times, he would use the homes of his parishioners as substitutes, whereby school would be held a week or ten days in each farm home. The children became so accustomed to the performance of the household duties, which of necessity usually had to be done by the housewife in the same room as that in which the school was held, that they were not disturbed by her activities. Pastor Muus paid much attention to the confirmants, spending throughout the larger part of the year a day every week with them, instructing them in the fundamentals of Christianity. And these they had to master before being permitted to take the confirmation vow.

After confirmation he desired for these young people an opportunity to continue their education in schools where all the studies centered around religion. To accomplish this purpose, the erection and maintenance of church schools would become necessary.

Not until ten years after his arrival in this country was Pastor Muus able to make a small beginning toward the realization of these ideals. In 1869 he was able to start a school in the Holden parsonage. In giving an account of it in the organ of his synod, he heads his discourse with the words: "An Academy in Holden." In this account he reveals to the reader his yearning to operate an academy, the difficulties with which he has to contend, the name of the teacher he has secured, the kind of school room he employs, and the subjects of study he offers. He also presents to the reader a glimpse of some of the difficulties connected with the operation of such an institution.

The school was in existence during the autumn of 1869; also in 1874. There is also recorded the names of eleven persons who attended the school. Whether it operated continuously, or only sporadically between the two dates mentioned has not been definitely determined.

Pastor Muus realized the futility of maintaining a school successfully twenty-three miles away from the nearest railroad station, especially in an age which had as yet scarcely put aside

the utilization of oxen for transportation purposes, at a time when many people were living in dugouts, shanties or log houses.

In spite of these handicaps, however, he reminded his people that "life is more than meat, and body than the raiment" and that "man doth not live by bread alone." He continued agitating the necessity of establishing schools which the Lutheran young people could attend. The small attendance at Holden Academy convinced him that such a school, to be successful, among other things, must have good railroad facilities. Red Wing was at the time the logical place for the school, as the city had a comparatively large Norwegian Lutheran population. Pastor Muus favored Red Wing. A good friend of his, the Rev. N. A. Quammen, favored Northfield. The two men agreed to ask both the cities concerned to submit bids for the location of the school which would be placed in the city submitting the best offer. Northfield won.

Pastor Muus took time by the forelock. Immediately after having formed a corporation in November, 1875, he solicited subscriptions from his own parishioners for erecting buildings, gauging the size of each subscription by the amount of land each man possessed. If a man owned 80 acres, Muus told him to sign the dotted line for \$100. If he owned 160 acres, he should put himself down for \$200. The great respect in which he was held caused a large number to comply with the arbitrary rule laid down by him.



CHURCHES.

To the Roman Catholic church must be accorded the distinction of holding the first religious services within the confines of Goodhue County, when they built the Chapel of St. Michael, the Archangel, at Fort Beauharnois near Frontenac in 1727.

After the settlement of the county by the whites, the organization of religious bodies was very rapid. Services were held by missionaries of practically all the leading denominations within a few years.

The First Methodist congregation dates from 1852.

The Swedish Lutheran church was established by Rev. E. Norelius, in Red Wing and in Vasa in 1855.

The year 1855 also marks the organization of the work of the Baptist church in Goodhue County. The first Baptist church of Red Wing was then started. A church was built and services held until into the nineties. In 1892, a Swedish Baptist congregation was formed, which still continues. In the early days there were churches of this denomination at Welch, Eggleston, White Rock, Cannon Falls, Spring Garden, Zumbrota, and Vasa.

The year 1855 also marks the organization of the Presbyterian church.

Again this year, saw the organization of the German Methodists, with a church at Red Wing. Later there were churches of this denomination at Hay Creek, Belvidere, Cannon Falls, and Minneola.

The first Norwegian Lutheran church in the county was the old Holden Congregation, organized in 1856. The first church of the Hauge denomination came a few years later.

The Congregational churches at Cannon Falls and Zumbrota date from the later fifties.

The Episcopal church dates from 1858 at Red Wing.

The German Lutheran church dates from 1858 at Hay Creek, and a few years later at Red Wing.

Other early denominations were the Norwegian Methodists with churches in Red Wing, Belvidere, and Leon. The Swedish Methodists had churches in Red Wing, Vasa, and Goodhue.

German, Norwegian and Swedish Methodist churches have all disappeared except the Norwegian church in Leon. When the adherents became Americanized they changed to English speaking churches.

The Christian Science church dates from 1905 at Red Wing.

In the early days there were congregations of the Disciples of Christ in Cherry Grove and at Frontenac, the latter having a commodious church which was destroyed by fire. There was an early Free Methodist church in Cannon Falls town. There is an abandoned Seventh Day Adventist church in Warsaw. Some churches have disappeared on account of shifts in popu-

lation. The Presbyterians had a church in Goodhue, which was destroyed in a severe wind storm and not rebuilt, because a large part of the congregation had removed.

A church of the Evangelical faith on the southern border of Featherstone was torn down when a large part of the membership removed further west, and rebuilt at the new location of the members.

A Presbyterian church, built in the early days in West Florence was later taken over by the German Lutherans. This denomination also took over a church in Featherstone which was built by the Methodists.

There were Methodist and Presbyterian congregations in Leon in the early days which were later dissolved.

There are today 83 edifices within the confines of Goodhue county used for divine worship. In addition there are a number of religious organizations holding services regularly or occasionally which have not yet acquired the distinction of owning houses of worship.

These 83 organizations own church property in the line of church buildings, school property and parsonages of an assessed value of \$1,442,300, according to figures compiled by the township assessors.

The distribution by towns and incorporated places follows:

	No. of Churches	Value All Church Property
Belle Creek	2	\$ 16,380
Belvidere	3	52,500
Burnside	1	370
Cannon Falls Township	1	5,150
Cannon Falls Village	5	67,900
Cherry Grove	2	13,270
Dennison	2	9,050
Featherstone	1	630
Florence	4	90,330
Goodhue Township	3	16,065
Goodhue Village	4	10,100
Hay Creek	1	8,125
Holden	2	9,130
Kenyon Township	2	15,145

Kenyon Village	7	65,250
Leon	4	28,380
Minneola	4	25,545
Pine Island Township	1	3,530
Pine Island Village	4	52,300
Roscoe	1	2,115
Stanton	2	4,010
Vasa	2	75,240
Wanamingo Township	2	60,295
Wanamingo Village	2	63,700
Warsaw	1	3,280
Welch	2	19,800
Zumbrota Village	6	91,900
Red Wing	12	632,810
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	83	\$1,442,300

There are no churches in Central Point, Wacouta and Zumbrota Town.

PRESENT DAY CHURCHES.

English Lutheran.

Cannon Falls	H. M. Miller
Goodhue	A. E. Birch
Red Wing	E. F. Marker
Zumbrota	A. E. Birch

German Lutheran.

Belvidere	Geo. C. Ehlers
Frontenac	K. Nolting
Goodhue	T. E. Kock
Featherstone	H. Hardt
Grace—Goodhue	F. W. Weindorf
Hay Creek	H. Hardt
Kenyon	Wm. Koehring
Minneola	T. E. Kock
Pine Island Township	Max Kunde
Pine Island	Geo. Mathiae
Red Wing	J. R. Baumann
St. John's—Goodhue	F. W. Weindorf
West Florence	K. Nolting
Zumbrota	Paul Horn

Norwegian Lutheran.

Belvidere	A. S. Running
Gol—Kenyon	O. A. Jacobson
First—Kenyon	C. A. Stormo
Hauge—Kenyon	M. A. Hall
Broders Samfundet—Kenyon	Joseph Aarhus
Hegre—Kenyon	C. J. Nestvold
Dale—Cherry Grove	S. O. Simundson
Holden—Wanamingo	S. O. Simundson
Vang—Holden	A. E. Egge
Urland—Leon	A. E. Egge
Dennison	A. E. Egge
Vangen Prairie—Warsaw	A. E. Egge
Stordahl—Roscoe	M. A. Hall
Trinity—Wanamingo	J. B. Rockne
Wanamingo—Wanamingo	C. J. Nestvold
Little Cannon—Holden	R. Rosenquist
Lands—Minneola	O. Mostrom
Synod—Zumbrota	O. Mostrom
United—Zumbrota	A. S. Running
Immanuel—Aspelund	M. A. Hall
Minneola	O. Mostrom
Red Wing	P. B. Hoff

Swedish Lutheran.

Cannon Falls	B. Nelson
Cannon River	A. Martenson
Goodhue	J. E. Oslund
Prairie Island	A. Martenson
Red Wing	W. E. Pearson
Spring Garden	O. Sandahl
Vasa	J. E. Oslund
Welch	A. Martenson

Baptist.

Red Wing	E. A. Fernlund
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Catholic.

Belle Creek	T. D. O'Connell
Belvidere	F. L. Tschaan
Cherry Grove	H. Jordan

Cannon Falls	Edmund Coughlin
Goodhue	T. D. O'Connell
Pine Island	H. Jordan
Red Wing	W. A. Daly
Villa Maria	D. Romayne
Zumbrota	H. Jordan

Congregational.

Cannon Falls	L. T. Hildebrandt
Zumbrota	W. H. Sterns

Christian Science.

Red Wing	
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Episcopal.

Belle Creek	Supply
Cannon Falls	Miller Sale
Frontenac	Earle B. Jewell
Kenyon	Miller Sale
Pine Island	V. E. Ward
Prairie Island	Earle B. Jewell
Red Wing	Earle B. Jewell

Evangelical.

Kenyon	A. J. Link
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Methodist.

Dennison	A. F. Wiuff
Goodhue	C. E. Sauter
Kenyon	A. F. Wiuff
Leon	Supply
Pine Island	C. E. Sauter
Red Wing	Everett Hall
Stanton	Gerald Farnham
Stanton—Oxford	B. G. Olson
Vasa	Vacant

Presbyterian.

Red Wing	C. G. Langley
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Seventh Day Adventist.

Red Wing	S. G. Haughey
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Swedish Mission.

Red Wing	T. E. Ahlstedt
Leon	Supply

Wesleyan Methodist.

Minneola	L. Fletcher
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LOST CEMETERIES.

Nearly 80 tracts in Goodhue county are devoted to resting places for the dead. Some of them contain very few graves, in some instances not more than half a dozen, in others a score or two, while a few easily extend beyond the thousand mark. In the majority of cases they are adjacent to churches. In others they occupy any plot of ground which in the pioneer days seemed available for this purpose. Those connected with churches are nearly all kept in presentable state, even if not adorned in some manner, as these last mortal homes of those who have gone beyond, surely ought to be.

But many of the plots which are not connected with churches are in a deplorable condition indeed. Graves are partly, if not wholly, obliterated, monuments and markers down and in many cases destroyed, the entire area covered with brush and weed, a desolate scene. All humanizing and elevating influences in beautiful trees and flowers are lacking.

Relatives and friends have died or moved away and none remain in the neighborhood to provide even a trace of care to these spots. Those who lie buried there are as utterly forgotten as if they had never lived on this earth. And yet they labored hard to create for those who came after them, their children and their children's children, a finer world in which to live, so that the heavy burdens which they had borne should not fall on the shoulders of those who came after them.

Truly are memories of those who live very short and easily erased.

Interest in cemeteries need not necessarily spring from any morbid sentiment. Rather should it awaken in us a new vision of life eternal. The frail, uncertain years of human endeavor run into the grave not as a finality, but as the unfold-

ing of a larger life, entrance into which will cause us to wonder why we harbored such an inordinate love of mortality.

"Shall I be left forgotten in the dust,
When Fate, relenting, lets the flowers revive?
Shall Nature's voice, to man alone unjust,
Bid him, though doomed to perish, hope to live?
Is it for this fair virtue oft must strive
With disappointment, penury and pain?
No: Heaven's immortal spring shall yet arrive,
And man's majestic beauty bloom again,
Bright through the eternal years of Love's triumphant reign."



GRAVESBAKKEN

This is the story of a cemetery that was "lost" and has been restored through the loving care of relatives of the hardy pioneers who sleep their last long sleep under the green grass which now covers it.

It is located in the southern part of Vasa township, about two miles north of White Rock. The first burial there was made in 1859 and the last in 1881. So far as known between 70 and 80 persons were buried in the plot.

With the gradual settlement of the Vasa community, other cemeteries were provided and as relatives of those buried in the pioneer burial plot left the community, the hallowed ground was all but forgotten. It is located on a knoll in the center of a large grain farm. It was untouched by the plow and soon brush and trees covered the mound and the place became a habitat of snakes and wild animals.

In June, 1930, Ole Zackrison, then nearly 80 years of age, a son of Jens Zackrison, among those resting in this cemetery of early days, came to Vasa from his home in Washington especially to see that the cemetery was restored and that it be placed on record as such. He enlisted the services of Ferdie L. Larson, Ole Haime and others to carry on the work.

The brush and trees were removed, the land was fenced in, and the small spot was beautified. That was only a small part of the task, however. No record could be found of the burials and Mr. Larson took upon himself the labor of love, of check-

ing the names of those who were placed at rest there. Thirty-one of the graves were identified. More than a year was spent in this work.

There was but a single headstone in the cemetery and that one furnished by the government and designating where a soldier of the Civil War was buried. It bore the name of Halvor Ecklund, who had enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company B of the Third Minnesota Infantry. He died Jan. 2, 1862, while home on a furlough. At his funeral Jens Zackrison, the owner of the land where the cemetery was located, announced to all those present: "I now hereby donate and dedicate an acre of land or more if needed for a free public cemetery and there will be no charges whatsoever for grave lots." This was never put on record.

Records revealed that another Civil War veteran was at rest in this cemetery. His grave was located next to that of Ecklund and after weeks of work in pouring over records of the government his identity was established as Daniel Hanson, who died in 1867.

In 1857, three men by the names of Erick Johnson, Jens Zackrison, Ole Hanson and their families emigrated from Harjedahlen in the northern part of Sweden and settled in the southern part of Vasa township. Soon more of these sturdy emigrants came, seeking new homes in this country and willing to work and suffer the hardships of the early settlers, and they named the settlement Jemtland after their old home in Sweden.

In 1859 the first sad experience came to this little colony, when Minnie Zackrison, a daughter of Jens Zackrison, passed away and was laid to rest on a beautiful knoll about thirty rods from their colony and as the death angel kept visiting this little group and other settlers close by, taking those that were dear to them, soon quite a number of graves were located on this knoll. In pioneer days no burials were permitted in the church cemeteries unless those who died were members of the church.

Those whose graves have been located and whose names appear on the monument are: Maria A. Collins, Mary Hanson, Maria Haime, Edward Haime, Jens Zackrison, Minnie Zackrison, John Zackrison, Pehr Olson, Gole Olson, Karin Eastman, Karin Olson, Pelle Hagman, Peter Swanson, Ole Johnson, Brita

Johnson, Sara Anderson, John W. Anderson, Fredericka Johnson, Ole Erickson, Minnie Erickson, Erick Erickson, Marit Fundin, Halvor Fundin, Gustaf A. Johnson, Elof Wistrom, Helen C. Wistrom, Mary Holm, Magnil Zackrison, Julia Zackrison, Zackri Zackrison, Ramberg Zackrison.

A beautiful monument now adorns the cemetery and with the surroundings cleared and an orderly arrangement effected, it is a most fitting resting place for the once forgotten dead.



GOODHUE COUNTY HIGHWAYS

For more than half a century, Goodhue county folks, like all others in pioneer communities, wallowed in mud a large portion of the time in traveling from one place to another. And if there was no mud they met other obstacles in traveling, with the result that they stayed at home save when journeying conditions were favorable.

For years there was much talk of road improvement but it usually ended in talk, and the residents kept on the usual tenor of their way, moving about when the condition of the roads permitted them to do so, and remaining stationary when they did not.

Then the automobile came into general use and the populace proceeded to accomplish instantly what they should have started many years before.

The results, in the accomplishments of the last twenty years, are astonishing to say the least. Today one can travel almost anywhere in the county with comfort, save when deep snows may impede progress. Few farms are more than a mile from a state or county road.

But what has been the cost of this remarkable advance? During the twenty years now ending the tax levies by the county for road and bridge work amount to \$2,905,000. In addition thereto the sum of \$239,587 has been received from the gas tax and expended. Then a one mill road tax has yielded \$20,000 annually or a total of \$400,000 for the period. And in addition to all this, the state has expended more than \$5,600,000 on the trunk highways.

So as summarized we find that the road and bridge expenditures in Goodhue county during the last two decades have been as follows:

County	\$2,905,000
Gas tax	239,587
One mill tax	400,000
Trunk highways	5,600,000
	<hr/>
	\$9,144,587

And this does not include the outlays during the same period by cities, villages and townships, which would no doubt increase these figures twenty per cent.

The total road mileage of the county today is 1,414.64. Of this total 958.28 miles are township roads; 171.13, trunk highways; 238.78, state aid roads; and 46.45, county aid roads.

Eight state trunk highways traverse the county: No. 19 from Red Wing, through Vasa and Cannon Falls to Stanton, a part of the Colvill highway; No. 20, from Cannon Falls towards Four Corners; No. 52, from Cannon Falls through Leon, Minneola, Zumbrota, and Pine Island, a portion of the through highway from the Twin Cities to Iowa; No. 56, from Stanton through Warsaw, Holden and Kenyon; No. 57 from Hader through Wanamingo, Cherry Grove and Roscoe to south line of county; No. 58, from Red Wing, through Hay Creek, Goodhue and Zumbrota town to Zumbrota; No. 60, from the east line of the county through Zumbrota, Minneola, Wanamingo, and Kenyon to the county border; No. 61, along the Mississippi river on the northern border of the county, through Central Point, Florence, Wacouta, Red Wing, Burnside, and Welch, a portion of the through route from the Twin Cities to Chicago.

The county highways are:

No. 1 Red Wing, through Featherstone, Vasa, Leon, Wanamingo and Cherry Grove.

No. 2 Old Frontenac, through Florence, Hay Creek, Belvidere to Bellechester.

No. 3 From State highway No 58 above Hay Creek to point beyond Belvidere Mills connecting with No. 2.

No. 4 From State highway No. 58 in Featherstone through Goodhue to connect with No. 10 in Zumbrota township.

No. 5 From State highway No. 58 in Hay Creek, through Hay Creek, Florence and Central Point to Lake City.

No. 6 From State highway No. 19 in Featherstone through Goodhue to Goodhue village.

No. 7 From State highway No. 61 in Welch through Vasa, Belle Creek, and Minneola to connect with State highway No. 52 in Minneola.

No. 8 From Cannon Falls, through Cannon Falls town, Vasa, Belle Creek, Wanamingo and Holden to connect with State highway No. 56.

No. 9 From east line of county in Belvidere, through Belvidere, Goodhue, Belle Creek, Leon and Warsaw to Dennison.

No. 10—From east line of Zumbrota township across Zumbrota, through Roscoe to connect with No. 11.

No. 11 From east line of Pine Island township through Pine Island, Roscoe, Cherry Grove to Kenyon to connect with No. 13.

No. 12 From No. 10 in Roscoe through Cherry Grove to Kenyon village.

No. 13 From Kenyon village through township to south line of county.

No. 14 From Sogn in Warsaw to connect with No. 8 in Holden.

No. 15 From a connection with No. 14 to State highway No. 56 in Holden.

No. 16 From No. 5 in Hay Creek through Belvidere to connect with No. 9.

No. 17 Cannon Falls to Sanitarium.

No. 18 From State highway No. 61 in Welch to Eggleston.

No. 21 From Welch station west and north across to State highway No. 61 to county line.

No. 22 East from State highway No. 61 into Burnside.

No. 23 From No. 9 in Belle Creek to south line of town.

No. 24 Cannon Falls through Stanton to State highway No. 56 in Warsaw.

The state and county aid roads traverse every township in the county. Of the township roads, from 30 to 40 per cent are county or state aid or trunk highways.

THE PRESS

The first newspaper which appeared in Goodhue county was the Red Wing Sentinel which was established in 1855. In 1856, the Red Wing Gazette appeared. It was short lived. The Sentinel continued to be issued until 1861, when it was succeeded by the Goodhue County Volunteer, which in turn gave way to the Red Wing Argus in 1864. The Argus was published until the later nineties, when it was succeeded by the Goodhue County News, which in turn was succeeded by the Red Wing Eagle in 1909. The Eagle was published as a weekly until 1911, when the Daily Eagle was established, and the weekly issue discontinued. It continues today under the management of N. P. Olson and his two sons, A. H. and E. W.

The Goodhue County Republican was established in 1857 by L. F. Hubbard, later governor of Minnesota. It experienced several changes in management until it was taken over by Gen. S. P. Jennison, in 1869. In 1873, B. B. Herbert established the Grange Advance. A few years later, Messrs. Jennison and Herbert combined their establishments, publishing the Advance on Wednesdays and the Republican on Saturdays. In 1884, Tams Bixby established the Red Wing Sun. In 1885, Messrs. Herbert, Jennison and Bixby combined their interests and on Oct. 12, 1885, issued the first number of the Red Wing Daily Republican, the first daily newspaper in the county. Today a Morning, Evening and Weekly Republican are published. Jens K. Grondahl has been controlling owner since 1913.

In the early nineties, the Daily Independent was published for a short time. Later, the Daily News had a short career.

The first Swedish newspaper published in Minnesota, Minnesota Posten, was issued in Red Wing for a year from 1857. Another Minnesota Posten, this time a Norwegian paper, had a short career commencing in 1878.

Other publications which appeared about this time were Svenska Minnesota Bladet, Our Friend and Companion, The Good Templar, and Luthersk Kirke Tidning. All were short lived.

In the early nineties, Teutonia, a German weekly, had as short span of life, as did Nordstjernen, a Norwegian weekly, issued for a few years, commencing in 1895.

Budbaereren and Bornevennen, publications of the Hauge Norwegian Lutheran Synod, were issued in Red Wing for many years.

Svenska Roman Bladet was published here during portions of the first and second decades of this century. The Organized Farmer was also published for a time.

In 1856, appeared the Cannon Falls Gazette. It was discontinued after a time. The Cannon Falls Beacon was first issued in 1876 and is now entering its sixtieth year. It is published by D. D. Lewis and L. G. Erickson.

The Zumbrota Independent was established in 1875 by E. A. Mitchell. It was issued for about 15 years. The Zumbrota News was established in 1884. It is conducted by A. J. Rockne and E. F. Davis.

The Pine Island News appeared in 1878. It was succeeded in 1880 by the Pine Island Record, which is now published by Geo. A. Anderson.

The Kenyon Leader was first issued in 1885, and this year celebrates its semi-centennial. It is conducted by Hon. A. Finstuen and O. C. Cole.

The Kenyon News dates from 1901. The present editor and publisher is O. B. Strand.

The Goodhue Enterprise was started in 1896. It was later succeeded by the Goodhue County Tribune, which is now under the management of Don Bossingham.

The Wanamingo Progress dates from 1908. It is published by O. W. Hennings, who established the paper.



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN GOODHUE COUNTY

On Christmas eve 1923, travelers passing the farm of William A. Cady on the highway No. 61 west of Red Wing, were attracted by a brilliant electrically lighted Christmas tree in the Cady front yard.

This evergreen tree was not the first Christmas tree in the world to be lighted by electricity, nor did this mark the first time electricity was used on a farm, but the lighting of this tree marked an epoch in the extension of electricity to Amer-

ican farms and even had its influence in the electrification of farms in foreign countries.

Prior to the time this tree suddenly sprang into brilliant illumination, there were about 150,000 farms in the United States served from the lines of power companies, but the development of electricity on farms up to that time had been very unsatisfactory to both farmers and electric companies. The difficulty lay in the fact that farms were so far apart that the cost of building distribution lines made the price of electricity to the farmer practically prohibitive, unless he could find ways to use electricity profitably to himself in large quantities.

In Minnesota, farm leaders, the Agricultural College and the power companies, after several informal conferences, decided to tackle the problem jointly and there was created the Minnesota committee on "The Relation of Electricity to Agriculture."

It was decided to build an experimental rural electric line. The Northern States Power Company offered to build and finance the line and to provide unlimited metering equipment. The College agreed to take charge of the experiment, keeping all records. The financing of the experiment, after construction, was to be by popular subscription, the money to be turned over to the Agricultural College.

Members of the committee saw the major problems very clearly. They realized that farm customers are widely scattered as compared with the city, and upon investigation of rural lines existing at that time learned that farm customers then being served made very limited use of electricity, using much less than even city residence customers. It was clear to them that to make the extension of lines to farms feasible they must cease to regard the farm as a home only, but rather as a factory where electricity might be used in large quantities to cut down labor costs or to increase production, or both. They looked for a site for the experimental line.

Here is where Goodhue County came into the picture. The moment Goodhue county farmers heard of the proposed experiment, they communicated with the newly formed committee and asked that it be located near Red Wing. A. C. Bryan, B. I. Melin, the Nelson Bros. and other farmers in the

Burnside community, were leaders and within a couple of days got members of the committee to meet with them at the Burnside Consolidated School. The meeting ended with a number of farmers signing up to a roughly drawn preliminary agreement to take service and participate in the experiment. This was in November, 1923, and as everybody concerned wanted to get going, the Northern States Power Company rushed the construction of the line with such speed that the first current was turned on Christmas eve to light that now historic evergreen tree in Mr. Cady's yard.

The original farmers served were A. C. Bryan, W. J. Bryan, W. A. Cady, C. H. Eckblad, B. I. Melin, F. A. Miller, Arthur Nelson, and the Nelson Bros. Others were taken on later. To accomplish the results desired, it was necessary to put in a full line of electric equipment on the farms and it was not thought fair to ask the farmers to pay for this equipment. This problem was solved by the splendid co-operation given by manufacturers of electrically-operated equipment throughout the nation. These concerns either donated or loaned, on a long time basis, all needed equipment.

It soon was found that to put electricity to work in a thorough manner, equipment not usually regarded as electric had to be installed. For example, when electric ranges supplanted wood ranges in the kitchens, it was necessary to put furnaces in a number of the homes and when electric motors were attached to the wells, the next natural step was to install modern bathrooms, kitchen sinks, etc. In a short time these Burnside farm homes became even more modern, from an electrical standpoint, than the average urban home. They had electric ranges, iceboxes, water heaters, curling irons, vacuum cleaners, washing and ironing machines and what not.

At the same time, E. A. Stewart, then professor at the Agricultural College, who had been named as director of the project, was installing all kinds of what he called "farm factory equipment," such as feed grinders, ensilage cutters, electrically-operated milking machines, utility motors for sawing wood, mixing cement, pumping water, electric incubators and brooders, and countless other appliances. A separate meter was attached to each piece of equipment so that Professor Stewart would know at all times exactly how much current was used for each electrical service on each farm.

The fame of the Red Wing line, the first experimental farm electric line in the world, spread rapidly. South Dakota followed with the second experimental line in the world near Renner, S. D., and formed a similar committee on "The Relation of Electricity to Agriculture." Some twenty or thirty other states seized upon the idea, formed similar committees and established similar lines to obtain information as to what electricity would do for their farmers. This was advisable because in the different states there are different types of farming. To cap the climax, eventually there was established a national project some fifty miles out of Washington, D. C., which handled experiments which the state enterprise had been unable to undertake. Articles and pictures about the Red Wing line appeared in farm papers, newspapers, national magazines, all over the nation and even attracted attention in foreign countries. A newspaper in Bombay, India, carried quite an article about it. Requests for motion pictures of the line were received from Ireland, England, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Germany and other countries and arrangements were made to take care of these requests. In addition, many people came from long distances to inspect the Red Wing experimental farms.

For the first two or three years of the experiment, by mutual agreement, further extension of electric lines was suspended because the interested parties did not wish to commercialize this trial line in any way until definite facts could be obtained. A report issued by the Agricultural College, after four years of experiment, showed very definitely that the Red Wing farmers who participated, profited financially by use of electricity. It was demonstrated that they had been able to increase their production, able to cut their labor costs and that their gross and net incomes had increased, even after paying their power bills and interest and depreciation on their theoretical investment in equipment, which, incidentally, ran over \$3,000 per farm. They were better off financially than when they started to use electricity. The Agricultural College was satisfied that much of it was due to intelligent employment of electricity. It is interesting to note that the actual cost of electricity was only about half of the overhead charges on the theoretical investment in equipment.

As the Red Wing line and its successors in other states began to turn out definite information, showing that electricity

could be employed profitably by farmers, at least on certain types of farms, the extension of electric lines in rural districts grew by leaps and bounds. In 1923 there were about 150,000 farms in the United States served by power companies. Today there are more than 700,000. In Minnesota the number of farms served quadrupled. Much of this development can be credited to this Goodhue county experimental line and the definite facts and knowledge it produced.

This does not mean that the Red Wing line has made it possible for all farmers to get electric service. The experience with the Red Wing line has taught all concerned that the development must be carried on with more or less caution. For example, in the Western part of the state and in the Dakotas, it is much more difficult to extend lines and employ electricity on the basis of mutual satisfaction to the power company and farmers alike. The customers are even more scattered in those areas and grain farms do not present the opportunities for profitable use of electric equipment that are to be found on farms which go in for dairy and poultry purposes. In fact, the Red Wing line proved not only that electricity can be employed profitably in certain farming communities, but it also proved that there are other communities where it cannot be employed profitably.



THE POSTAL HISTORY.

In keeping with the development in other lines of activity is the growth of the postal service in Goodhue county. In the pioneer days, people were not as particular about when they received their mail as they are now—not so much because they did not welcome its arrival, but because of the means of communication, and hence the opportunities for receiving mail were very meager.

The first post office in the county was established at Red Wing in 1851. Mail was received and forwarded on steamboats in the season of navigation and by one horse vehicles at other times.

In the later fifties, several star routes were established out of Red Wing. This enabled points like Cannon Falls, Goodhue, Zumbrota, Pine Island, Roscoe, Frontenac, Wacouta, and other places to be supplied weekly or semi-weekly. Post offices

sprang up in many localities along the stage routes, at one time at least 25 places being supplied thereby. Usually the post office was operated in connection with some neighborhood store.

In those days, instead of a pouch for each post office, the mail was all carried in one pouch, and at each place the postmaster unlocked the pouch, removed the mail for his office, and deposited that which he had on hand to be dispatched. The postmasters were not all men of learning—some could neither read nor write—and often some one else was called upon to assist in the work of distribution.

The construction of the railroads permitted a decided increase in the service, but naturally many of the star routes were retained to supply the points off the railroads.

In 1899, rural mail service was inaugurated in the county with the establishment of two routes out of the Red Wing post office, during the administration of Postmaster Rasmussen. From this small beginning came the development of the rural mail service until today there are 24 routes in the county as follows:

Cannon Falls	4 routes	565 patrons
Dennison	1 route	206 patrons
Goodhue	4 routes	530 patrons
Kenyon	3 routes	422 patrons
Pine Island	3 routes	420 patrons
Red Wing	4 routes	571 patrons
Skyberg	1 route	86 patrons
Zumbrota	2 routes	448 patrons
Welch	2 routes	175 patrons

Together these 24 routes supply 3,423 patrons. And in addition, a Lake City route supplies Central Point and a portion of Florence and Belvidere.

Today the rural service supplies practically the entire farming community, with local delivery in the villages and cities.

With the establishment of the rural routes, the post offices off the railroads have all been discontinued except Vasa, which remains the only inland office in the county.

With the curtailment of rail service, star routes are again being established, this time with motorized vehicles instead of the old horse team. Several of these are now in operation in Goodhue county.

City, Township and Village Histories

BELLE CREEK

To Chas. Roos and A. G. Kempe, who were members of the first colony to settle in Vasa, goes the distinction of being the first white residents of the township Belle Creek. They built a cabin on section 5, near Belle creek, where they spent the winter of 1853 and 1854. They then moved north into Vasa township.

In the spring of 1854, Walter Doyle with his five sons, Henry, Richard, Michael, Walter and John, settled on sections 2 and 4. Soon afterwards, Benoni Hill and his three sons made claims on sections 5 and 8. James O'Neill and his family also came this year, and in the fall Rev. S. P. Chandler staked out a claim. But he did not move onto it until the following spring.

In the spring of 1855 there were large accessions of settlers and instead of the occasional cabin of the pioneer might be seen farms and gardens and substantial habitations for those days in almost every direction.

The first white child born was Anna O'Neill, in the family of James O'Neill. She died while a school girl. In March, 1855, May Cook and John Cavanaugh were born. The first two deaths were accidental, Dennis Cavanaugh losing his way in a blizzard and freezing to death, and James Connell suffering a fractured skull in a fall, causing his demise. The first death from natural causes was that of Mrs. S. P. Chandler, who passed away on June 28, 1856. The first marriage was celebrated in 1856, being that of Lewis White and Miss Emeline Hill, performed by S. P. Chandler, as justice of the peace. The first school was taught by Alvin Herbert in the winter of 1855-6 in the basement of a stone house owned by Mr. Kirkpatrick. School was continued practically every season following in some of the settlers' houses until 1859 when the first school house was built. Today there are eight school districts in the township. Recently the establishment of a consolidated school was considered but the project was never consummated.

All the grain raised at this time was threshed by hand

with flails and carried to the Mazeppa or Zumbrota mills to be ground. Wheat yielded as high as 56 bushels to the acre.

In 1854, a post office called Burr Oak from a cluster of oaks nearby, was established with H. M. Doyle as postmaster. This was on the line of the old stage route from St. Paul to Dubuque and the following year when the mail route was changed the office was discontinued. For a considerable time Mr. Doyle's house was the last one on the road from St. Paul before arriving at Oronoco, twenty-five miles to the south, and consequently was the all night stopping place for the stage. Mr. Doyle entertained such prominent men of the early days as Gov. Ramsey, General Sibley, J. C. Burbank and many others. On one occasion he entertained twenty-six of the principal men and chiefs of the Chippewa tribe including "Hole in-the-Day," the head chief, when they were on their way to Washington.

During the Civil war, Mr. Doyle sent four sons to the front in the Union cause, H. M., Michael, Walter W. and John J. Doyle. Richard Doyle, the remaining son, provided a substitute. It is doubtful if there is any other family in the county which can furnish such a record. Forty-three residents of the county served during this war.

A village plat was laid out in 1856 by James Allen and christened Troy City. Jesse Johnson built a store, stocked it with merchandise and had the trade of the entire locality as no other building was erected on the village site. The financial crash of 1857 impaired trade to such an extent, however, that he was compelled to cease doing business and all further attempts to build a city were abandoned and the plat finally vacated.

The first religious service in the town was held at the residence of Benoni Hill on May 25, 1855. Rev. Norris Hobart officiated.

The inconvenience to the settlers further to the southwest of having no place to stop over night while taking their wheat to Red Wing was so great that Rev. S. P. Chandler opened his house for their accommodation. A post office called Belle Creek was also established there and Mr. Chandler served as postmaster for many years. Later a post office was conducted at Ryan on the stage route from Red Wing to Kenyon. Both have long since been discontinued.

At the first election held in 1858 at the residence of Walter Doyle, thirty votes were polled. S. P. Chandler was the first town chairman and Patrick Drudy the first town clerk.

A Roman Catholic church was built in 1865 at a cost of \$3,000, and replaced in 1893 with a far more pretentious edifice which, with a priest's residence and an additional hall, are doing service today. This was during the rectorship of Rev. R. J. Fitzgerald. He also built St. Pius church at Cannon Falls. Rev. John Ryan, connected with the Washington Catholic University, and Rev. James O'Reilly, later bishop of North Dakota, were at one time rectors of this parish. An Episcopal church was built in 1873 mainly through the efforts of Rev. S. P. Chandler who served as rector until his death in 1888. It has since been served by supply.

In 1930, the township issued bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of graveling roads. This was the first attempt at anything along this line in the county, in all other cases this work having been done piecemeal.

Belle Creek is practically the geographical center of Goodhue county. The stream Belle creek waters the western part of the township bordered by fine stretches of hay meadows and an occasional ledge of lime stone. Near the creek are also scattering groves of oaks, white birches and poplar. The surface is largely a rich, high undulating prairie.

On section 29, on the road between Belle Creek and Hader, there rises in the landscape a boulder about ten feet high, measuring twenty-six paces in circumference, of gray granite, which undoubtedly dates from the ice age in its present location. It must have been transported to where it lies either by floating ice or a moving glacier.



BELVIDERE

The first white settlement in the area which today comprises the township Belvidere was made in the spring of 1855 when the brothers, N. B. and George Gaylord, located for a few weeks on Rock creek, now extinct, in the northern portion of the township. A little later N. B. Gaylord moved to Wells creek and in August, Joseph S. Thompson with his family located near by and began fencing and putting his farm

in shape for raising horses and cattle. About the same time, H. H. Bakke, a Norwegian, located near Belvidere Mills. He lost everything by a prairie fire the first season and moved to Wisconsin. During the fall of the year, Claus Holst, F. Klair and several other German families, took up their abode near by and began opening farms. In 1856 there began a general influx of immigrants into the township and the farms were soon all settled.

The first birth which occurred was that of Ida Thompson, on June 13, 1856. The first marriage was that of George Steel and Miss Julia Pingrey, a sister of Mrs. J. S. Thompson, at whose home the ceremony was performed on Aug. 14, 1855, by J. B. Smith, justice of the peace. The first death occurred in 1858, when Etta Gaylord, only two years old, passed to the beyond.

Miss Delia Eggleston taught the first school in the town in her father's house in 1857. Religious services were held as early as 1856 in the home of N. B. Gaylord, conducted by Rev. John Watson, a traveling Methodist missionary.

Mr. Gaylord possessed a fair water power on his farm and wishing to make it useful as soon as possible put in operation a large hand coffee mill on which he ground all kinds of seed. Having used up two coffee mills, he next obtained a small burr stone mill and finally erected a mill building with two run of stone, capable of converting about 220 bushels of wheat into flour in a day. This mill was operated successfully for nearly forty years until the competition of larger mills rendered the business no longer profitable.

Originally the township was combined with Goodhue. In the original designation of townships in 1858, it was made a separate unit and given the name York. As there was already a town bearing that name in the state the name was changed to Elmira, and when similar objections were made to that selection, the designation Belvidere was finally settled on.

The first town board, selected by the county commissioners, consisted of: Supervisors, M. O. Eggleston, William Thomas, G. D. Post; clerk, Hubert Eggleston; assessor, B. F. Chase; tax collector, J. S. Thompson; justice, Marcus Eggleston; constables, James Lane, George Day.

At the first separate town meeting, held on April 1, 1859,

these officers were chosen: Supervisors, Horace W. Twitchell, Marcus Eggleston, Mason O. Eggleston; clerk, Hubert Eggleston; assessor, G. D. Post; collector, J. S. Thompson; overseer of poor, N. B. Gaylord; constables, Jacob Church, George Day; justices, Marcus Eggleston, B. R. Prince.

During the Civil war the residents of the township raised bounties to the amount of \$2,500 by private subscription. Fifty men enlisted for service, and the able bodied male population was almost depleted for a time.

A log church was built by the German Methodists near the Gaylord mill in 1862, succeeded by a frame structure considerably larger, built some years later on section 3. Services were held in this church until 1933, when removals and the use of the English language rendered it no longer practical to continue, and the building was torn down.

In 1865, the Roman Catholics erected a church in the southern part of the town at Bellechester. This structure has since been succeeded by two other edifices, each a decided advance on the preceding one. The present church is one of the finest rural churches in the state. In connection with this church, a school is conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The Norwegian Lutherans have a church in the western part of the town built in 1867.

A German Lutheran church was built in the eastern part of the town in 1872, which was replaced in 1825 by a new edifice of brick, which is one of the handsomest churches in the county. The Norwegian Methodists maintained a church near the center of the town for a number of years, but this has been torn down, the congregation becoming dispersed.

There is a hamlet today at Bellechester on the southern line of the town, located partly in Goodhue and partly in Wabasha county. It includes several business houses incident to a small village. Extensive clay digging was carried on here for a time but has now been discontinued.

There is also a hamlet at Belvidere Mills, in the northern part of the town, where a general store, and a cheese factory are located. A community hall is also located there.

Post offices at Thoten, Belvidere Mills and Bellechester have been discontinued.

Wells creek has its source in the northern part of the town, running north and east, crossing Hay Creek and Florence, and then emptying into Lake Pepin.

The northern part of the town is broken by streams and old water courses, but the southern half, much higher, is undulating rolling prairie.

On the eastern border of the town, is an isolated elevation reaching a height of 1,200 feet. It is an isolated mound of the Trenton-St. Peter sort.

There is some timber in the northern half of the town.

There are seven school districts in the township in addition to parochial schools connected with the German Lutheran and the Catholic churches.



BURNSIDE

Due to its proximity to Red Wing, the township of Burnside was settled early. Among the pioneers here were John Brunson, Andrew Cotter, John Leeson, Mathew Streeter, James Shaw, a Mrs. David Wright and her family, Leland Jones, Rev. Norris Hobart, and three brothers, John, Rezin and Charles Spates. These all located here in the summer of 1854.

In 1885 came John E. and Joseph Eggleston, Willard and Kinsley Wood, Marshall Cutler, and a few others. These folks were scattered all over the township but near enough to one another to be called neighbors in pioneer days.

In the spring of 1855 Mrs. John Brunson died. The first marriage was that of J. F. Enz and Mary F. Wright in October, 1855. The first birth was Cora, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Cutler. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Rezin Spates at the home of John Leeson in 1854. The first camp meeting of the Methodist church in Minnesota was held in Burnside in 1855, on the present location of the county farm. The first school in the township was taught by J. E. Eggleston during the winter of 1856-57.

An early calamity in the township was the killing of two

children of Mrs. David Wright, in June, 1855, when her home was struck by lightning.

In the early days the town was known as Spring Creek. This was later changed to Union, which designation the state authorities objected to because there was already a town bearing that name in the state. A change was made to Milton to which similar objection was made. In 1862 the name Burnside was selected in honor of the general bearing that name who was at the time winning distinction in the early campaigns of the Civil War. In 1864, the town was divided, the western portion being set off into the township Welch.

At the first election in 1858, there were present 15 voters. W. S. Grow was the first town chairman and J. G. Johnson the first clerk.

In the summer of 1856, Sterns & Hobart built a flour mill on Spring Creek, which under different ownerships was continued in operation for about 40 years. In the early sixties the county farm was located in the township. Originally it embraced 183 acres. It has been enlarged at different times and the third set of buildings now occupy the premises. It is today a modern institution in every way.

As noted in the article by Prof. E. W. Schmidt on the Mounds of Goodhue County, one of the most interesting areas of mounds to be found in the northwest is located in this township on the mainland and on Prairie Island. The late Dr. W. M. Sweney charted more than 700 of these relics of a prehistoric age in this territory. Some still remain but the large majority have been leveled out in the course of agricultural development of the country.

On Prairie Island is located a small church of the Episcopal denomination, originally established in connection with the Indian colony located there, but now attended by the whites as well.

The Vasa Orphans' Home of the Minnesota conference of the Swedish Lutheran church is located in this township on land donated by Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Anderson, nearby the Anderson home, Tower View. Mrs. Anderson, in her will, also provided a generous endowment for the Home. The institution is well

housed in a modern building and about 35 orphans are here cared for.

The township enjoys the distinction of maintaining the only consolidated school in the county. Originally built in 1917, the first building was destroyed by fire. After an effort to restore the old school system the voters decided to continue the consolidated system and a new building was erected where the work is now being carried on very successfully. Pupils are brought to and from school in buses provided for that purpose. There is also a separate district on Prairie Island, too far removed to be successfully combined with the consolidated school.

Several interesting industrial enterprises centered around this town in the early days. The first was in the days before the railroads were built into this section, when a movement was inaugurated to establish a canal with locks in the Cannon river, extending as far into the interior of the state as Mankato. This project would no doubt have been consummated had not railroad building commenced.

Another project a little later, provided for bringing the waters of the Cannon river into Red Wing to furnish power for manufacturing industries. It was computed that a thirty-foot head could be obtained which would provide 2,163 horse power, and adding a reservoir, an additional 1,000 horse power could be secured.

Then a large portion of the eastern section of the town was platted for an educational center. None of these projects materialized.

Only a few years ago, a nursery was started near Red Wing. This project failed but other parties, operating on a smaller scale, are making commendable progress. A fox breeding farm is being successfully operated in the town. This enterprise has been conducted for several years.

The area adjacent to Red Wing has been platted anew and is rapidly being filled with small homes. It promises to become a center of some importance in the near future.

Work is now in progress at the lower end of Prairie Island on Lock No. Three, of the series of locks and dams being built along the Mississippi river. In connection with this work, the lower part of the channel of the Vermillion river has been

changed so that the stream now empties into the Cannon river, and a portion of the main channel of the Mississippi has been straightened.

The surface of the town is much broken by hill and valley. There is a wide belt of bottomed land and terraced flats along the Cannon river, which crosses the town, as does the Vermillion and Spring Creek. Notwithstanding the irregular surface the soil for the most part is rich, deep and fertile. Some timber grows along the streams. One of the most beautiful landscapes in the county is visible from the high point in sections 16, 17, and 18 on the brow of what is known as Assiniboine bluff, so called from having been the home of the Assiniboine Indian tribe in prehistoric times.



CANNON FALLS TOWNSHIP

The history of Cannon Falls town and city in the early days is so closely entwined that it is impossible to separate them. For that reason a portion of the history of this area applies to both subdivisions. During the first few years after the settlers began to locate here, there was no separate village organization. Again later on, after 1860, when the village organization was abandoned for a time—in fact up to 1874 this was the case—the records of the two are in a measure combined.

It is probable that Dr. W. W. Sweney and Richard and William Freeborn, who made the journey on foot from Red Wing, were the first white men to visit this section and discover the falls of the Cannon river. They were on a prospecting tour, however, and cannot be credited with being the first settlers. That distinction goes to Edway Stoughton, who came here in 1854. Soon afterwards, Charles Parks, James H. Payton and James McGinnis located near the site of the falls, which at that time were of considerable size. They planned to start a village there, which, they firmly believed, would, on account of the water power, develop into a Lowell of the west. They were not primarily interested in farming save as an adjunct to the village. With the location of pioneers in the village, the surrounding area was soon taken up by tillers of the soil, whose main interest lay in developing farms. Mrs. Chas. Parks has the distinction of being the first white woman to live here.

The first death was in August, 1855, when a son of James

McKune passed away. The first child born was Ellen Hartery, in October, 1855. The first marriage was that of Robert Fotherby and Sarah Strange, the ceremony being performed by Chas. Parks, who held a commission as justice of the peace.

The first school was taught by E. L. Clark, in the winter of 1856-57, in a building which Mr. Clark erected for that purpose of basswood logs. For that reason it was called Basswood Seminary. This building was also used for religious services on Sundays, services being held as early as March, 1857, by Rev. T. R. Cressey, a traveling Baptist missionary.

The early settlers in the township were largely Swedes, and the first church organization in the township was the Cannon River Swedish Lutheran church which was organized in 1857 by that earnest worker, Dr. E. Norelius. After the organization of the congregation it was decided to build a church on section three, but this edifice was never completed. Later, in 1862, a church, 20 by 26 feet in size, was built on section one, and this was succeeded by a larger and more convenient structure, 30 by 40 feet in size, built on section three, in 1878, at a cost of \$4,000. For many years this church was used jointly by the residents of the country and village, until a church was built in the village in the later sixties. In the early days, a Free Methodist church was built on section 31, and conducted for a number of years.

At the general organization of townships in 1856, the following officers were chosen: Supervisors, Wm. Barton, W. P. Scofield, Lewis Enberg; clerk, J. T. Moss; justices of the peace, J. A. Wilson, Park Tucker; constables, James H. Payton, E. H. Klock. The town, like the village, was named from the Big Cannon river, and its branch, the Little Cannon, whose sudden change of level forms the falls at the village. The Big Cannon flows through the township in the northern part, from west to east, and the Little Cannon just enters the town on the west. The valleys of both, especially that of the Big Cannon, are marked by many changes of topography. The outer bluffs along the river are frequently more than a mile apart and over two hundred feet above the water in the river. In the valley are broad terraces and beautiful farms. In addition to this the town has considerable timber, although much has been removed. Along some of the valleys there is a sandy lightness in the soil which has the effect of making the roads, where not

improved, rather poor at some seasons. But these stretches are gradually being eliminated, by the road improvement plans entered on here as elsewhere. The river bottom, from one-half to a mile in width, has a gravelly soil.

The Sanitarium for tuberculosis patients, operated jointly by Goodhue, Dakota, Rice, Olmsted, Freeborn and Mower counties, is located on a beautiful spot on the bank of the Cannon river in this township.



CANNON FALLS CITY

By D. D. LEWIS

To the red men the Cannon Valley was all in this life that the happy hunting grounds are believed to be in that land beyond the River Lethe, and particularly was the region about the falls a hallowed spot to the sons of the forest. And the same love of nature—the beautiful hills and valleys, the inviting groves and glens, the limpid rills and water falls—made this an ideal spot for the sons of civilization, for nowhere in the north-west do smiling skies bend over landscapes surpassing those about the little city of Cannon Falls.

Cannon Falls is situated in the northern tier of townships in Goodhue county at the junction of the Big and Little Cannon rivers. The site was claimed by Richard Freeborn, Sr., and Elisha Stevens. Stevens sold his interest to Freeborn a short time after.

In 1854, the first settlement was made by Edway Stoughton, followed by Charles Parks, James H. Payton and James McGinnis. The latter was appointed acting postmaster as a line of daily stages was established from St. Paul to Dubuque, via Cannon Falls.

In the spring of 1855 the Falls house was opened for the accommodation of the traveling public, Andrus Durand, proprietor. Later in the same year the McKenzie house was opened by George McKenzie.

In this year a saw mill was built, the village surveyed and platted, and a store of general merchandise opened by Eli Ellsworth. The first election was held on the second Tuesday in

October, and although the village contained about 300 inhabitants there were but 13 legal voters in the election district, consisting of the towns Cannon Falls, Stanton, Leon and Warsaw. Charles Parks was elected justice of the peace and J. H. Payton constable. During the year 1856 the school district was organized and the first public school taught. Bridges were built across the Big and Little Cannon rivers and various substantial improvements made. Among the firms which started in business this year were G. Slocum, Haines & Jones, Berry & Newkirk, general merchandise; J. E. Chapman, tin and hardware; and R. N. Hamilton, editor and proprietor of the Cannon Falls Gazette, the first newspaper published.

In 1857, the village was incorporated and these officers elected: Charles Parks, president; J. E. Chapman, Geo. McKenzie and Thomas Baker, trustees; W. P. Tanner, recorder; E. L. Clark, marshal; W. P. Jonner, treasurer. The first meeting of the council took place on January 17, 1857, at the store of J. E. Chapman.

The old grist mill was built by R. C. Knox & Co., and two large stone buildings commenced, one for a hotel, on the present site of St. Ansgar's church, the other for the grist mill. This mill still stands, being known as the "Old Stone Mill." Before they were completed the "financial cyclone", which swept over the civilized world that year, took Cannon Falls in its course, and left everything desolate; and to make matters still worse, it was discovered that there were flaws in the title of a large portion of the property.

During the next three years a large number of buildings were moved out of the village to farms in the vicinity and the population was reduced from about 1,200 in 1857, to about 300 in 1860, and the village charter was also abandoned. This continued until 1874 when the village was again incorporated and officers elected.

The first attorney was R. W. Hamilton, and the first physician J. E. Tibbets.

In those early days, as now, Cannon Falls was a main line of travel, and hundreds of families passed through the town, some stopping in the vicinity to make their homes. They came from the east by way of Red Wing, and from the south by way of Rochester. The favorite camping place was the flat south of the dike over which State Highway No. 19 now runs. Many of

the people drove slow moving ox teams and their mecca was St. Paul.

Benjamin St. Clair arrived from Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855 and made a claim on the north side which now comprises Terre Haute addition. It is said that Mr. St. Clair was at one time offered \$15,000 in gold for his quarter section but he refused, thinking that the time would come when his property would be very valuable. But the time never came and eventually he lost his holdings.

After opening his hotel, Mr. McKenzie was regularly appointed postmaster. The McKenzie house was the popular resort for the early settlers and there they would gather for a social time and to exchange village gossip. The hotel became the stopping place for the stage line running from Red Wing to Faribault, owned and operated by Louis Cotter & Co. It ran three times a week. This was the first regular mail route through Cannon Falls, and the people now began to enjoy a regular mail service whereas previously they had been compelled to be satisfied with receiving their postal matter at any time, brought to Red Wing by boats, and on to Cannon Falls by any one coming from the county seat.

Hugh Montgomery in 1855 laid out Point Lookout addition in the southeastern part of the town. He built the first lime kiln and manufactured the first lime in a kiln a short distance east of Spring Garden Hill.

When the first business houses were built they were all constructed of frame. Two fires, however, wiped out most of these and when rebuilt stone and brick were the materials used. The first fire, on May 21, 1884, wiped out two large business houses, burning north to the Scofield drug store building, a stone structure which at that time saved the rest of the village from destruction. The second fire, and the largest in the history of the village, started on the evening of May 20, 1887. Originating in the Ben Rodgers saloon on the west side of Fourth street, it quickly consumed all the wooden buildings up to Scofield's drug store and all the buildings north of the drug store, as well as those on the east side, except at the extreme south end of the block. In all, 27 business houses were destroyed with a loss of \$127,000, with less than half of this amount of insurance. Nevertheless, the owners began rebuilding and a new and better Cannon Falls arose from the ashes.

The first mill built was the Little Cannon mill, or as it is better known today, "The Old Stone Mill." This mill was started in 1856 and completed the following year. It was intended for a flour mill, but the depression caused the builders to go into bankruptcy and it lay idle until 1861, when machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods was installed and it was operated as a woolen mill until 1875, when it was converted into a flour mill.

The first mill built which engaged in the manufacture of flour was in 1867, directly north of the Great Western depot. The builders were R. C. Knox & Co., the cost \$14,000, and the capacity 100,000 bushels of wheat annually. It was partly carried away by a flood the same year, rebuilt at once, later destroyed by fire, again rebuilt, and finally torn down.

The Goodhue mill was built in 1870 by Gardner & Moore, and had a capacity of 250 barrels a day. It was destroyed by fire in 1914 and rebuilt the same year.

The village was laid out in 1855 by Richard and William Freeborn, on section 18, including a portion of the claims of James McGinnis, Richard Freeborn and William Colvill. It was surveyed and platted by S. A. Hart. In the fall of 1856 the Cannon Falls City addition was platted. The Cannon Falls Central addition was made in December, 1856. Point Lookout addition was platted about the same time. Cannon Falls company addition was made in 1858. St. Clair's Terre Haute addition was made soon after.

The First Congregational church of Cannon Falls was organized July 31, 1856, at the school house. The first pastor was Rev. J. R. Barnes. Rev. R. Hall, of the American Missionary society, preached on that occasion. The first members were J. R. Barnes, Caroline M. Barnes, Julia Barnes, Joseph Peckham, Mary H. Peckham, Charles M. Gellett, Jane R. Gellett, Sherman Hale, Jonathan Clifford, Mrs. Jonathan Clifford, Sidney Munson, Mrs. H. S. Munson, Joseph H. Chapman, Hannah A. Chapman, Louis Hillman and Mary Hillman. The first church was built in 1868 at a cost of \$3,000, located in Block 27. The present church was completed in 1907.

The first Episcopal service was held on November 3, 1857, in the small frame house of W. P. Tanner, conducted by Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson of Hastings. There were but four communicants present, Mrs. W. P. Tanner, Mrs. A. E. West, Mrs.

H. A. Love and Mrs. J. D. Wheat. The present stone church was started in 1866 and completed the following year.

The first Catholic services were held in 1856, but no church was organized until 1864. In that year the corner stone of the old church was laid by Archbishop Ireland. It was completed in 1866 and Rev. Pius Beyer was the first priest. The new church was dedicated on Feb. 25, 1896.

St. Ansgar's Lutheran church was organized August 15, 1869, by Rev. P. A. Cedarstrom. In 1872 the building of a church edifice was undertaken. The original building still stands but it has been enlarged a number of times on account of the increasing membership.

The First English Lutheran church was organized in 1899, by Rev. J. A. Leas, of Red Wing, and services held occasionally by Mr. Leas and Rev. M. E. Boulton of Goodhue. Early members were F. R. Anderson, L. J. Backlund, P. S. Aslakson, N. A. Winslow, B. R. Johnson, A. J. Ullevig, Swan Edlund, N. C. Olson and Nellie Opsahl. A Sunday school was organized the same year with P. S. Aslakson as superintendent. The church organization was effected in 1900 and the present church edifice started in 1904.

From the time of its founding until the year 1882, the village was without a railroad. The slow moving horse teams and the slower oxen had to be used for the transportation of freight and passengers from Red Wing and Hastings, the principal shipping points. The latter point, being nearer by, obtained most of the business. The agitation for a railroad began in the seventies and continued until 1882, when the Minnesota Central and the Milwaukee company both built lines into the village, one running from Red Wing to Waterville, the other to Northfield. The race was a keen one as to which would first reach the town, but the Minnesota Central seemed to give up the race and the Milwaukee was the first to enter. Later the other company located near the town. The first passenger train to enter the town was on October 20, 1882, and the event was the occasion for a celebration of large proportions. With the coming of the automobile and the trucks, began the decline of the railroads and that portion of the Milwaukee line between Cannon Falls and Northfield was discontinued.

After it emerged from the pioneer days, and with the coming of the railroads, Cannon Falls took on a more cosmopolitan appearance. The fire of 1887, which destroyed most of the business district, taught the people the necessity of doing away with frame buildings in the business district, and brick and stone became the materials of the new structures.

During the eighties and nineties, many beautiful homes were built in the village and in 1893 a new school house was built of stone. This was added to in 1914 and in 1930 the present gymnasium was built.

In 1905, the village of Cannon Falls became the City of Cannon Falls, and a special election on February 13 of that year ratified and adopted the new charter. The year 1925 witnessed the paving of seven blocks of city streets and soon after a white way was built. The year 1928 was a memorable one for Cannon Falls, when on Sunday, July 29, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, came to the city with Mrs. Coolidge to dedicate a memorial at the tomb of Col. Wm. Colvill, one of the heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, who sleeps in the Cannon Falls cemetery. The President delivered the main address of the dedication.

The year 1928 also saw the completion of the first paved road between Cannon Falls and the Twin Cities and the changing of the highway to its present location.

In 1933, a municipal swimming pool was built in Riverside park, the formal opening being on August 27 of that year.



CENTRAL POINT

When you travel west through Lake City on Trunk Highway No. 61 and reach the western section of that city, you are probably not aware that you are entering the confines of what once promised to be a thriving city—in fact, save for the sign which informs you that you are entering Goodhue county, you will probably continue under the impression that you are still in Lake City; for the separation of the two counties, Wabasha and Goodhue, is marked only by a street, on one side of which is Lake City, and on the other side Central Point. The blocks which intervene before you arrive opposite Rest Island

and the area along the island represent practically the entire frontage of Central Point township.

The town lies in a bend in Lake Pepin and contains only one whole and parts of two sections of land.

Its first settlement dates back as far as 1853, when Mr. Gridley made a claim to some land in the spring. R. L. Phillips, H. L. Barrett, J. L. Dixon, Charles Gould and Hannibal Bonnell followed, and the next year still others located in that vicinity. The settlers became ambitious, and golden dreams of future greatness floated before their excited visions, so that in 1855 a town plat was surveyed, and speculation in town lots became for a time quite lively. Lots were sold for as high as \$800.00 gold. Silas Cross built a store and stocked it with general merchandise. Mr. Tracy built a hotel, which was opened by E. S. Harrison. A post office was established, and Perry D. Martin was appointed postmaster. There were few buildings in what is now Lake City, and it was believed Central Point would be the future town as it had a boat landing, a post office and a hotel.

In 1856, Messrs. C. W. & E. Hackett built another store, which was also filled with general merchandise. Charles Moe built a steam saw mill, and commenced the manufacture of lumber. At this time Central Point was the only steamboat landing, but it was soon ascertained that a much better landing could be secured at Lake City, and the result was that the village and business found their way to that point.

Central Point continued to live, however, and in 1857 another steam saw mill was built by Joseph Scott, Jos. W. Crawford, and C. M. Lewis which was later owned and operated by S. S. Grannis, of Red Wing, and G. H. Grannis, of Central Point. It did business for many years and was not dismantled until 1892. The post office was discontinued in 1860.

The first school was taught in 1858. The first religious service was conducted by Rev. M. Sorin, in a log house built by Mr. Barrett, which was the first one built in the town.

The first death was that of an infant child of C. W. Hackett, in 1856.

The island early in the nineties became the scene of an effort by John G. Wooley to establish a colony for inebriates. After a few years this was abandoned. Later a country club

held forth there for a time after which a fox farm was established and some summer homes erected.

The township is filled with prehistoric works. There are 19 mounds north of the Jewell Nursery ground south of section one, on the Carlson place, and a number of others scattered through the area.

Sugar Loaf Creek, also known as Gould's Creek, is the only stream running through the town. In the early days its outlet was several hundred feet directly northeast from the east end of the island, then east into the lake on the easterly side.

After the saw mills were built a dam was constructed at the east end of the island, making an outlet at the north end, forming a large bend south of the island which was used to store logs. Later the dam was destroyed and logs kept at the east end of the island.

An interesting event in connection with the early history of the point was the Steamer Alpha, built in Red Wing in 1865. She was a sidewheeler 100 feet long, 19 feet breadth, 4 feet depth, square stern, plain head. The engines were built in Morrisville, New York, by G. H. Grannis. The hull was built upside down and turned over in the water. The boilers were bought in St. Paul, plugged air-tight and floated down the river. Originally it was built to make shingles. Logs were drawn up the stern, cut into shingle blocks and made into shingles on a one block machine. The upper deck was devoted to sleeping and eating quarters. It was used on Lake Pepin after the shingle manufacturing operations were discontinued. At one time, when anchored at the Point, a heavy wind came up and in the morning Henry Kirby, who was running the boat, found himself on the Wisconsin shore at Stockholm. He got up steam and ran the boat back to Central Point.

Another time this same Henry Kirby was near Maiden Rock and wanted to cross the lake. No boat being available, he found a large snag and getting astride of this with a pole and good north wind soon was back at the Point.

A great deal has been written about the first locomotive brought to Minnesota. Central Point can lay some claims to distinction in that connection. An old record book in the pos-

session of the late G. W. Grannis, of Central Point, recorded the purchase of an engine in May, 1857, as follows:

Central Point, Minn., May 26, 1857			
Joseph Schot	advances cash	\$2,000.00	
Jos. Crawford	" "	2,000.00	
C. M. Lewis	" "	2,000.00	
Freight on engine Pittsburgh Land-			
ing to Alleghany		50.00	
To Dunleith (East Dubuque)		251.16	
Dunleith to Central Point		350.00	

This locomotive was used for several years to saw lumber. It was blocked up and the fly wheels used for running the machinery. Afterwards it was taken out and replaced by two straight line engines.



CHERRY GROVE

Cherry Grove, one of the southern tier of townships in the county has the elevation of a high prairie with low, broad undulations of surface. The drainage is toward the north and south from the elevated central portion. A branch of the Zumbro river winds through the southeastern portion of the township and along its valley are some wooded portions.

In the spring of 1854, Madison Brown located a claim on section 31. He was the first resident but did not remain there very long. In the fall of the same year, Reading Woodward selected a claim adjoining that of Brown and became the first permanent settler. In the following year, came Silas Merri-man, Samuel and William Shields, Joseph Seymour, Wilson Kelsey, Thomas Haggard, John and Charles Lent, A. Blackmer and R. Charlton. Wilson Kelsey spent 71 days journeying from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, with an ox team in the winter. In the spring following, came the Comstocks, E. G., Israel T. and Taft, Samuel Winston, John Nichols, J. A. Ray and others. The majority of the settlers, it will be noticed, were eastern people and their descendants who remain still maintain the New England and New York traditions. The choicest claims were continually being jumped, so in the winter of 1855 and 1856, a claim meeting was called and an organization effected for the protection of the settlers with T. B. Haggard as captain. This organization was very successful in its work.

In 1857, a village was platted in the southern part of the township called Fairpoint. A post office was established and several buildings erected. Both village and post office have long since disappeared.

A log cabin school house was built in 1857 at the edge of a cherry grove in the central part of the township, the first school being taught by E. G. Comstock. In 1861, this was replaced with a stone school house.

The first church organization was effected in 1856 when the Christian Disciples met at the home of James Haggard and listened to a sermon by David Haggard. Today there are two large and commodious churches in the township, one Catholic and one Norwegian Lutheran. The Catholic church is located in section 28. The Dale church, Norwegian Lutheran, located in section 10, was organized in 1863. It is at present connected with the Holden church, Rev. S. O. Simundson, pastor.

Post offices were established early at Ayr and Spring Creek but these have long since been closed.

The first marriage in the township was between Elizabeth Haggard and John Hart in August, 1857. The first death was that of Eliza Jane, daughter of T. B. Haggard, who passed away on December 16, 1857.

While the first settlers were largely from New England, it was not long before the Norwegians appeared and they now occupy a considerable portion of the township.

The first town meeting was held on May 11, 1858. The officers elected were: Supervisors, Benjamin Woodward, Cyrus H. Burt, David Simpson; town clerk, E. G. Comstock; assessor, F. A. Crabb; overseer of the poor, F. A. Crabb; constables, James Haggard and Peter Stagle; justices of the peace, John Haggard and Francis A. Crabb; road overseers, Israel Comstock and Reading Woodward.

In 1859. the annual meeting passed a regulation forbidding the running at large of any domestic animals. In 1860, this regulation was repealed and in 1861 again placed in force.

In 1861, a tax of 5 mills was levied for supporting the schools and \$100 for town expenses and purchasing a burying ground.

At a special town meeting, December 19, 1863, it was voted to levy a tax to raise a town bounty for men to fill the quota of this town in the Civil War under the last call for 300,000 men. The proposal was carried by unanimous vote. It was decided to pay each volunteer from this town the sum of \$300 and those who had to be drafted, \$150. The bounty money was to be raised by a tax on the taxable property of the town.

On February 23, 1864, \$4,200 was appropriated to be used to pay volunteer bounties and a tax of \$2,400 was levied for that purpose. On January 27, 1865, a note of \$3,420 was issued in the official capacity of the board, bearing 12 per cent interest, to raise money to pay the volunteers. At the annual meeting on April 4, 1865, a tax of \$6,000 was voted to pay bounties paid out.

In 1867, the board voted to raise \$2,000 to pay bounty indebtedness.

A special town meeting was held June 6, 1869, to consider voting aid to a railroad through the township by way of Pine Island, Wanamingo, Cannon Falls and St. Paul. Bonds of \$25.00 were to be given on every forty acres of land in the township when the road was completed. But the road was never built.

On June 25, 1870, a special election was held to vote bonds in the sum of \$20,000 to the St. Paul & Dubuque railroad, payment to be made when the line had been definitely located. Fifty-four voted for the proposal and seventy-six against. At another special election held on July 16, 1870, to consider a grant of \$15,000 for the project, the proposal carried by a vote of seventy-one to sixty-nine.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1872, an attempt was made to cancel the bonds but failed. They were never issued, however, as the road was not built.

There are nine school districts in the township.



DENNISON.

The village Dennison on the western border of Warsaw township was named after Morris Dennison, a pioneer settler, who was the first white man to locate there, coming from his home in New England on a land seeking expedition. He first

visited the place in 1849, went back East, and returned permanently in 1853. In the fall of that year he built the first shanty on the site of the present village. When the government survey was made in the fall of 1856, it was found that Mr. Dennison's claim lay in two counties, Goodhue and Rice, and he thereupon found it necessary to build another claim shanty in Rice county, across the line. Mr. Dennison's daughter married Henry Slee, who became the owner of the town site. It is now owned by Mr. Dennison's grand son, Archie Slee.

Platted in 1884, when the Chicago Great Western railway, then the Minnesota & Northwestern system, of which A. B. Stickney was the president, was surveyed through the hamlet, the village was incorporated 20 years later. It was incorporated in both Rice and Goodhue counties, being the first village in the state so to be organized. The special legislation providing for its incorporation also provided that while two election precincts were to be maintained, the same set of election judges would function, the votes in the two counties being separated by two ballot boxes. The village was first called Spring Creek, the name being later changed to Dennison.

The first railroad agent was Thomas Gorney. The first postmaster was Gunder Bonhus, who, with his brother, K. A. Bonhus, opened the first general store. John Nelson, a blacksmith, built the first residence, Clara Stephen was the first child born. E. M. Gould built the first hotel called "Wayside Inn."

The first church was the Methodist church started in 1885 with N. C. Gillette as superintendent of the Sunday school; Nora Thorpe, organist; Chester Shields, secretary; and Elsie Slee, treasurer. The church was destroyed in a tornado in 1886, and another built soon after. There is also a Norwegian Lutheran church in the village.

The school district was organized in 1894 and a school house built. A second school house of brick was erected in 1908.

The Farmers' elevator was built in 1897 and a skimming station in 1890. A cheese factory was built in 1911.

Today the community has a population of nearly 300, and a full line of business establishments usually found in a village of that size.

FEATHERSTONE.

Due to the fact that many of the early settlers in this section feared the difficulty of obtaining water on the prairie, and the further fact that there was an absence of woods there, the settlement of the prairie section of this town came a little later than that of some of the surrounding areas. But this delay in no wise hindered the rapid development when the true facts of the situation were revealed. While there were some disadvantages for a time, they were more than counterbalanced by the advantages. Few communities in the northwest have attained a higher standing in the circle of rural townships.

As far as can be learned, Solomon Anderson was probably the first settler. He located near the head of Spring Creek in 1853, having just come from Sweden. He was a charter member of the Vasa Swedish Lutheran church. He guided many families to this section, bringing them direct from Sweden.

In 1854, Reverends Mathew Sorin, Chauncey Hobart and Norris Hobart made claims in the northern tier of sections; Sorin at the head of Trout brook, and the Hobarts on land extending from Trout brook to Spring creek.

The following year, Jeremiah Meacham with his wife and five children settled in the town. Jesse Coleman built a log cabin on section 21; his son William built on section 17. Benjamin Cox, Charles Perkins, John Perkins, Hart E. Perkins, Isaac Baldwin and John Spencer were other early arrivals. All of these, except Spencer, came from Ellison, Ill. The same year, John Anderson, a brother of Solomon, located with his wife and two children on Spring creek. Another arrival at this time was Wm. Fryberger, who later served the town as chairman for 16 years.

In the year 1856, Wm. Libbey bought a claim in section 22. During the same year, William Robson, Philip Storkel, Robert Brown, Rev. John Watson, William Featherstone and George Featherstone with their families, either made claims or bought land. In the summer of 1856 Mary Cox taught the first school in the township in a claim shanty, made of rough boards.

During the year 1857 occurred the first wedding, Mary, daughter of Wm. Libbey, being joined in the bonds of holy matrimony to James A. Jones, Rev. J. W. Hancock officiating.

The first death in the town was that of Wm. McMahon, who perished from exposure on his attempt to return from Red Wing on a bitterly cold night in January, 1857.

During the latter part of 1856, Methodist services were held at the home of William Featherstone, at Jeremiah Meacham's and at Mother Wright's, on Spring creek. Later a congregation was organized and the Featherstone M. E. church built in 1863, and dedicated in 1864. An unusual situation in this connection was the number of local preachers who resided on the prairie at the time. Among them may be mentioned: Rev. Peter Akers, Rev. Geo. Akers, Rev. Sylvester Thayer, Rev. S. P. Monroe, Rev. John Watson, Rev. Douglas Tandy, Rev. Wm. Rice, Rev. J. G. Johnson, Rev. John Dorsey, Rev. Norris Hobart. The church edifice is now owned by the German Lutherans.

A number of families settled in the eastern part of the town along Hay creek as early as 1856, among them W. B. Hancock and Friedrich Koch. A family by the name of Splister-splough settled on the hill leading up to the prairie about the same time.

William Featherstone, in 1856, sowed 10 bushels of fife wheat which he had brought with him, the first seed wheat of that variety in this section. His crop yielded 18 bushels to the acre. The following year he sowed 170 acres and obtained a crop of 24 bushels to the acre.

From the Featherstone family, which came from Sarnia, Ontario, which in subsequent years played so prominent a part in the development of the community, was derived the name which the town bears. The John Featherstone family, which came in 1858, two years after John had first come here, included W. J., S. T., C. H. and J. S. Featherstone. Thomas Featherstone also arrived about this time.

The township was organized in 1858, with 21 voters present. The first officers were: Supervisors, Wm. Fryberger, S. P. Snow, Harlow Rogers; assessor, A. D. Roberts; justices, Wm. Libbey, L. Snow; constables, W. H. Featherstone, Chas. Perkins; clerk, John Watson; collector, H. B. Woodley; overseer of the poor, W. L. Watson.

The residents of the township have always taken a deep



Zumbrota Congregational Church



St. John's Church, Goodhue

interest in educational matters. A school district was organized in 1857, with Wm. Fryberger, Wm. Libbey and Wm. Watson, as the board and Wm. Featherstone as clerk. There were only 17 children of school age in the township but a school house was built at a cost of \$250, a considerable sum for those days. Geo. Featherstone taught the first term of school there. Early in the sixties, the school was fortunate to secure the services of some professional teachers and higher arithmetic, algebra, astronomy and philosophy were included among the studies. In 1867, the district was divided, the old district remaining No. 17, and the new one becoming No. 115. The school house in No. 115, size 24 by 36, cost \$5,000 and was paid for by a bond issue bearing 10 per cent interest.

School district No. 115 has always been a leader among the rural districts of the county. It early provided a library, which now numbers more than 500 volumes, and was among the first to provide free text books. W. J. Featherstone served this district as clerk from 1872 to 1910, a period of 38 years.

There are nine districts in the town at present. All have commodious quarters and are well equipped.

Immediately following the Civil war began the agricultural development of the township which has continued to the present day, and along which line the activities of the residents of the town have been mainly directed. A tavern was built in the town by Ezekiel Burleigh in 1866, but soon discontinued for lack of patronage. In more recent years a small hamlet sprang up in the northeast corner of the town near the site of the present Foot tannery, which was formerly located in the town, as was also a sorghum mill. A trout preserve, one of the first in the state, was operated many years ago in the same section.

For the purpose of protecting the property of residents of the community from thefts, the Featherstone Vigilance committee was organized in 1878. Some members were designated as detectives and they were successful in restoring stolen property to a number of settlers.

In this township in the early nineties, W. J. Featherstone planted one of the first orchards in this section. In 1895, he set out 500 Peerless apple trees, at that time the largest apple orchard in the county; all but two thrived and bore fruit. About

the same time, T. E. Perkins began experimenting with various varieties of apples and soon developed an orchard which attracted general attention throughout the northwest. Mr. Perkins' orchard was of the seedling variety and his efforts were concentrated mainly along the line of developing winter apples. Four varieties which he propagated, Red Wing, Goodhue, Bayfield and Jumbo, are being handled today by nurserymen, while two others, Perkins and Rhoda, were propagated by his son, Timothy L. Perkins, who succeeded him in the work. The apples of Mr. Perkins, Sr., took first prize in the American Pomological Society exhibit in 1904, and were also awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis exposition.

In the early days probably more progressive farmers were located in this township than in any similar area. They believed not only in taking the products of the soil but also in making due return to the ground for what was extracted. The result was that a uniformly high grade of fertility was obtained. The population of the town, originally mainly of Canadian and American birth, is today composed very largely of people of German descent.



FLORENCE.

For the township Florence as the habitation of white men can be claimed a history among the oldest in the entire northwest. Away back in 1680, Father Hennepin sojourned here on his journey up the Mississippi. In 1727 is recorded the building of Fort Beauharnois on Pointe Au Sable and the commencement of a residence extending over a period of nearly thirty years by a company of French soldiers and traders.

In 1839, James Wells, or as he was better known, Bully Wells, located on the site of the present village Frontenac on the lake. He conducted a trading post there for a number of years, occupying two unfinished stone buildings, surrounding which were the tepees of the relatives of his wife, who was a Dakota half breed. He served in the lower house of the first three territorial legislatures.

In 1854 he sold his interests to Everett Westervelt, who had arrived in 1852. Mr. Westervelt proceeded to lay out a town which he called Westervelt.

In 1854, the Garrards, Israel and Lewis, whose careers became intimately connected with the history of this region, came here for the first time. The general located here permanently at this time and the doctor about four years later, engaging in farming on an extensive scale on a tract of 5,000 acres. He introduced Devon cattle and was the first person in Minnesota to cultivate orchard grass.

In 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herlinger were among the arrivals, establishing a home on Wells creek, near the site of the present home of Mrs. Lulu Monroe. Of those early days, in a personal letter to the writer a few years ago, Mrs. Herlinger wrote:

"Some of the first settlers at the time the land was pre-empted expected to pay the government \$1.25 an acre. Instead the land was included in the half breed tract and half-breed scrip was placed on the market at \$5 per acre. All the corn had to be taken to Read's Landing to be ground. It took three days with an ox team to make the round trip. Julia Bullard, later Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, said the meal was so coarse they cracked three kernels in two pieces. Judge Gardner lived where the Convent now stands. Near him lived Mr. and Mrs. Cone, the Goulds, Barber and Mose Kelly. The farm we owned at the station was the property of Frank Kelly. What is Frontenac station was the claim of Dave Kelly, who afterwards owned the Kelly house at Red Wing. There were three families of Whipples, Horace Eldred, Dolph Jenkins, Geo. Morehouse, Luzon Skinner, Theodore Freeman and E. Munger. Every one knew everybody else.

"On the territorial road on Wells creek was a government station in charge of a man named Rafferty for the soldiers and supplies hauled from LaCrosse to Fort Snelling. Later it was known as the Edwin Wrigley farm. My father, Harry Phillips, was the first assessor. Aaron Hudson had the only store in Florence. Dr. Weaver was the first physician."

In April, 1855, according to the county board records, the election district Florence was organized. It was described as "commencing at the mouth of Wells creek on Lake Pepin and running up that creek to the main bluff; thence south to the county line; thence along the county line to Lake Pepin; thence up the lake to place of beginning." John Kelly was appoint-

ed justice of the peace, and S. Corey, R. S. Phillips and H. Gudley judges of election.

A saw mill was built in 1856 just above the point on which the Frontenac Inn now stands, and a stone quarry opened about the same time. Mercantile establishments in various lines were opened. River traffic was rapidly increasing and hopes were entertained for the establishment of a city of considerable proportions. In the territorial legislature of 1856, Chas. Gardner, of Westervelt, was the speaker of the lower house.

In 1857, when half-breed scrip was issued, the ground covered by Westervelt was definitely acquired by Mr. Westervelt and Israel Garrard and the ownership divided into quarters, Israel Garrard, Everett Westervelt, L. H. Garrard and Kenner Garrard each owning one share. A short time later, Mr. Westervelt sold his interests to the Garrards. He continued to make his home there until his death in 1888.

In 1858, the township was organized and named Florence in honor of Florence Graham, daughter of Hon. C. C. Graham, receiver of the land office at Red Wing. The first chairman of the board of supervisors was John Kelly, a prominent pioneer, and the first town clerk, J. C. Corey.

The first postmaster was Jas. Owens, who served for many years as bookkeeper for the Garrards. A later postmaster, when the office was removed to the station, was Henry Lorentzen, who held the position for forty years.

In 1859, the name of the embryo city was changed to Frontenac.

Among early settlers in addition to those already named were: A. M. C. Johnston, who came in 1856, and located on the site of what was later Florence village; Calvin Potter, an early resident of Red Wing; H. W. Bailey, J. C. Bennewitz, C. A. Doane, E. C. Eaton, O. P. Francisco, A. Keye, J. C. Munger, T. D. Merrill, Harvey Savage, J. Schneider, D. H. and E. M. Vining, E. Wrigley, J. S. Brock, A. W. Fountain, Fidel Koch, John Nute, W. H. H. Roberts, E. Schenach, H. Scherf, O. S. Corey, and D. T. Weed.

The village at the railroad station was started about the time the railroad was built.

In 1859, a Presbyterian church was organized in West Flor-

ence with Rev. J. M. Williams as pastor at a salary of \$80 a year. Previous to that time services had been held in a log school house. About 1871, a church was built, the influx of Germans finally resulting in the church being taken over by the German Lutherans. At Frontenac station a German Lutheran congregation was organized in 1860, and a church built shortly afterwards.

Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil war, Mrs. Sara Belle McLean, widow of Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court and mother of the Garrards, took up her abode at Frontenac by the lake. She built a large home on the terrace overlooking the lake and entered actively into the life of the little community. She built a beautiful church and parsonage for the Christian denomination of which she was a devout member. The church was later destroyed by fire, but the parsonage remains standing, being now utilized as the Moccasin Inn under the management of Mrs. Louis Carlson.

After the war, extensive operations at Frontenac, converting it into one of the beauty spots of the west, were actively begun, the great natural beauty being much enhanced by the lavish expenditures of the Garrards. The Lakeside hotel on the point, now the Frontenac Inn, under the management of Miss Celestine M. Schaller, achieved fame all along the lower river, and was the watering place for many prominent people.

Gen. N. C. McLean took up his residence in a home opposite the present Episcopal church, built in 1868, and engaged extensively in farming. It was due almost wholly to his effort that the church was built.

A Methodist church was also maintained for a time, being later taken over by the Norwegian Lutherans and afterwards closed.

For many years Florence township held the distinction of being the only township having a school house with a bell and belfry. The building stands and is in use to this day. There are six school districts in the township.

While the township has been primarily a farming community, industry has not been wholly overlooked. For many years a mill was operated on Wells creek. The stone industry was prosperous for a time, a stone mill being operated at the

station. Among its products was the cut stone used in one of the chapels of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. A creamery is now operated at the station.

In 1891, the township became the location of the convent of the Ursuline Sisters, a beautiful structure located overlooking the lake on land donated by Gen. Garrard. It is conducted today as a very successful boarding school for girls. Its scholarship is rated very high. Mother Catherine is the present Mother Superior.

Few communities combine the attractions of an intensely interesting history, dating back more than two hundred years, a wealth of scenery unsurpassed, and a prosperous farming community, as does Florence. Modern development surely holds out promise of a very bright future for it.



GOODHUE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in the township Goodhue was made in 1854 when Francis Yergens and John Mann arrived and staked out claims, built cabins and started to establish their homes in the wilderness. The following year came David Hickock, John Ingebretson, Harry Danielson, Oliver Knutson and Knute Knutson. Mr. Hickock and Mr. Mann each built houses and opened them as hotels and although the population in that immediate vicinity was small, travel through the section was quite heavy and both ventures were deemed successful. In 1856 Peter Easterly arrived and finding that Hickock and Mann had more business than they could attend to, opened another hotel. Some time later Hickock and Mann abandoned their business, but Mr. Easterly maintained his public house for a period of twenty years. A tavern was also maintained for a time by J. V. H. Bailey.

The first birth in the township was in 1855, when a child was born to Mrs. Francis Yergens. The wife of David Hickock died in 1856, this being the first death recorded. Rev. Jabez Brooks officiated at the service and the sermon he preached on this occasion was the first religious observance of a public nature in the township. The first school was opened in the summer of 1857 with Georgette Easterly as teacher. Prominent early residents in addition to those here named were John Gleason, H. Bruce, Elias Anderson and Lewis Johnson, who

served for several decades as secretary of the Goodhue County Sunday School association.

An early business was the Goodhue Seed Association, organized for the purpose of receiving the advantages of a combination to procure seeds and other articles at wholesale instead of retail prices.

Large farms distinguished this town in the early days. Harrison Lowater had 730 acres, George Wilkinson, 880, the Oliver Purdy farm comprised 1,000 acres and there were several others nearly as large. Mr. Lowater also published "Our Good Templar," organ of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Minnesota.

For a time the present townships, Goodhue and Belvidere, were embraced in one organization. Old records show:

At a meeting of the qualified voters of the town, held at the house of P. Easterly on July 5, 1858, a township organization was effected by the selection of the following officers:

Supervisors, Cyrus Crouch, G. W. Post, Henry Danielson; assessor, B. F. Clan; justices, Peter Easterly, J. W. Finch; constables, Jas. Lane, H. B. Patterson; clerk, Oliver Knutson; overseer of poor, N. B. Gaylord; collector, J. S. Thompson.

At the annual meeting in 1859, it was voted to name the township Goodhue, or if that name could not be used, Goodhue Center.

In September, 1859, the separation of that portion of the town which now constitutes Belvidere having been decided on, a new set of officers was elected as follows: Supervisors, C. H. McIntire, L. C. Burke, H. B. Patterson; justices, S. Parker, S. Cranson; clerk, John Stowe; constable, S. W. Garney; assessor, Geo. Spicer; collector, F. Cranson.

In 1862, the township receipts total \$154.43, and there was a balance at the close of the year of \$96.28. So the year's expenditures amounted to only \$48.15. The three school districts together expended \$144.56 and the following year only \$66.75. The 1864 town meeting voted to pay volunteers in the Civil war and set aside \$1,200 for that purpose. This being found insufficient at a meeting in August an additional \$1,500 was appropriated. The money was provided by 27 residents of the town signing a joint note, those signing the note receiving notes from the township for the amounts for which they signed.

In 1866 the town voted that whatever money remained in the county treasury belonging to the town as a soldiers' and widows' fund, be paid to H. H. Danielson, a war veteran, "as a help to him to go to Chicago after his cork leg."

The town hall was built in 1880.

In the later sixties, a Presbyterian church was built in section 22 which for many years, was used jointly by the Presbyterians and Methodists for holding services, on alternate Sundays. In a heavy wind storm in 1901 the edifice was demolished. It was never rebuilt as the majority of the members of both denominations had either removed or affiliated with other churches.

In 1868, a church of the German Lutheran denomination was built on section 14 and a few years later another church of the same denomination was built on section 35. The latter was destroyed by fire a few years ago and replaced with a very handsome edifice built of brick, with a school house of the same material adjoining.

A Swedish Lutheran congregation was organized in 1869, and a church built on section 18, in 1874. It is served jointly with the Vasa church.

A Swedish Methodist church was organized in the seventies and services held up to a few years ago, when the congregation had so dwindled in membership that the organization was dissolved and the church torn down.

In the western part of the town there is an outrunning of Trenton limestone, making a high table land. The remainder of the township is lower with broad valleys and some ridges. There are no streams of any consequence. The soil throughout is of good quality.

An extensive area of the town is underlaid a short distance below the surface with a large bed of pottery clay of superior quality. This clay was first discovered by John Paul, a farmer in the northern part of the town, who constructed a small plant covered with turf, where he made crocks, flower pots and small statues. From this beginning grew the extensive stoneware and sewer pipe industries established in Red Wing. Extensive clay digging operations are today being conducted on pits near the center of the town, the entire output being shipped to Red Wing.

GOODHUE VILLAGE.

By John McHugh

The village Goodhue derived its name from the township of Goodhue. It is situated almost in the center of Goodhue County, and occupies the S.½ of Section 21 and the N.⅛ of Section 28, T. 111 N, R. 15 W, and the area is 400 acres.

It lies near the center of one of the finest agricultural areas in the county.

During the year 1888, the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railway graded a railroad through this territory and laying of steel rails was completed in May, 1889. Immediately trains, both passenger and freight, were in full operation.

It was obvious that a station should be located in this vicinity.

A controversy arose among the surrounding farmers about where the station should be located. One faction wanted it a mile north and another faction a half mile south of the present location. They compromised by selecting the present site. So a collection of funds was taken up among the surrounding farmers and approximately thirty acres was bought from Ole O. Shelstad and donated to the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern for a town site. This land was platted by the railroad company and duly recorded as the Village of Goodhue.

The railroad company as an inducement to encourage business gave away several lots to those who put up buildings either for business or residence purposes.

Almost immediately buildings of various kinds were in course of construction. The depot, the T. B. Sheldon & Company elevator, the G. W. Davis elevator, the G. W. Davis store, the George Uslar store, the K. L. Anderson store and hotel combined, the Lippert & Kelly farm implement store, and the W. C. Pilling residence were under construction at the same time.

There were forty to sixty carpenters and laborers employed and the problem of housing and feeding them was a serious one until Mrs. Ole Shelstad volunteered to serve meals. The men slept in tents and temporary shelters.

The elevators were completed in time to take care of the 1889 grain crop. The two elevators handled about 225,000 bushels of grain the first year.

The government of the village was under the supervision of the township of Goodhue until the spring of 1897 when the village was incorporated under the laws of the state. The first village election was held on April 26, 1897, when the first village councilmen were elected as follows: P. D. Kelly, president; O. T. Parker, C. L. Parkin and Fred Holtz, trustees; C. E. Rucker, clerk.

School district No. 162 was organized in the summer of 1897 as a common school district. The boundaries of the school district coincide with the boundaries of the village. A two-story, two-room frame school house was erected in the fall of 1897 and was opened in January, 1898. The first half year of school was conducted in the George Usler store building with Miss Esther Anderson, daughter of Swante Anderson of Red Wing, as the first teacher. The enrollment of the school increased rapidly and the second year of school required two teachers. A two-room school was carried on until the year 1909 when the common school district was changed to an independent school district and an addition of four rooms built. A high school was started giving only first year work in 1910-11, two years high school in 1911-12, three years high school in 1912-13 and a four-year high school in 1913-14.

The class of 1914, the first to graduate from Goodhue high school, had the following members: Ebba Erickson, Grace Parkins, Anna Swanson, Inez Gull and Arthur Prigge.

The high school was continued efficiently, fully accredited and on a par with any high school in the state until the present year, 1935, when the old land mark was torn down to give place to the new \$65,000 modern school building, commodious enough for our requirements, which is expected to be completed and ready for occupancy by January 1, 1936. The main feature is the large gymnasium which is to be used for athletics and social functions. The high school enrollment has more than doubled this year, which shows the wisdom of erecting the new building.

There are four church organizations, Methodist Episcopal, English Lutheran, Catholic and German Lutheran.

Goodhue village has an efficient fire department. The water is pumped from a well 200 feet deep and stored in a reservoir of 80,000 gallon capacity. The storage tank is 65 feet high and situated on a high elevation thus giving a surplus of pressure in the fire hose. The village is noted for its supply of excellent, pure water, semi-soft, which is conducted to every household in the village.

Among the leading enterprises of Goodhue village is the new and up-to-date creamery which was erected in 1930 to replace the old one which served since 1894.

The Goodhue Elevator & Mercantile Association, a farmers' co-operative company, is one of the leading institutions in the village. It handles grains, seeds, flour and feed, coal and farm machinery and does more to bring the farm trade to Goodhue than any other institution in the village.

Goodhue has 44 business places carrying on all kinds of business, thus making it convenient to purchase anything needed by the community.

A great many retired farmers have taken up their abode in the village and find it a nice, quiet place to live, and enjoy all the luxuries of a larger place.

The village has a weekly newspaper, the Goodhue County Tribune, published by Don Bossingham.



HAY CREEK.

As far as known the first settler in this township was William Egar, who located in the northeast portion early in the spring of 1854. Soon thereafter came William Hayman, David Bartron, John Hack, Simon Peterson, James B. Wakefield, Benville Mosier, Charles Dahling, M. Eggleston, Ernest Schubert, G. F. Meyer and William Meyer. Arrivals a little later included George Steele, Henry Isensee and Garry Post.

Other early settlers were A. Santleman, Anton Scherf, Henry Heyes, Christ Hennings, Henry Schlueter, C. Senkpiehl, Peter Stromberg and E. Bennefeldt.

As the land in this township was included in the "half breed" tract, there was much anxiety among the early settlers on account of the movements of speculators who had purchased scrip and frequently undertook to locate on the claims of the settlers. Meetings were held, clubs organized for mutual protection, and those whose claims for ownership had no real basis in fact, were summarily dealt with. Fortunately, there were no serious casualties.

In the spring of 1856, Charles Ahlers built an hotel on section 19 for the accommodation of travelers.

A log school house was built on section 24 in 1857, and a school taught for a time by a young man named Graves. The first town meeting was held in this school house in 1858 with only seven citizens present. These were William Hayman, Henry Lorentzen, Frederick Miller, S. A. Wise, J. B. Wakefield, Rudolph Kruger and David Bartron. The small attendance was due to the fact that there was a camp meeting in progress in a grove near by and apparently the majority of the people were more interested in matters pertaining to their future life than they were in temporal affairs pertaining to town government.

The account of this annual town meeting as recorded in the minutes reads in this wise:

"Five minutes before twelve o'clock on July 5, A. D., 1858, citizens of the township having assembled, organized and chosen William Hayman chairman of the board of election, Rudolph Kruger and Frederick T. Miller, clerks, and James B. Wakefield and Samuel A. Wise, as inspectors, elected these officers:

Supervisors, S. A. Wise, R. Kruger, E. Schubert; justices of the peace, William Hayman, Frederick Meyers; constables, J. B. Wakefield, John Kula; assessor, D. Dewey; clerk, Henry Lorentzen; collector, R. Kruger; overseer of poor, Simon Peterson; overseer of roads, D. Bartron.

At the annual election in October, 1858, the voters decided by a large majority that hogs must be kept shut up.

The first chattel mortgage appears on record at this time. It was for \$37.50 on a yoke of four-year-old oxen and carried an interest rate of 18%.

At the annual town meeting in 1859 the name of the township was changed to Pleasant Valley but for some unknown reason this appellation was not retained. At the same time, there was established as the height of a lawful fence for cattle, that it be made of not less than three rails, the first to be two feet from the ground and from the top of the first one to the top of the uppermost one to be not less than two and one-half feet.

As schools and poor aid were township matters at this time, a one mill poor tax was levied. John Benson was the first superintendent of schools. Early in the sixties there were four school districts in the township; the school year was three months in three districts and five months in the fourth. The teachers were paid \$16.00 a month and they "boarded around" for which the hosts received \$6.00 a month.

These were the days of wild cat money and an early town treasurer evidently accumulated some in the township funds. For it is recorded in the town records that Dunning Dewey reported to the board that of \$46.00 unbankable money which was turned over by the late treasurer, he had exchanged said sum, consisting mostly of Illinois and some Wisconsin money, by order of the board for the sum of \$30.00 in good creditable money.

Guide posts were first provided in 1863. At the same time the compensation of town officers was raised to \$1.25 a day. The assessor was paid \$18.00 for his season's work.

In 1867, there is recorded the purchase of a dry goods box for the safe keeping of the town records, at a cost of 75 cents.

In 1869, an effort was made to secure a bonus of \$3,000 for the Milwaukee railroad but it was defeated by a vote of 11 to 33.

The first marriage was that of Ernest Schubert and a Miss Reinhart in 1859. No record is found of the first death.

In 1863, a flour mill was built at the water power provided in section 24, and two years later, John Hack and G. F. Meyer erected a mill on section 18 in the western portion of the town. Both of these institutions did a very successful business for a great many years until the larger centers appropriated their business.

Church services were early held by the German Lutherans and German Methodists. Both constructed commodious edifices. That of the Lutherans is maintained to this day and in connection therewith is conducted a parochial school.

The township receives its name from the stream which touches the west central portion of the town and along whose banks in the early days the settlers found large quantities of wild hay. In the southeastern part of the town is Wells Creek and toward the north is Bullard's Creek. The surface is somewhat uneven but large in agricultural possibilities. Two deep valleys cross the township from east to west in the north and central portion and another with various branches crosses the town in the east. These make a hilly and rolling surface, for the whole town, the hills being from two to four hundred feet above the valleys. Owing to the abundant overspread of fine clay and loam, practically all of the surface is tillable. Many of the hill sides and portions of the valleys in the pioneer days were covered with growing timber, a large portion of which has been removed to prepare them for agricultural operation.

The population today is mainly of German origin with a considerable sprinkling of Scandinavians. In the pioneer days there were many Americans as first settlers, the majority of whom have passed beyond, while their descendants have removed elsewhere.

There are seven school districts in the township.



HOLDEN.

When the third influx of settlers into what is now Wana-mingo township came along in the summer of 1854, many finding that area well claimed by those who had come before, moved on into what is now Holden township. Hans Ovaldson is said to have broken the first ground in the late summer of that year and Ole O. Oakland broke a few acres near by. Both raised crops of wheat the following year. In the fall Jens Ottun made a claim and built a sod house on section 23 where he did some breaking the following year.

On May 27, 1855, A. K., K. K., and H. K. Finseth with Ole J. Bakke, arrived at the cabin of Mr. Ottun. The Finseths

bought Mr. Ottun's claim and he returned to Wanamingo where he had previously made a claim.

The Finseth brothers and Mr. Bakke became the first permanent settlers in Holden, as Ovaldson and Oakland merely raised a crop of wheat without making claims. Mr. Bakke made a claim on section 33. Mrs. Bakke was the first white female settler. Indian women were roving about the country and one day Mrs. Bakke left the cabin to fetch a pail of water. She missed her child when she returned and ran out of the house and heard its cries from the edge of a grove near by. She hastened there and when she arrived the squaw threw the child on the ground and ran away.

A little later came Nels Tollefson, Thomas Anderson, John Thompson, O. J. Solberg, Anfin Anderson, G. K. Norswing, Ole Olson, Erick Anderson and N. N. Dalsbotten, all of whom took claims. The same year in the month of June, Ole O. Huset, Halvor E. Vraalstad, T. E. Vraalstad, Nels Mikkelson and Mikkell Johnson all made claims in the township. Several log cabins were soon erected, which, with dug outs and covered wagons the settlers had brought, served as places of abode while they were industriously preparing the soil for their first crops. Among the arrivals in 1856 were Kittil T. Finnesgaard, who built a log cabin on section 3, referred to elsewhere in the article on pioneer days and also illustrated in this book. Services were held at this cabin by Rev. Lauritz Larson, the pioneer Norwegian Lutheran missionary. He also performed several marriages and many baptisms there.

Provisions for the pioneers the first few years all had to be hauled by oxen from Red Wing and Hastings, thirty to forty miles distant, a journey consuming several days. Prices of provisions at these places were very high, flour costing from ten to twelve dollars a barrel and pork from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, butter from twenty to thirty cents.

The first two winters spent in the new country were very severe. In April, 1857, sleighs were still in use and it was impossible to get into the fields until the close of the month. Nevertheless a good crop was raised that season.

In the summer of 1858, a hail storm practically destroyed the crops but in no wise daunted the pioneers. They put forth renewed efforts and soon regained the lost ground.

The first child born in the town was to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Vraalstad. The first couple married were K. K. Finseth and Bergitta Halvorson in 1856, by Rev. H. A. Stub. The first death was that of Erick A. Ethun.

The township was first attached to Wanamingo and in 1858, at the time of the general organization of townships, became a separate entity. The first town board was made up of K. K. Finseth, chairman, H. C. Klemer and G. Nichols; clerk, L. K. Aaker; assessor, G. Nichols; collector, Chas. Fogelson; justices, W. Crandall, Ole Olson; constables, P. N. Langemo, H. E. Vraalstad.

A few years after the first settlement by the Norwegians a number of German families located in the western part of the town and to this day constitute a considerable portion of the population.

The first post office in the township was at Norway, established in 1857 on a state road laid out in 1856. Later, other offices were established at Holden, Nansen and Eidsvold, the locations of general stores, but these have all been discontinued on account of the establishment of rural delivery. The store at Holden is still conducted by the Widmeyer family.

During the Civil war the sum of \$14,000 was raised in the town to hire volunteers, no draft being resorted to. There were 105 enlistments from the town which is truly a remarkable record, as the population of the town at the time was only 663.

In 1865, the average yield of wheat in the town was 46 bushels to the acre. In 1873, there were 184,429 bushels of wheat raised on 8,182 acres. Wheat raising has long since been discontinued save as a minor crop, the efforts of the population now being mainly directed to dairying and stock raising, in which lines the town has an advanced standing.

Some of the highest land in the county is located in this township. The surface is mainly an undulating prairie but is diversified throughout the central portion by the head waters of the Little Cannon and its tributaries. There are patches of small timber in various places, and there was a considerable area of large trees in the northeastern section, and along the Zumbro in the southern part. In section 17 the bluffs tributary to the Little Cannon are abrupt, resembling those of St. Peter sandstone.

On the western border of the township lies the old home of what was one of the outstanding families of the entire north-west, that of Thorsten Anderson Veblen. Mr. Veblen and his wife, Kari Bunde, who were among the early pioneers, coming here from Wisconsin, raised a remarkable family. One son, Andrew A. Veblen, was for more than twenty years, a leading professor at the University of Iowa. Another son, Thorstein Veblen, has, by leading economists throughout the world, been pronounced one of the few original thinkers America has produced. His literary works are coming into greater prominence as the years go by. Several other children also achieved prominence.

There are two churches in the town. The Vang Norwegian Lutheran church was organized in 1862, with the first church built in 1864, and in 1896 replaced by a beautiful modern structure which cost \$10,500. The Little Cannon church was organized in 1897. A church was built the same year at a cost of \$2,300.

There are six school districts in the township.

Hon. A. J. Volstead, who served for many years as congressman from the Seventh Minnesota district, and who gained national fame on account of his connection with the Volstead law, providing for national prohibition, was born and grew to manhood in Holden. L. K. Aaker, K. K. Finseth, P. N. Langemo, C. Von Wald, and A. K. Finseth have served in the state legislature.



KENYON TOWN.

Kenyon township is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, bordering on Rice and Dodge counties. The early settlement was all in the northern part of the area and in consequence the history of the township and village is practically identical for a period. The first settlers came in 1855, among them being Christ and Sever Halvorson, L. N. Bye and N. Hollenbach. Soon afterwards came J. H. Day, Addison and E. B. Hilton, James Browley, S. A. Baker, Stephen Bullis, O. G. Gunhus, O. E. Erickson, and W. B. Burnham. The successive crops of untouched prairie grass and brush lands during scores of year, had hardened the sward and the early settlers had much difficulty in breaking the glebe. But with unconquerable courage they set to work and soon

the wilderness was fruitful with the crops which the rich soil produced.

The first death in the township occurred in the summer of 1857, the rigors of the pioneer life being too much for Lydia Gross. The same year occurred the first birth in the town, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Burnham. The first marriage was that of Freeman Collamore and Mary Bullis, in January, 1858. The first school was taught in the winter of 1857-8 by W. S. Bill. He also conducted the first religious service held in the town.

At the organization of the township in 1858, these officers were chosen: Supervisors, A. Hilton, S. Bullis, W. B. Burnham; clerk, S. A. Bullis; justices of the peace, J. H. Day, C. G. Averill; assessor, D. F. Harley; collector, L. A. Felt; constables, D. F. Harley, W. F. Clapp; overseer of the poor, F. Day. The town expenses the first year amounted to \$80; later for a time they were reduced to \$50. In 1862, a public burial ground was established, and the price of lots, sufficiently large to provide space for the average family, was placed at \$2. For a time breaking oxen were exempted from the usual regulation requiring all stock to be fenced in during the growing season, with the understanding that the owner was to pay for any damage done by them.

In 1872, a church of the Hauge Norwegian Lutheran synod was built on section 7, through the efforts of Rev. Osten Hanson. Later, because of removals and the fact that a large portion of the membership resided in the village, this church was abandoned and the members united with the church in the village. The church still stands and the cemetery connected with it is still in use.

In 1878, a congregation was organized in the southeastern part of the town, known as the Hegre church. The congregation built a church in 1880 at a cost of \$2,000 which is still used.

The Gol Evangelical Lutheran church was a portion of the Holden parish from its organization in 1856 until 1880, when it became a separate congregation. First connected with the Norwegian synod of America, it later affiliated with the United Lutheran church and in 1917 became a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. The first pastor was Rev. B. J. Muus who served until 1875, when Rev. M. O. Bockman was called as the first resident pastor. He remained in

charge until 1887. Succeeding him were Revs. M. O. Andenaes, K. O. Lundeberg, S. O. Simundson, and D. L. Svenningsen until Rev. Otto A. Jacobson was called in 1926. He still remains in charge.

The congregation now numbers about 375 souls. Its various organizations such as the Ladies' Aid, Young Peoples' Lutheran League, choir and Sunday school are actively engaged in carrying on the work.

The church edifice is one of the oldest in the county, a stone structure of the Gothic style. It was completed in 1870 at a cost of \$8,200. In addition there is a parsonage and 20 acres of land.

As has been the case in the majority of the rural districts, there was a turn from wheat raising to diversified farming in this town about forty years ago. Here the new order was dairying with the result that large shipments of milk were made for many years to Twin City points. For a long time the Chicago Great Western road operated a train known as the "Milk Shake" which conveyed thousands of gallons of milk to St. Paul and Minneapolis every morning, returning with the empty cans in the evening. Stations were located every few miles. In addition to Kenyon, Bakko and Skyberg were points in Kenyon township. Skyberg is a hamlet on the southern border of the town named in honor of S. O. Skyberg.

Kenyon is the highest town in the county. It has an undulating surface which was originally almost wholly prairie. The north branch of the Zumbro flows through the northwestern part of the town, and along this stream there are groves of trees.

In section 7, is a quarry of rock which comes properly in the horizon of the upper Trenton period. The rock is firm and blue on deep quarrying but along the creek banks it crumbles into small pieces.

There are seven schools districts in the township.

H. P. and O. P. Hulebak have served in the legislature.

KENYON VILLAGE.

By O. C. Cole.

Attracted by the bountiful forests and waters, the scenic beauty and fertile fields of the locality, four men in the summer of 1856 platted the Village of Kenyon. These four were A. Hilton, Jay A. Day, James M. LaDuc and Mr. Howe; and they chose the name Kenyon to honor Kenyon College of Ohio.

Their first activity was the erection of a steam saw mill on the site of the present M. M. Bullis barn. This mill was operated for a number of years to furnish the material for the homes and business places of first settlers.

The first building was built on the north side of the river, 1856, by L. A. Felt, the second, a log cabin on Pearl creek by a Mr. Cope, the same year. Soon afterwards the third building was built by a preemptor in the west part of the village on the site of the Goodfellow residence, which became Kenyon's first store, owned by Barker & Crowley.

James Day erected the fourth building on the corner of Spring and Main streets. This later became part of the Kenyon House.

The fall of 1856, E. B. Hilton and family arrived from Maine and erected a dwelling in the eastern part of the village.

Kenyon's first hotel was built by Stephen A. Bullis in 1857. This family came from Canada and conducted this hotel for a number of years.

The first post office was established in 1857 in the Barker & Crowley store with Barker as postmaster. This store building became Kenyon's first school house in 1859, and school there was conducted by Stephen Hilton.

The post office was then located in the Wm. Clapp residence on the corner of Forest avenue and Main street.

The first religious service was held in 1857, and the first July Fourth celebrated in 1858.

In the Civil war, Kenyon was represented by Freeman Collamore, Austin Felt, Roscoe Hilton, Robert Millie and the four Burry brothers. Of this party but four returned: Hilton, Millie and David Burry and one brother.

During the Indian uprising Timothy Bullis, Simon Elcock and George Goodfellow defended the settlers. Soon afterwards the last two named joined the Union forces at Chatanooga and took part in the "Battle Above the Clouds." Both returned. Goodfellow died soon afterwards.

At the end of the Civil war there were but two business places in Kenyon: The White store and the Stiles blacksmith shop, in addition to the log school house.

After the Civil war Kenyon's growth was slow. A new one-room school house was built in 1866, on the lot owned at present by Harry Bergh. Stout Bros., from Lake City, erected a building where the Gunderson & Son hardware now stands and several other buildings were added. The Episcopal church was built in 1875; Bullis & Brusletten store in 1875; Brattvet's jewelry store in 1880 and then came Kenyon's boom year, 1885, with the advent of the Chicago Great Western railroad. P. L. Berg built and conducted a store in the building at present occupied by Mahlman's Tire shop.

From Kasson came five families: J. A. Hansen, who was partner and manager of the Leuthold & Hansen store, established business in 1885, in a building where the Neseth Garage now stands; the first sidewalk in Kenyon was built in front of this store in 1886. A. P. Brobeck, partner and manager of the Grinnell & Roe Drug store, located where the Farmer Elevator Implement department now stands. Nels Bohlke owned and operated a general store located about where the present post office stands. Prof. U. Curtis, who founded the Kenyon Leader in 1885, and Dr. Woodmansee, a dentist, were also in the number.

The village now had Dr. Overholt, 1877, as physician who succeeded D. U. Greaves who practiced here from 1870 to 1880. Dr. Hewitt, who owned a great deal of the surrounding land, was also an early physician.

The Commercial Hotel was built by J. B. Slee in 1885. The Kenyon House was built in 1889 by Swan Selane and in 1893, managed by Wm. Goodfellow. The oldest restaurant in Kenyon was the Strandness restaurant, located where the J. A. Lee residence now stands.

The Crescent creamery was established with the railroad.

This was followed by the Farmers creamery and Luebke Bros. creamery.

Kenyon's growth was steady. In 1899, a fine school house was built. Banks, elevators and mills were built and in 1895, the water works. This was soon followed by electricity, the wonder of wonders in those days.

At present Kenyon has a population of 1,382. There are seven churches: Episcopal, 1875; Methodist, 1890; Norwegian Lutheran, 1891; German Lutheran, 1893; Hauge's Lutheran, 1902; Bethany Lutheran, 1897, and German Evangelical, about 1905. There is one elevator, the Kenyon Farmers' Mercantile and Elevator company; one bank, Security State Bank of Kenyon, a home owned bank; two newspapers, the Leader and the News, two hardware stores, three dry goods stores, two drug stores, seven grocery stores, six garages, nine oil stations, five doctors, one chiropractor, one bakery, one tire shop, three variety stores, two clothing stores, two law firms, three dentists, two furniture stores, two mortuaries, two lumber yards, one creamery, one hotel, eleven restaurants, four barber shops, one photographer, one cement block factory, four produce houses, two harness shops, one shoe store, one shoe repair shop, one sign works, one telephone company, two meat markets, two jewelry stores, Kenyon Municipal Utilities, Kenyon Canning Corporation and Lyric theatre.

The Kenyon Volunteer Fire department, organized in 1887, has always been one of Kenyon's active organizations and has proved itself a worthy foe of the fire demon on many occasions. C. F. Smith is the chief; J. A. Lee, assistant chief; J. L. Feeley, Jr., secretary, and C. F. Smith, treasurer. There are sixteen members.

Active fraternal organizations, societies and clubs include: Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, A. F. and A. M., O. E. S., I. O. O. F., O. of B., A. O. U. W., M. W. A., and D. of H., Round Table Club, Literary Guild, and Isaac Walton league and Parent Teachers' Association.

In 1904, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad built its branch line through Kenyon.

A nucleus of books, together with the first traveling library was installed in a corner of the Citizen's State Bank in

October, 1901. In 1910 the library was transferred to the City Hall. In 1935, the Village council accepted the library as village property and assumed its proper support according to state library laws.

The North Star Creamery, organized in 1891, for many years has maintained the position of sixth or seventh in the state in point of output of high grade butter, and now occupies a modern fireproof building on lower Main street. In 1920, the old building on Pearl creek burned and the new building was planned and erected the same year. Geo. P. Solberg is president; C. J. Talle, secretary-manager; and E. C. Christenson, operator.

The Kenyon Telephone exchange was started by Dr. J. A. Gates in 1901. From a small beginning, improvements and extensions have been made from time to time until now the modern exchange maintains a continuous service and connects every village, home and business place and farm for many miles around.

The Kenyon Farmers' Mercantile and Elevator Company was started in 1895 as a means of furthering the market for farmers' grains. It was a successful venture from the very beginning. In 1911 the company added a lumber department and in 1913, an implement department. Soon after its organization, and under the management of William Shepard, the elevator was found to be too small; so a second elevator was built out of the earnings of the institution. H. E. Lee, John Dahlen and Clarence Smith are the department managers.

The Kenyon Commercial club has been active in furthering the interests of the village for the past thirty-five years and about two years ago a Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized, banding together the young business men of the village, which is also active.

First electrical service in the village was given by M. T. Gunderson from his flour mill located on the C. G. W. tracks. Partial service was given from 1896 until 1914, when 24-hour service was maintained. In 1928, the lines were sold to the Federal Public Service, who served the village until the Kenyon Municipal Utilities took over the field three years ago. The utilities power house, a large modern building, is located on east Main street. Diesel engines generate the power.

In 1908, Kenyon had a disastrous fire, which threatened the entire business section. Stores from the center of the block on the north side of Main street to the B. B. Hanson corner were burned down. These were replaced in a very few years by more fire proof structures.

Kenyon's modern school building, erected in 1915, houses its grade and high school classes. This building was erected on the site of the first permanent school building, built in 1889. Two additions were added to this old building to take care of the rapidly increasing enrollment of school children. M. O. Lokensgard is the present superintendent, a position he has held for thirteen years.



LEON.

In the township Leon the surface is mostly rolling prairie, the only marked difference being some sections in the western part which are considerably broken, with the ridges covered with a light growth of timber caused by two of the eastern branches of the Little Cannon river having their sources in this part of the township. These little streams flow to the northwest and across the township line near the north. A branch of Belle Creek also has its source in the eastern part.

The first settler in this town was Haldro Johnson, a Norwegian, who came from Dane county, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1854. He made a claim in section 20, and spent the winter there. The following summer he returned to Wisconsin, married, and came back to the new home, where he and his wife continued to reside until their death. A daughter, Mrs. Anna Lund, still makes her home on the old homestead.

During the spring of 1855, the population was increased by the arrival of the following pioneers with their families, all Scandinavians: A. J. Melander, Andrew Larson, Guttorm Pederson, Ole Pederson, John J. Vanberg, John Bottlefson, M. Edstrom, C. A. Haggstrom, Wm. Olson and Regnold Johnson. In the party were Charles and J. A. Edstrom, later very prominent in the history of the community. In 1856, came Gustaf Holm, S. A. Young, and a number of American families. These people did not remain long, moving to other localities. The

permanent settlers were nearly all of Norwegian and Swedish stock.

Frank Johnson, who was born May 6, 1856, and who died Sept. 7 the same year, was the first white child born and the first death recorded in the town. The first school was taught in 1857 by Daniel Van Amberg, in a log school house near the place where William Olson afterwards took up his residence. Mr. Olson was the first blacksmith.

One of the early settlers, H. Farrell, saw great possibilities in this locality, and laid claim to a section of land which he surveyed and proceeded to lay out into town lots. He named the place Wastedo and a paper city was the result. The dreams of a future great city were not realized, however, and some years later the village site was vacated and the land devoted to farming.

In 1857, E. A. Sargent built a store building there and the next year Martin Thompson built another. Blacksmith shops were established and for a time a flourishing trading point was developed. It has long since disappeared, one store only remaining.

At the first township election, held in 1858, at the store of Mr. Sargent, fifty votes were polled. The first officers were: Supervisors, Ellery Stone, Geo. Seasons, Wm. Olson; assessor, F. F. Dimmick; clerk, Geo. F. Sargent; collector, E. D. Stone; overseer of the poor, John Bussey; justices of the peace, D. C. Stranahan, S. N. McGaughey; constables, E. D. Stone, O. L. Stranahan.

Ellery Stone was the first township superintendent of schools. The first year three schools were conducted, two of the teachers employed being paid \$8 a month and the third, \$10. The schools were of three months' duration. The first school house built cost \$100.

Early town meetings were held in the homes of the residents. This plan was followed until school houses could be used. Later a town hall was built.

During the Civil war in order to provide funds for enlistments, 90 residents of the town gave their individual notes in amounts varying from \$25 to \$1,000, and received in return town orders which were later redeemed.

In 1870, a proposal to issue bonds in the sum of \$15,000 to secure a railroad through the town was defeated by a vote of 13 to 72.

The earliest church organization was the Spring Garden Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, which was started in July, 1858, on section 11, under charge of Rev. P. Beckman. In 1862 a small church was built, on section 11, which was later replaced by a fine edifice erected on the site of the original church and capable of seating 500 people.

The first religious service in the town was held in the small log cabin of Carl Haggstrom, which had cost him \$2.50 in cash, not counting labor. At one of the early services, Dr. Norelius related later, the windows on the two sides of the cabin had been opened to admit fresh air. At one window a board had been nailed up for a table which now served as a communion table, and on it had been placed a plate of common bread and a bottle of wine. When Dr. Norelius had commenced his preparatory address, a hen came flying in through the window, scattered the bread, and landed on the floor among the people, cackling loudly. When the hen had been thrown out and order restored, the same spectacle was repeated. This time it was so much worse in that the bottle of wine was tipped over and rolled onto the floor. Fortunately it was not broken. A man was then placed on guard inside the window so that the performance could not be repeated.

Another church, is located on section 30, the outgrowth of the Holden church in Wanamingo, to which the membership first belonged. It is the Urland Norwegian Lutheran church, organized in 1871. It is a beautiful church in a fine location, capable of seating 500 people. It was completed in the later seventies and has been materially improved since then.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches were organized in the early days but the removal of the Americans led to the dissolution of the congregations. Later, a Norwegian Methodist church was built on section 32 at which services are still held from time to time.

A Swedish Mission church was built in the early days on section 23, where services are still held occasionally.

The soil in Leon is rich and it is one of the most desirable farming sections in the county, containing uplands, creeks and

wooded tracts. The residents, as in practically all other sections of the county, are educated and progressive. Here, for the most part, they are Americans of the second and third generations of Norwegian and Swedish descent. Of Leon it has been truthfully said: "Its cultivated fields, possessing a soil of marvelous fertility, its broad acres of arable land, its timber and water, beautiful residences, barns and granaries, flocks and herds, and finally the health and general prosperity of its inhabitants, are the living evidences of a section of country rich in natural resources, and abounding in happy homes."

The post office conducted for many years at Wastedo has been succeeded by rural delivery.

State Trunk Highway No. 52, traverses the town from the northwest to the southeast, practically following the line of the pioneer stage route from St. Paul to Dubuque.



MINNEOLA

The township Minneola derives its name from two Indian words, "minnie" and "ola", meaning "much water." The township is crossed east and west by the north branch of the Zumbro, which is augmented along its course by springs and rivulets which supply an abundance of water, making the farms well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. The highest land is in the northwest part of the town, and the lowest in the valley near the village Zumbrota. The changes, however, except in the immediate descents to the Zumbro valley, are gradual, making an undulating surface. The town is almost destitute of native timber, but with its settlement many handsome groves can be seen on every hand. The soil is rich, deep and fertile.

The first claim in the township was made in section 26, in May, 1855, by Christian Peterson, who erected a rude hut of brush, banked with sod, in which he made his home during the summer, while he was breaking the land and planting the first crop. In the fall he improved this habitation with some boards and two years later he brought his bride here to join with him in establishing themselves in the new home. In June, 1855, John Mabree and A. C. Erstad arrived and located claims near Mr. Peterson. Mr. Erstad was at the time a bachelor and two years later he married and brought his wife here. In 1856

there came Daniel Eames, Julius Peck and Andrew Christopher. Mr. Peck has the distinction of having brought the first team of horses into the town, previous to that time oxen having been the only beasts of burden.

The first birth in the township was that of Eddie Crowell in 1857. Another early birth was one in the family of Albra Twombly, also in 1857. The first death occurred the same year, when Daniel Eames was called to the beyond. Church services were held for the first time in 1856, conducted by Rev. Chas. Shedd. The first marriage was that of George Reese and Harriet Wightman in June, 1858. The first school was taught by Charles Locke in the home of Julius Peck, and a little later Mrs. Daniel Eames conducted a public school in her home.

In 1856, Messrs. Nichols and Ford built a flour mill in the southeastern part of the town and a little later another mill was erected about six miles further up on the Zumbro on the line between Minneola and Wanamingo.

A cheese factory was built in the early days on section 26, by Ezra Wilder, H. H. Palmer, T. P. Kellett and others and operated for many years.

The Norwegian Lutherans organized a congregation in 1857, the Methodists in 1858, and the German Lutherans and the German Methodists a little later. There are today two Norwegian Lutheran and one German Lutheran church in the township and the free Methodists hold services in the town hall.

The township was first united with Zumbrota under one organization but was set off as a separate organization in 1860. At the first town meeting held, attended by 32 voters, these officers were chosen: Supervisors, J. B. Locke, R. Persons, C. Pederson; treasurer, A. Twombly; clerk, N. Mulliken; assessor, Ezra Wilder; justices, A. J. Grover, H. E. Shedd; constables, A. Hall, Jerome Clark; poor overseer, C. Pederson.

A town tax of \$75 was levied and the following year a school tax of the same amount was provided.

Two names for the town were presented at the first meeting, Paris and Minneola. The latter was chosen.

In 1864 it was voted to offer a bounty of \$100 to encourage

enlistments in the Civil war, and "to hire sufficient money at 12 per cent to pay the same." Later the bounty was raised to \$150 and before the end of the year to \$500.

In July, 1862, during a violent thunder storm, a bolt of lightning entered the house of Hon. A. J. Grover, instantly killing Mrs. Grover. Other persons in the house were not seriously injured.

In 1870, bonds in the sum of \$20,000 were voted for a railroad through the town from Dubuque to St. Paul, but as the road was never built the bonds were not issued. In 1874, stock to the amount of \$50,000 was voted in a company organized to build a railroad from Wabasha to Faribault but as this road was not built in the time specified the stock was not taken.

The first railroad to be built into the town was the line from Red Wing to Zumbrota in the latter eighties. About 15 years later the line running from Wabasha to Zumbrota was extended through the town, in its course to Faribault.

Two state highways traverse the town, the line from the Twin Cities to Rochester, and the line from Zumbrota through Kenyon to Faribault.

Two clay manufacturing plants have been started in this town, one of which has been abandoned.

The villages Wanamingo and Zumbrota are both partly located on land which originally was a portion of this township.

Minneola has seven school districts.

Originally settled by Norwegians and Americans, the population today is almost wholly of Scandinavian and German descent.



PINE ISLAND TOWNSHIP.

In a large measure the histories of Pine Island town and village in the very early days are so entwined that it is difficult if not impossible to separate the two. It is generally conceded that H. B. Powers was the first settler who made a claim in this area, coming here in 1854. He remained only a short time, removing to Roscoe township.

Josiah Haggard came soon afterwards, and in 1855 came

John Lee, Joseph Dodson, I. M. Bunn, H. C. Harper, John Chance, Giles Hayward and W. A. Newton, all of whom took claims. The distinction of being the first Norwegian resident of the township goes to Matthias Peterson Ringdahl, who, first locating in Red Wing, decided later to engage in farming and in the spring of 1855 took a claim in the northwestern part of the town. Soon afterwards, he brought his wife from Iowa, a team of oxen, a few pigs and some provisions. He was joined shortly after by C. P. Lunde. Mr. Ringdahl was the father of Hon. P. M. Ringdahl, who later was prominent in the political history of Minnesota, having served as a member of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission and also as a Democratic candidate for governor of the state.

Among the arrivals in 1856, were J. H. Giles, W. S. Newton, Henry Ahneman, Martin Vandecar, John F. Hall, and John Robie. Edward White, Moses, Solomon, and Daniel Jewell, and C. R. White took claims and came the following spring to permanently reside.

The first marriage in the township was that of A. B. Cron and Sarah C. Jewell which took place on July 13, 1856, in the rude shanty of her father, a house 14 by 14, where 13 people made their home. John Salmon was the first preacher in the town, holding services at the homes of the settlers. He was soon followed by a man named Rutherford, who made monthly circuits through the surrounding towns. The first school was conducted by Annette Sack in 1856. The first white child born was Martha A. Cron. The first death was that of Michael Horn.

The first post office in the town was at Poplar Grove in the eastern part, where John Chance served as postmaster, conducting the office at his home. At the earliest elections the district was known as Poplar Grove.

At the first township election in 1858, these officers were chosen: Supervisors, C. R. White, J. C. Miller, E. D. White; clerk, J. A. Tarbox; collector, G. F. Neye; assessor, John Harper; justice of the peace, J. S. Pierce; overseer of the poor, M. Jewell; constables, G. F. Neye, S. Deming.

A saw mill was built in 1856, which for a number of years did a thriving business supplying the needs of the neighborhood.

In the later sixties, A. Huntsinger engaged extensively in the cultivation of fruit. He had 9,000 apple trees besides much other vegetation in the line of vegetables and demonstrated the adaptability of this climate to the cultivation of many lines which up to that time were not considered adapted to this section.

The valley of the Zumbro, which traverses the town, is a mile wide in the southern part. In the early days, the northern and southwestern portions were heavily timbered, some of which remains standing to the present day. The geological formations differ to some extent from the rest of the county, a large portion of the area being underlain by the Upper Cambrian limestones and sandstones, which, in connection with the attenuation of the drift, makes a broken surface, lower than most of the county. Still, on account of the thick loam, the underlying rock is rarely exposed. The soil is rich, and its farmers, now largely of German ancestry, have been quite prosperous.

Limestone quarries were operated in the early days of the occupation.

Two railroads traverse the town, lines of the Northwestern and the Great Western systems. The former has been abandoned on account of the competition of busses and trucks.

A resident of the township who died in 1877, at the age of 106, was H. N. Ahneman.

There are eight school districts in the township.

State Highway No. 52 traverses the township.

The Zumbro river touches the northeastern corner of the township. The village is located on the southern border.



PINE ISLAND VILLAGE.

Sara Mellinger Schouweiler

History says that Pine Island derived its name from the Indian word Wa-zee-wee-ta, meaning island of pines. By some freak of nature a small forest of pines grew on this narrow strip of land between the two forks of the Zumbro river. Indians viewing this from afar in winter decided this acreage of

green trees in the snow resembled an island of pines in a sea. A few of these old pines still stand on the Newton bluff west of the town.

A popular interpretation of the name comes from the fact that in the river running through the town there was an island (since gone) upon which grew two tall pine trees. However, old residents say that this island was an artificial one caused by excess from the mill race. Therefore the village could not have received its name thus as it was called Pine Island long before the mill race was built. Nevertheless this is so great a legend that when these trees were cut down in the late nineties, slabs of wood were taken from them by the people as mementos.

Moses Jewell and son, Solomon, came to the vicinity of Pine Island in the fall of 1855 and secured their land by pre-emption. The town was surveyed and platted in 1856-57 on land owned by Jewell, J. A. Tarbox and John Chance.

Immigration came so rapidly after this that exact records are not available but N. S. Newton and Giles Hayward were also among the early settlers.

Marthanna Cron, daughter of A. B. Cron and wife (Sarah C. Jewell) was the first white child born in Pine Island. Her birth was on August 21, 1857. This child is now Mrs. Summer Collins, of Pine Island and Florida.

Early settlers received their scanty mail from Oronoco, where a settlement already existed. In 1856 a post office was established in Pine Island with John Chance as postmaster. Postmasters that have followed him are J. A. Tarbox, Jas. McManus, Clark White, S. S. Worthington, Fletcher Hagler, Charles Parker, Henry Hamlin, Henry Tome, George Tome, Thomas Bunn and again George Tome.

E. Denison built the first hotel in 1857 and the story has been handed down that the women of the village plied their needles for weeks to supply the place with necessary bed and table linens.

Many of the Pine Island men went to the Civil and Sioux wars. These "boys in blue" are now gone and there is no longer the traditional march to the cemetery on May 30.

In 1878 the village was incorporated and this council se-

lected: President, Dr. Charles Hill; trustees, Messrs. Dickey, Thompson and Lowery; recorder, C. H. Glidden.

In the early days the only means of transportation was by wagon over rough roads, the nearest markets on the river being Red Wing and Lake City. Pioneers often entertained their children and grandchildren with accounts of the two day trip to Red Wing and back. Here they marketed their wheat and returned with supplies.

Old histories mention a Dr. Carver building the first log house in the village but early residents say that Dr. Charles Hill was the first physician. He came to this part of Minnesota from Illinois in 1857. Dr. Hill would make calls on horse back returning with a sack of wheat as his fee. He was one of the most beloved of the early pioneers, administering help to all whether he received pay or not. Dr. Hill, in his high silk hat and cutaway coat was a familiar figure about the town and active until his death in 1914. He followed the old southern tradition and buried his family on the spacious lawn of his home. However, later the bodies were removed to the town cemetery as it was feared the property would not remain in the family.

In 1879, the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. company built a branch line through the town providing it with much needed transportation facilities. In 1902 the Great Western purchased the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern railroad from Red Wing to Zumbrota and extended it through Pine Island to Rochester.

The business section of Pine Island was originally built on the north side of the river but gradually moved to the south side where it now is located. After its removal to the other side two disastrous fires swept the town. One demolished the west side of Main street in 1886, another destroying the east side in 1890. The places were soon rebuilt but these fires were a real set back to the progress of the town.

None of the original business firms are still in existence the last two being sold a few years ago. Those two were the drug store of W. W. Jewell, established in 1874, and the furniture and undertaking business of T. S. Mellinger and Son which was started in 1878.

Thomas McMann taught the first school in 1857 in a log

structure. A brick school 26x36 was built in 1864 on land donated by Moses Jewell. Later a small frame building was erected for High School use.

A large two story frame school was built in 1885 at a cost of \$6,000. This was struck by lightning in 1934 and burned just a few months before it was to be razed. The old High School, which is now the grade building, was erected of red brick in 1904. As a P. W. A. project the beautiful new buff brick High School was constructed in 1934 at a cost of \$100,000.

N. L. T. Nelson was instrumental in raising the standards of the High School and in 1892 it was accredited by the state. Pine Islanders still talk of the wonderful work of "N. L. T." One requirement of the state was that the library have a given number of books. To meet this need Mr. Nelson donated his own.

Many illustrious sons and daughters have been graduated from this school. Among them was Frank D. Hill, son of Dr. and Mrs. Hill. He was a diplomat and linguist of unusual ability and served as a consul to cities in Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Brazil, the Netherlands, Spain, Russia and Germany. At the time of his accidental death in 1912 he was consul to Frankfort, Germany.

Another noted man from the village was Clarence Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Miller, early settlers. His eighty-three year old mother still resides in Pine Island. Mr. Miller, an attorney, served as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives for ten years from the old Eighth district. Mr. Miller was a student of the Phillipines and was sent there on a secret mission just before he died in 1922, to find out if they were ready for their independence.

Claude Perkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Perkins, pioneers, brought fame to Pine Island when he was offered the assistant chair of chemistry upon his graduation from Yale. Mr. Perkins had been a professor during his graduate work. Death cut short his career and he was never able to fill the chair.

Clyde White, well known judge of Minneapolis who died Nov. 2, 1935, was also a product of the Pine Island schools. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark R. White who came to Pine Island in 1856. Judge White's father, also an attorney, served as a member of the legislature in the early days.

Water works were installed in Pine Island in 1899. A sewerage system was laid in 1916 and an adequate motorized fire department has been developed.

Electricity was first furnished in 1899 from a plant at the L. F. Irish mill. This flour mill and light plant was torn down some years ago and a utility company now furnishes the village with power. Mr. Irish was also proprietor of the brick yards and from these bricks in 1895-97 built a number of business places including the Opera House block.

Phone service was offered in 1900 when Thomas Bunn installed a switchboard in his drug store. He later sold the system to James Keane who now runs it.

Pine Island is the cheese center of Minnesota, having some thirty factories in its vicinity. A Swiss settlement at Berne, southwest of the village, brought the art of cheese making to this section of the country and it is now world famous for its various kinds of cheese. Fifteen years ago a cold storage plant for cheese was built in the town and it brings many tourists to its doors for the famous Pine Island cheese. In 1914, the largest cheese in the world (6,000 pounds) ever prepared from one day's whey, was made on a flat car and taken to the state fair.

In the World War, Pine Island sent more than its quota of soldiers. Some twenty boys went into the service, many never returning. Pine Island was always "over the top" early in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. The Clarence Cowden American Legion and its auxiliary have been formed by the veterans and both organizations are very active.

The beautiful Van Horn Public Library was built in 1918 from money bequeathed the village for that purpose by Frank A. Van Horn. Mrs. Claude Perkins, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. T. G. Pearson of Vasa, a woman of unusual background and ability, was the first librarian. This institution was the first public library in the United States to be consolidated with the school library. School children of Pine Island do all their reference work there, thus entirely eliminating the necessity of a school library and librarian.

Pine Island has a picturesque cemetery and much credit for its lovely grounds and excellent records is due C. A. Mellinger, who acted as secretary to the Cemetery association for

many, many years. Beautiful memorial gates are now being erected at a cost of \$12,000, by the Misses Louisa and Francis Ahneman, descendants of pioneers. A vault and small chapel were recently built by Mrs. Sumner Collins, Mrs. Minnie Rheil and Mrs. Libby Clark, daughters of A. B. Cron and wife.

Pine Island has four churches. The Methodist church was started from a camp meeting in 1855. Grace Episcopal church, which dates back to services held by Bishop Whipple in 1861, is built on a lot donated by Judge E. T. Wilder, of Red Wing. The Lutheran church has a large congregation as has St. Michael's Catholic church.

Ralph Holmes, published of the Pine Island Record for over twenty-five years, recently sold this paper to George Anderson. Before the Record there existed "The News".

One consolidated bank, the Security State, now serves the community with the following officers: President, J. A. Bringgold; vice president, J. H. Dierks; cashier, H. H. Billings.

Lodges are as follows: Masonic, Eastern Star, I. O. O. F., Rebekahs.

In 1911 the Pine Island Progress club was organized by a group of women and their history is a brilliant one of study and welfare work. Mrs. Ernest Olson is president and Miss Gyla Caufield is secretary.

Miss Isobel Jewell, popular dramatic actress of the movies in Hollywood, points with pride to Pine Island as the home of her ancestors, the first settlers of this village.



GOODHUE COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Eight local mutual fire insurance companies are at present operating in Goodhue county. They are:

	No. Policies	Total Risks
1. Hay Creek.....	1240	\$5,523,682
2. Holden & Warsaw.....	362	1,752,897
3. Kenyon	538	1,200,186
4. Leon	345	1,255,450
5. Spring Garden.....	189	554,530
6. Stanton	677	2,730,536
7. Vasa	1268	4,740,796
8. Wanamingo, Cherry Grove & Minneola	1292	6,617,265

RED WING.

It will in all probability never be definitely known who was the first white man to visit the site of Red Wing. If Radisson and Groseilliers were on Prairie Island in 1655, they no doubt stopped here. Father Hennepin was here when he made his journey up the Mississippi in 1680. No doubt many of the French voyageurs stopped in the course of the next hundred years. For here at Remnicha, the place of hill, wood and water, was located for many years the habitation of a leading band of the Dakota Indians, under the leadership of Koo-poo-hoo-sha, the Indian chief with the wing of scarlet as insignia of his leadership, in whose memory the city was named. Capt. Jonathan Carver was here in 1766 in the course of a journey up the river in the interests of the English, who at that time controlled this area. Lieut. Z. M. Pike, U. S. A., stopped here in 1805, when he came up the river on a voyage of investigation for the United States, who had then become the owners of this section. Later callers were Maj. Stephen Long and Lieut. Col. Leavenworth, who was taking a regiment of soldiers to establish Fort Snelling. The first steamboat to come up the river, the Virginia, stopped here in 1823.

In 1836, a church at Basle, Switzerland, appointed two young men, Revs. Daniel Gavin and Samuel Denton, as missionaries to the Indians in North America. Both were unmarried, but before commencing their active labors Mr. Denton married Miss Persis Skinner. After first locating at Trempeleau, in 1837, Mr. and Mrs. Denton removed to Red Wing. Mr. Gavin, who had meantime married Lucy Stevens, with his wife, followed in 1838. Together the two families built a mission house of logs on the Alpine style, and commenced their labors to convert the Indians to Christianity. Meeting with little success, they abandoned the work in 1845.

In 1848, Rev. John F. Aiton, who had been appointed a missionary, arrived here to carry on the work, and in the summer of 1849, Rev. J. W. Hancock and his wife, who were to be colaborers with him, arrived. Mr. Aiton did not remain long, but Mr. Hancock continued to make his home here until his death. From this time dates the permanent settlement of the city by the whites.

In 1851, a post office was established with Mr. Hancock

as postmaster. The following year, with the occupation by the Indians soon to cease, there was a considerable influx of settlers. In 1853, the town was platted and the following year became the county seat of Goodhue county. The first school, supported by popular subscription, was started this year also. From then on the development of the community as a pioneer city, was very rapid, and it soon took rank as one of the leading business points of the new territory.

In 1855, the U. S. land office was established here and the same season saw the first school building erected. It also witnessed the establishment of Hamline university here, where it was maintained for a period of 14 years.

In 1857, the municipality was incorporated with J. C. Weatherby as the first mayor. The first bank was opened and a fire department organized.

From that time on the growth of the community has been gradual but steady. At no time has there been any real boom, but during the entire period that uniform progress which marks the advance of the most substantial cities.

At the beginning Red Wing was mainly a marketing and trading point. Its location, on the Mississippi river, the sole avenue of transportation at the time, gave it a prestige in this line which was maintained for many years.

In 1873, Red Wing was the largest primary wheat market in the world, grain being hauled here from points as far distant as Owatonna, Albert Lea and Austin, on account of the river transportation afforded here. The county was at that time raising more than two million bushels of this cereal every year. The terms, May and December wheat, so long used in the markets of the world, originated here. Transportation being only by water, the last wheat in the fall shipped by barge to Dubuque and other down-river points, would arrive at destination in December, and was consequently called December wheat; while the first to be shipped out in the spring, likewise arriving at destination in May, was so termed. In 1873, Red Wing wheat buyers paid out more than \$2,000,000 for wheat delivered here. About the same time the first flour mill in America to be equipped with the Hungarian system—a combination of stones and rolls—was built in Red Wing.

With the coming of the railroads, and the decrease in river

traffic, the minds of the residents turned to other avenues of activity. This resulted in the development of many lines of manufacturing until today Red Wing is generally recognized as one of the leading smaller industrial centers in the middle west. The first entry in this line was in the manufacture of lumber, followed by that of furniture, both of which continued as long as a supply of raw material was available. These were followed by the milling industry which found a fine field here in the splendid quality of wheat raised in this section, and which continues to prosper to this day. Soon after came the development of the clay industry, due to the discovery near by of clay of the finest quality adepted to this work. Today Red Wing is recognized throughout the nation as a leader in this line. This was followed by the manufacture of leather, boots and shoes, gasoline engines, malt, linseed oil, advertising novelties and various other lines of industrial activity.

And while the development of the industrial and material side of the community went forward, the creation of a desirable city in which to make one's home, was not lost sight of. A splendid school system was provided, with six commodious and spacious school buildings, nearly all modern, well equipped, both as to instructors and working material. Two splendid hospitals, a fine golf course and country club, six parks, one embracing more than 100 acres, paved streets, a complete water works system, and a modern fire department can be found here.

The spirit of civic pride is well demonstrated by the numerous gifts to the city by its citizens. The Sheldon Memorial Auditorium, a handsome and complete municipal theater built through a legacy from T. B. Sheldon, a leading pioneer, is one of these. The Carnegie-Lawther public library is the joint gift of the Pittsburgh iron master and one of Red Wing's pioneer citizens, James Lawther. Mr. Lawther also presented the city with a fully equipped Y. M. C. A. building, which was further endowed by his wife. Mrs. Charles Betcher gave the beautiful chapel and E. H. Blodgett the arch and gateway at Oakwood cemetery. The late J. C. Pierce and the C. E. Friedrich family, and Miss Helen Friedrich have made numerous large bequests to the City hospital. A bare and unsightly spot was converted into the handsome Broadway park, through the generosity of the late John H. Rich. A bequest from Mrs. Amelia Graham provided for the establishment of the Old

People's Home, and another from Wm. Lawther insured the creation of Memorial park, one of the beauty spots of the northwest. And these are only a few of the many gifts which have enriched the community, a number having been made to the churches of the city.

The city has a splendid city hall, a municipal water works system with two pumping stations, a beautiful cemetery, located on one of the bluffs, in addition to two others owned by churches; a city fire department with one paid and three volunteer companies, the equipment completely motorized; 36.7 miles of streets, of which 9.65 are paved, the streets not paved being either gravelled or oil treated; 33.34 miles of sanitary sewers; 22.15 miles of water mains; 48.18 miles of cement walks. The water supply is from artesian wells. The city has an active Chamber of Commerce and an energetic Junior Chamber, a live Kiwanis club. All the leading secret societies are represented. The Masonic order and the Odd Fellows have buildings of their own.

There are 12 churches in Red Wing, some dating from the time of the first settlement here.

Christ Church (Episcopal)—The first service of this denomination was held in November, 1855, and an organization effected and a church built in 1858, Rev. E. R. Welles being the first rector. The present edifice was built in 1871; the Lorana Park Foot Memorial chapel, by S. B. Foot in 1903, and the Parish house in 1910.

Christian Science—The first services were held in 1906. A society was organized in 1909 and services held at various places until 1935, when the Society acquired the church edifice formerly occupied by St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran church and remodeled it.

First Baptist Church—First organized in 1855, a church built in 1869 and services discontinued in the nineties. A re-organization was effected in 1892, and a church built in 1903.

First Lutheran Church—Organized in 1855 by Dr. E. Norelius, who was the first pastor. A church was built soon after, which was never completed, and in 1863, another was built which served the congregation until 1899, when the present structure was occupied.

First M. E. Church—Organized in 1853 by Rev. Mathew

Sorin. The first church was built in 1858. Practically destroyed by a storm the following year, a new edifice was built which was occupied until the present structure was erected in 1908.

Presbyterian Church—This organization dates from 1855 with Rev. J. W. Hancock as the first pastor. In 1855 a church building was erected which has since been remodeled several times.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church—Occasional services of this denomination were held from 1858 to 1861, when a church was built. This housed the congregation until 1879, when a more commodious structure was provided, which was greatly enlarged in 1930.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church—First services of this church were held by Rev. Felix Tissot. The organization of the congregation took place in 1865 when a small church was erected, which was succeeded by the structure, now occupied, in 1876.

St. Paul's English Lutheran Church—The first services were held in 1886 by Rev. G. H. Trabert, who organized the congregation. The first church was built in 1899 and was succeeded by the structure now occupied in 1927.

Seventh Day Adventist—Congregation organized in 1935 with Rev. S. G. Haughey as pastor. Services are held in the former Swedish Methodist church.

Swedish Mission Evangelical Lutheran Church—This congregation was started in 1868. In 1873 the first church edifice was erected which in 1908 was practically rebuilt in enlargement.

United Lutheran Church—This is the outgrowth of the union of the congregations of a Norwegian Lutheran church organized in 1864 by Rev. B. J. Muus, and St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran church organized in 1866. The edifice now occupied was built by the former congregation in 1906.

Churches of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist, Swedish Methodist and German Methodist denominations have been discontinued on account of the adoption of the English language.

Few communities possess a richer endowment in charm

of beauty of natural surroundings than does Red Wing. The Mississippi river in the foreground with the magnificent bluffs all around combine to make a picture which is not soon forgotten. The beauty of its location has awakened the highest praises of the visitor and the passing tourist. And as a fitting complement thereto few communities possess a finer class of citizens as a whole. Well has it been termed the Desirable City in which to make one's home.

A Chronology

- 1837—First mission station.
- 1849—Second mission station.
- 1851—Post office established.
- 1853—City platted. First school.
- 1855—Land office established. Hamline University opened.
- First newspaper.
- 1857—City incorporated. Fire department organized.
- 1858—Court house built.
- 1861—Company organized for Civil War five days after President Lincoln's call for troops.
- 1862—Gustavus Adolphus college established at Red Wing.
- 1863—Charge of First Minnesota at Gettysburg.
- 1865—Central school. First National bank. Two hundred eighty-five men of 1,400 inhabitants enlisted in the Civil War.
- 1867—First telegraph line.
- 1868—Start in clay industry. South, East and West schools opened.
- 1869—Hamline University closed.
- 1870—City park purchased.
- 1871—First railroad. Gas plant.
- 1873—Fire bell purchased.
- 1874—First flour mill. \$550,000 paid to farmers in four days for wheat in storage.
- 1876—Monster celebration of centennial of the United States.
- 1877—Two large flour mills. First stoneware plant. Road across island.
- 1879—Red Wing Seminary opened.
- 1880—Red Wing leading lime and building stone center.
- 1882—Railroad to Mankato. \$150,000 loss in large conflagration.
- 1883—\$250,000 loss in burning of two flour mills. Second stoneware plant.

- 1884—Water works built. Telephone line to St. Paul.
- 1885—First daily newspaper. First creamery.
- 1886—Fire alarm system. First electric light plant.
- 1887—First high school building.
- 1888—Railroad to Zumbrota.
- 1889—Training school located at Red Wing.
- 1890—Sea Wing disaster. Ninety-eight drowned, 71 from Red Wing.
- 1891—First sewer pipe plant.
- 1892—Second sewer pipe plant.
- 1893—Free text books in schools.
- 1894—Ladies' Seminary opened. First local telephone exchange.
- 1895—Bridge across the Mississippi built.
- 1898—City hospital established. Co. G. goes to Manila.
- 1899—First malting plant. Co. G. returns from Manila.
- 1900—Second malting plant. Second flour mill and linseed mill.
- 1902—Public library building.
- 1903—Motor company. St. John's hospital.
- 1904—Auditorium opened. Second telephone exchange.
- 1905—New Milwaukee depot. Levee park. City hall.
- Paid fire department. First Shoe company.
- 1907—Cemetery chapel and gateway. John H. Rich park.
- 1908—Colvill park. New Foot Tannery. Milwaukee road double tracked.
- 1909—Pure water supply from artesian wells.
- 1910—Y. M. C. A. building. Post office building.
- 1911—Second daily newspaper. Barn bluff acquired.
- New St. Joseph's Parochial school.
- 1912—Visiting nurse provided.
- 1913—First motor fire truck. City takes over Colvill park.
- 1914—First paving. Old People's Home.
- 1915—Citizens Fund Fire Insurance company.
- 1916—Second shoe factory. Tire company. Co. L. to Mexican border.
- 1917—World War. Free bridge. High and Jefferson schools.
- 1918—World War ends.
- 1919—Paving to Towerview farm.
- 1920—Ladies' Seminary burns.
- 1922—Telephone companies consolidated.

- 1924—Vasa Orphans' Home built.
- 1925—Paving to Lake City.
- 1926—Visit of Crown Prince Gustav Adolph of Sweden.
City hospital enlarged.
- 1927—Memorial park established.
- 1928—Masonic temple. National Ski tournament.
- 1929—Stairway up Barn Bluff from Kiwanis club effort.
- 1930—Colvill highway.
- 1931—Public swimming pool. Bridge becomes inter-state.
- 1932—New court house. New No. 58 highway. Paving
to Hastings. Seminary closes.
- 1934—Junior Chamber of Commerce.
- 1935—Work began on Lock No. 3 on the Mississippi.



ROSCOE.

The natural features of Roscoe embrace fine prairie lands somewhat elevated in the northern portion, descending in rolling undulations to the valley of one of the branches of the Zumbro in the southern part. The drainage is through the Zumbro and its branch in the south and a few creeks in the north. In the southern part of the township are tracts wooded with white and burr oak, sugar maple, elm and poplar. In the southeastern part the land is cut up into wood lots and is practically a suburb of Pine Island village.

James Haggard and W. Wilson came here in 1854, making claims on section 5, where they erected cabins. They did not remain long, however. Shortly afterwards came Simon Sackett, D. F. Stevens and H. G. Devoe, who made claims and began to make improvements. These were followed the next year by Fletcher Hagler, J. R. Good, Joseph Rutherford, David Coleman, William Farnum, Alexander Long, P. G. Wilson, William Fry, T. D. Hall and J. Hagler. Fletcher Hagler made his claim where later on the village Roscoe was laid out. He built the first frame dwelling house in the town and in company with Mr. Good opened the first store. He also served as the first postmaster. Oliver Webb, a lineal descendant of the Pilgrims, came in 1856. Then came also Charles Dana, father of C. S. Dana, for more than twenty years a county official; H. B. Powers, G. G. McCoy, J. L. and P. L. Dickinson, Josiah Lothrop and J. T. Mitchell.

The village Roscoe was platted in 1856 and the blocks and streets laid out. It did not attain the gigantic proportions which the proprietors so fondly dreamed of, although they helped all they could by having a hotel built and a post office started. The financial crash of 1857 so prostrated business, however, that the store was closed and the enterprise finally abandoned.

At this time supplies were received from far distant points and the pioneers experienced their full share of the hardships incident to the opening and settlement of a new community. Mrs. Stevens, the mother of D. F. Stevens, related that having sent her son to Dubuque, Iowa, for household supplies, for two months she did not look upon the face of a white person except that of her young daughter, and the only bread they had to eat was made from corn given her by the Indians, and ground by herself in a coffee mill.

The first religious service in the town was held in the home of Mrs. Stevens in the fall of 1854, conducted by Rev. John Salmon. The first church organization took place in the school house at Roscoe in the spring of 1857. The first Sunday school was organized in 1858, and Loren Webb, son of Oliver Webb, was the first superintendent. The first birth, or we should rather say, the first two births was a pair of twins born to Mrs. Haskell Burch, while living in a covered wagon, awaiting the completion of a better habitation. The first couple married were H. C. Emery and Mrs. Mahala Sackett, in July, 1857. The first death occurred the same year, William Fry. The first school, the building erected in 1857, was taught by Annette Leek.

A post office called Sunape was established in 1858, the name of which was later changed to Roscoe Center. A hamlet also sprung up there. Postal service was maintained until the establishment of rural delivery.

The township was organized at a meeting held on May 11, 1858, with D. F. Stevens as chairman and Wm. Sackett as clerk. Seventy-two voters were present and there was a tie vote between Oliver Webb and Reuben Freeman for chairman, each receiving 36 votes. Mr. Webb was later chosen. Other officers selected were:

Side supervisors, H. S. Libby, Jas. Mann; clerk, Wm. Sack-

ett; collector, J. S. Wickham; assessor, J. T. Mitchell; poor superintendent, Horace Barber; justices, Jas. Mann, Fletcher Hagler; constables, E. R. Penney, J. R. Goodhead.

On a ballot to select a name for the town, Roscoe was selected, receiving 34 votes, against 27 for Sunape and seven for Scopic. The name Roscoe was proposed by Mr. Dana, being the name of his old home in Illinois.

Two sad accidents are recorded in the days of the early settlement. In 1860, the residence of James Ray was struck by lightning, took fire, and despite strenuous efforts, burned to the ground and took the lives of two infant babies. In 1865, George Lantz froze to death, losing his way in returning home from Mantorville in a blizzard.

In 1865, Jacob Bringgold, a former resident of New York state, opened a large dairy farm of 400 acres. He established a very successful business, and made the first variance from wheat raising as a line of endeavor.

In the early days there were some very fine sugar orchards in the southern part of the town, yielding large quantities of maple syrup, a considerable portion of which was sold outside.

The very first settlers were nearly all Americans. Later some Germans and Norwegians came into the township and now the population is composed largely of Americans of English, German and Norwegian descent.

There are eight school districts in the township.

A church of the Norwegian Lutheran denomination is located on section 10.



STANTON.

In July, 1854, when Chas. Parks, for many years a leading resident of Cannon Falls, started out from Red Wing to make his permanent abode at the Falls, he found on arriving at his new home, that Stephen Hicks with his family, had a few weeks before, settled about a mile west of the village on section 13, in the town of Stanton. This is the first recorded settlement of that township. About the time that Mr. Parks came, Geo. Seasons and his wife, and Alonzo Dibble located in Stanton and a little later, William Thomas with his family, accompanied

by James H. Payton, and John Season and his family, made claims there.

In 1855 came the real influx of immigrants. Then, a number of families who had formed a colony in Wisconsin where some of them had lived for a time, became imbued with the western spirit, and organizing a party, journeyed westward and located on the Stanton flats. This colony was probably the largest number which came to this section from the same place at one time. It was a peculiar company from the fact that all the members comprising it originally were from the Green Mountain state, Vermont, with the exception of one individual. He was a hearty and joyous son of old Ireland. He joined the caravan in Wisconsin. For many years the settlement possessed all the characteristics of a New England farming area.

Included in this party were Wm. Stanton, Sr., Wm. Stanton, Jr., Robert Deakin, Samuel Daniels, George Gould, Dar-ius McNeill, John Emerson and Norman Daniels, with their families, and Patrick Fagan, the lone Irishman. The company brought with them a large amount of stock, such as ox teams, horses and cattle, and immediately set to work to break up the land and proceed to work out a livelihood.

A log house built by Wm. Stanton, Sr., near the road leading to Faribault from the Mississippi river towns, was for a number of years one of the very few places of entertainment for travelers from the east following this route going further west. Mr. Stanton's latch string was always hanging out and every civil appearing stranger was welcome to such accommodations as he had. He frequently entertained fifty persons the same night.

Other early settlers in the township were John Deline, W. Goudy, J. Lee, Jonathan Miller, J. Pollard, W. E. Poe, R. M. Poe and the Van Guilder family.

The first death recorded in the township was that of Mrs. George Seasons in the winter of 1854, and of this sad event, Mr. Parks wrote:

"The settlement gathered at the house of the bereaved husband to perform the last sad rites to the dead. In the house there was only room enough for the pall bearers. It was towards evening of a winter day, the rays of the sun lighting

the tops of the hills with a halo of glory. Then, tenderly, we carried that young mother with her first born child resting on her bosom, both cold in death, to their last resting place. Sadly and silently we consigned them to the narrow house appointed for all dead, and although it was mostly strong men, endured to hardship and danger, that stood around that grave, yet there were none that made an effort to hide their tears or deemed it derogatory to their manhood to shed their tribute of sorrow and respect to the departed."

The first marriage took place in October, 1855, when George Gould and Experience Daniels were joined in the bonds of holy matrimony. Rev. J. W. Hancock, of Red Wing, held the first religious services in the township in the winter of 1855-56. Wm. Cleveland taught the first school.

When first organized, the town was named Stanton but on account of objection from the state authorities, this was changed to Lillian. Later on the name Stanton was again adopted.

Sod houses and board shanties were very common in the pioneer days, many not being able to afford the luxury of log houses.

In the early days there were two flour mills in the township, one owned by Messrs. Bailey & Collins, on the Big Cannon, and the other by Messrs. Archibald & Wilcox, on the Little Cannon. Both have long since passed out of existence.

Two churches were built in the town in the early seventies, the Oxford Methodist church, 26 by 40 in size, in 1873, and another Methodist church in section 2, being 28 by 44 in size, in 1874. Services are still being conducted in both churches.

The township is divided into river, terrace and upland, the terrace predominating. There are two and in some places three distinct terraces which are practically level, extending along both sides of Prairie Creek, and the Cannon River. Some timber is found along portions of the Little Cannon and the banks of Prairie Creek. Along the creek the section is broad and beautiful, rendering the scenery charming and picturesque to behold. It is not a full sized government township, being only four sections north and south and the usual six sections east and west.



*Belvidere German Lutheran
Church*



*Vasa Swedish Lutheran
Church*



Log Cabin in Holden

The Cannon River dam and power house of the Northern States Power company are located on the northern border of the town.

Stanton is a railroad station on the Chicago Great Western railway.

There are five school districts in the township, in addition to a joint-district with Randolph in Dakota county.



VASA

Two distinctions must be accorded to the township of Vasa, named in honor of Gustaf Vasa, the outstanding King of Sweden. It was the scene of the first agricultural development in this pre-eminently agricultural county and it was the cradle of the present strong and progressive Swedish Lutheran church in Minnesota. Seeking a location for a Swedish agricultural colony, the first claims were made here in 1853 by a party of young Swedes headed by Hans Mattson and including S. J. Willard, Peter Green, Chas. Roos and Gustaf Kempe. The late S. J. Willard said: "On the first visit we were camping in a tent. In the night we heard the most hideous howls of the prairie wolves. Mr. Kempe, being of a rather nervous temperament, was disturbed by their close proximity several times. He awakened Roos and said, 'They are trying to dig under the tent'. Mr. Roos, being a good deal of a stoic, finally blurted out 'Let the wolves howl, they have not worked as hard as I have during the day, or they would be willing to be quiet'."

The place was selected because there was both timber and prairie and an abundance of good water and the first locations were made near Belle Creek. The first crops were raised in 1854 during which season ten families settled in the township. One pioneer, whose name is now forgotten, died soon after his arrival. In 1856, more than one hundred families settled there. From then on, the cultivation of the soil increased in area rapidly, as did also the development of the community from a section of log and sod houses and dugouts to more pretentious dwellings and farm buildings, which in turn have given way to the splendid homes and modern farm equipment which greet one on every hand today.

The first church services were held in 1855. The splendid Swedish Lutheran church which graces the eminence nearby

the hamlet, and which at the time of its erection was the finest country church in the west, was the fruit of the labors of the early settlers under the direction of Rev. E. Norelius, whose life from 1855 until his death was entwined with the history of the township. The first church was built in 1862 and the present structure in 1869, the growth of the congregation having been so rapid that the old structure was very soon altogether inadequate. The new church, at the time of its construction, was the finest rural church in the state and is still to be numbered among the handsomest and most complete houses of worship outside of the large centers. Its dimensions are: Length, 118 feet; width, 50 feet; side walls, 22 feet high. The chief architectural features are the absence of pillars to carry the large, lofty ceiling; the altar, which, in its simplicity, with its large gilded cross and three branch candle stick, stands in the center of a complete altar ring; and the pulpit, made according to the outline which a dream furnished Dr. Norelius, pastor when the church was built, consisting of two very large Bibles, a closed Bible constituting the base, upon which rests an open Bible. The location of the church on an eminence commands a view of the country for miles around. The cost of the church was in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Churches of the Swedish Baptist and Swedish Methodist faiths were built later.

The first school was opened in 1856 and taught by Mr. Boulton. About the same time a Swedish school was started, conducted by James Engberg. There are now nine districts in the township: 15, 16, 98, 121, 131, 136, 144, 149 and 167.

The first marriage was that of Hans Mattson and Cherstie Petersen, the ceremony performed by Rev. J. W. Hancock on Nov. 21, 1855.

The township was organized in 1858 with the following officers: Supervisors, Chas. Himmelman, chairman, Charles Charlson, Nils Peterson; town clerk, Swante J. Willard; assessor, Nils Swanson; collector, John Sundell; overseer of the poor, Matts Mattson; constables, Nils Johnson, Erick Anderson; justices of the peace, T. Granville Pearson, Franklin Morrison; road overseers, S. P. Peterson, Gustus Carlson, Wm. F. Fessenden.

For some reason the township was first named Spencer by the county board. But the voters at the first meeting contended they had the right to make their own selection and chose Vasa. Spencer was the name chosen for a hamlet located in the extreme north of the township, the first post office in the town, on a road leading from Cannon Falls to Red Wing.

Co-operative enterprises were early started here. First there was a co-operative store at Vasa post office, operated by the Vasa Farmers' Union and a similar enterprise in the southern part of the town conducted by the Farmers' Commercial Union. Another early enterprise was the Scandinavian Transportation Co., handling grain, with J. W. Peterson as president. These have all long since passed out of existence.

During the Civil War the township contributed 62 men to the service and expended more than \$16,000 in bounties and care of families of those who enlisted. Money was borrowed in some cases at as high as 20 per cent interest to carry on this work, \$10.00 a month allowed to families of soldiers and as high as \$400.00 paid to the volunteers. No community in the county was more patriotic than this settlement of Swedes.

The progress in all lines, both material and intellectual, since those early days has been steady, until today this rural community ranks with the most highly developed in the entire country.

In 1874 every family in the township except one was Swedish.

Here was established the Orphans' Home of the Swedish Lutheran church, now housed in the splendid new building in the township of Burnside, provided through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Anderson. Four orphans found by Dr. Norelius in St. Paul were the first inmates.

It was most fitting that the splendid development which was accomplished here by his countrymen and their children should be recognized as it was by the visit of the Crown Prince of Sweden and his consort on the occasion of their visit to the United States in June, 1927.

Vasa is the only post office in Goodhue county not located on a railroad.

Men of note in the state and nation have gone forth from Vasa.

Dr. E. Norelius, already referred to, became a national figure in the Swedish Lutheran Augustana synod.

Col. Hans Mattson earned his title in the Civil War. Later he served twice as secretary of state in Minnesota, was U. S. Consul in India, edited several publications, and was the author of several books.

In Vasa was the early home of Hon. John Lind, later congressman and governor, and prominent in the councils of the nation.

Prof. N. L. T. Nelson, who attained wide distinction as a botanist, lived here.

Hon. J. W. Peterson, Hon. John A. Anderson and Hon. T. G. Pearson served as members of the legislature.

S. J. Willard was prominent in the affairs of the county for half a century, serving as county auditor, city clerk of Red Wing and in other official capacities.

While in the main a prairie town, the surface is broken by the Cannon River on the north and Belle Creek which flows through the township from south to north, presenting some beautiful scenery along its course. Worthy of special mention is the limestone rock in the southern part of the township known as White Rock, which in the early days bore a strong resemblance in size, shape and color to a white church, with tower, that time and the elements have in a measure destroyed. About this rock the red men were accustomed to assemble in council.



In 1870 Goodhue county orders brought only 70 cents on the dollar. According to the records there were 34 incomes in the county of more than \$1,000. There were 13 lawyers, 14 physicians, 1 dentist, and 2 banks. The assessors found 133 gold watches. There were 2,374 farms in the county, of which four were from 500 to 1,000 acres in size; 1,005 from 5 to 100 acres, and 840 from 100 to 500 acres. There were 54 church organizations and 42 church buildings.

WACOUTA.

To the township Wacouta, which comprises only a few sections of land lying along the Mississippi river at the head of Lake Pepin, is accorded the distinction of being one of the very first places in which white settlers located in this county.

The first white settlers here, George W. Bullard and Abner W. Post, came in 1850. For Mr. Bullard, Post built the first house erected in the township. Bullard had a license from the U. S. government to trade with the Indians which gave him some rights upon the Indian lands which at that time were not open to the whites. Although he did enjoy some Indian trade, the larger number of his customers were lumber men who congregated at Saratoga, now Bay City, just across the lake, employed in rafting logs.

In 1852, even before the signing of the treaty with the Indians, the influx of immigration started. About this time Bullard & Post built a saw mill which, it is claimed, was the first steam saw mill west of the Mississippi.

A village was platted and for a time hopes were entertained of Wacouta becoming an important city on account of its location at the head of the lake. The location of the county seat, at Red Wing, for which Wacouta was a contender, to some extent spelled this dream. However, there were still strong hopes, and in 1854 a hotel was erected by J. V. Smith. The same year, Daniel Saunders erected another hotel. These two hotels being insufficient to accommodate the arrivals, in 1857, Bullard erected a third hotel. About this time, the tide turned and the flood of business went elsewhere with the result that the embryo city gradually declined. One by one the buildings were removed elsewhere or torn down and the village soon became a memory.

During the Civil War, 17 of the 32 legal voters of the town enlisted.

As the years went by, the residents of the township devoted their energies mainly to agriculture until about 25 years ago when considerable development was started along the lakeshore in making the point the location of summer residences. A group of cottages was built at Wacouta Heights, the location of the old village, another on a point jutting out in the lake

known as Presbyterian Point, and a more pretentious colony a little farther down the lake known as Wacouta Beach. Development along this line still continues.

The first birth in Wacouta was in the family of Mr. Bullard in 1852. The child died in 1854, and this was the first death.

Rev. J. W. Hancock and Rev. Mathew Sorin held services in the town as early as 1853. The first marriage was that of Joseph F. Thompson to Miss Melissa Pingrey, performed in 1855 by James B. Smith, justice of the peace.

In the fall and winter of 1854, J. F. Pingrey taught the first school in the hall over a store.

The township was organized in 1858 at the time of the general organization of townships. The early records of the town have all disappeared, so the names of the officers are not known. There is one school district in the town and also a township cemetery.

A dog farm is now located on the site of the old town Sevastopol. The cultivation of celery has also begun in the Wacouta valley.

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, who attained more than state prominence, was for many years a resident of this township. Widowed after a few years of married life, she devoted herself to works for the good of humanity. For some years she was engaged in educational work among the negroes in the South and later she was very prominent in W. C. T. U. and Women Suffrage work, not only in Minnesota but over a wide area. She was the first woman in Goodhue county to hold a first grade teacher's certificate.



WANAMINGO.

When the gold rush to California in the late forties took place, Henry Nelson (Talla), a Norwegian who had only recently arrived in the United States, was among those who sought their fortunes there. He proved successful in accumulating a tidy sum and in 1854 came to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, where there was a Norwegian colony in which he had left his family before going west. About the same time his brother,

Toge Nelson (Talla), arrived at Dodgeville after some time spent in Australia. He too, had accumulated some money. The brothers looked around near by for a place to locate which would be satisfactory to them, but finding none, decided to travel northwest in search of a new home. After purchasing a team, a number of head of cattle, and such farming implements as would be required to begin farming operations, the little caravan was organized and started for an unknown section in Minnesota which they were told contained good farming land with wood and water.

Included in the party were Henry Nelson and his family, Toge Nelson, their two sisters, Mrs. Jens Ottun, whose husband had not yet arrived from Norway, and Mrs. Nels K. Fenne, whose husband was still in California, Tosten Anderson, William Ronningen and Nils Gulbrandson, who were both carpenters.

In prairie schooners, they set out on May 21, and for three weeks wandered over the country seeking a desirable location. Finally on June 12, 1854, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they crossed the north fork of the Zumbro river in what is now Wanamingo township. Casting his eyes over the magnificent landscape which spread out before him, Toge Nelson exclaimed, "Here will I live and die!" And so he did, passing on to meet his Maker after a residence there of thirty-four years.

Having no knowledge as to how much land one could claim under the homestead laws, all staked out a large portion. They constructed dugouts for temporary store houses and sod shanties for living and sleeping apartments. They broke up the virgin prairie for field culture and planted corn and potatoes, sowed buckwheat and rutabagas.

Four weeks after this party had made their stand, Hans Ovaldson and Andreas Hesjedalen came to their place, having followed the trail of the pioneers. These young men were members of a larger party of land seekers whom they had left some forty miles behind. So well pleased were they with the location that they returned and brought back the other members of the party, Anders Bonhus, John Stromme, Kolben Egtvedt, Gunder Hestemeyer, Ole Oakland, Haldor Johnson and their families.

Along in July, two men from Red Wing appeared in the colony. This was the first intimation the settlers had of the existence of a village northeasterly on the river about thirty miles away. They knew of no nearer market or supply point than Decorah, Iowa, up to that time.

In August, Nils Gulbrandson went to Wisconsin to bring his family and also Jens Ottun who had arrived from Norway. They were to return up the Mississippi to Red Wing. Three weeks later Toge and Henry Nelson set out for Red Wing to meet them. After wandering over the prairie for several days, they finally located the town.

In the meantime the party had arrived on a boat on which cholera was epidemic. Mr. Gulbrandson died one hour after the boat landed. Mr. Ottun survived. They were both left on the river bank by the boat hands. Mrs. Gulbrandson took charge of her dying husband and a grown daughter. The latter also died a few days later.

When the Nelsons arrived, Mr. Ottun had so far recovered he was walking about and he, in company with Mrs. Gulbrandson and her son, returned with the Nelsons to the new settlement. The following year, Toge Nelson and Mrs. Gulbrandson were married.

In October the Nelsons again made the journey to Red Wing to purchase winter supplies. Nels J. Ottun, son of Jens Ottun, related later that his father was sent by the Nelsons for flour and other necessities, having only ten dollars in money. His wife sent a gold nugget worth ten dollars more. They bought two barrels of flour. During the winter the elder Ottun worked for Toge Nelson, splitting rails, and the mother and young man kept house alone. Mrs. Ottun would carefully measure off a thick slice of bread for each to be eaten at every meal and this, with a little butter and some weak coffee, constituted their everyday diet for many weeks.

In the latter part of March, some of their neighbors came to them for flour. These neighbors were entirely out of flour and the roads to Red Wing were impassable on account of the deep snow. Only one barrel of flour was left in the settlement. This was equally divided among all the families, according to the number in each, and made to last until the roads to Red Wing became passable.

No land was offered for sale until 1855 when the land office was opened at Red Wing; so settlers previous to that time were in reality squatters. They had no conception of how much land they would be permitted to obtain from the government—later established at 160 acres—so they made the boundaries of the tracts they occupied as large as possible. Some of the early settlers, hoping to profit from later arrivals, posted notices of ownership on a number of separated tracts. For a time they succeeded in keeping other intending settlers from occupying them but they finally met a Tartar in the person of Sven Nordgaarden, when he arrived with a train of prospectors from Iowa. Discovering the scheme which had been launched for private gain, members of his party took possession of tracts already claimed by parties occupying other tracts. A battle of clubs ensued at a point about one-half mile south of the Aspelund church. It was a vigorous affair for a time and produced many minor casualties but the newcomers stood their ground and gained possession of the desired land.

Many indeed were the hardships of the first few years, very little money and not much in the line of equipment to work with. But the old viking spirit prevailed and in the majority of cases success finally crowned all the well earned efforts.

The first death in the little community was a child of Tosten Anderson. Mrs. Jens Ottun was asked to select a suitable place for a burying ground and a farm for the minister whom they expected to have with them soon. She chose the place at present occupied by the splendid Holden church.

The first marriage in the community was a double wedding in June, 1855, Toge Nelson and Mrs. Gulbrandson, already noted, and J. J. Marifjeren and Yoneva Johnson were married at the same time by Rev. Nels Brandt, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. A permanent pastor was not secured until 1859.

A few Americans settled in the township in 1855 and a village was started, called Wanamingo, the name of a heroine in a novel. These did not remain long and for several decades the township was practically peopled by Norwegians.

The first wheat crop was raised in 1856. The first school was established in 1857 and the first store opened about the same time. The township was organized in 1858 with Osten

Hanson as chairman and N. K. Fenne and J. G. Brown supervisors; J. T. Wright, clerk; W. R. Brown, justice of the peace; Warren Illson, constable; N. K. Fenne, assessor.

There were general stores built at Hader operated by Mr. Jimmison in the early sixties, and on the southwest corner of the P. G. Otterness farm by Hans M. Sande and Henry Sands. Other early mercantile enterprises were conducted by Wm. Williamson and at old Wanamingo by Herman Serum and Mr. Burtness.

Up to the late seventies hand written ballots were used at all township elections, prepared by the town clerk.

In August, 1870, a special election was held at which \$15,000 in bonds were voted to the St. Paul and Dubuque railroad company to assist in building a railroad line through Wanamingo from St. Paul to Mantorville and the southern border of the state. The road was not built, so the bonds were never issued.

In 1878 there were two proposals before the voters of the town, one to issue bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for a railroad from Zumbrota to Kenyon and another to issue \$18,000 for a road from Rochester to Wanamingo. Neither of these proposals materialized.

There was much trouble with "blind pigs" throughout the seventies. At the town meeting in 1871 the sum of \$50.00 was voted for a calaboose if the town went wet. But the town went dry, 28 for license and 37 against, so the calaboose was never constructed. In 1872 it was reported there were three "blind pigs" in the town and earnest effort was made to stop the sale of liquor. Apparently with no success, for four years later a reward of \$50.00 was offered for every conviction of an illegal sale.

During the early years the vote in Wanamingo was almost solidly Republican. In 1876 there were 220 Republican votes cast and none of any other party.

In 1883 a building was purchased for a town hall at an expense of \$225.00 and about \$400.00 was spent in remodeling it.

At one time there were four post offices in the township at Aspelund, Hader, Norway and Wanamingo.

A mercantile association was organized in 1875 and did a very successful business for a number of years.

The first Norwegian Lutheran service in the county was held in Wanamingo in the latter part of June, 1855, by Rev. N. O. Brandt, who walked from Red Wing to minister to the scattered pioneers. In 1856, the organization of a congregation was effected, the first organization of the faith in the county. The charge was ministered to by Revs. H. A. Stub, A. C. Preus and Lauritz Larsen occasionally for several years, on one visitation by Rev. Larson, 33 being presented for baptism. Rev. B. J. Muus was called as pastor in 1859, and served the charge for 40 years. The first church was completed in 1861, and the first meeting of the Norwegian Lutheran synod of the United States was held there in 1862.

A new church, costing more than \$50,000 and one of the finest rural churches in the west, was completed in 1925. Rev. S. O. Simundson is the present pastor.

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran church at Aspelund was organized in 1859, by Rev. A. E. Boyum. Although not ordained, Rev. Osten Hanson took charge of the congregation, and after ordination, in 1861, remained in charge until his death in 1898.

Wanamingo has furnished many prominent men to the county and state. For many years Dr. Christian Gronvold was a recognized authority in medical matters, world renowned for his knowledge of leprosy. Rev. B. J. Muus, Rev. Osten Hanson, Rev. M. G. Hanson, Rev. M. O. Bockman, among ministers; N. J. Ottun, H. H. Holtan, O. J. Wing and O. K. Naeseth in a political way also honored the town.



WANAMINGO VILLAGE.

O. W. Hennings.

Wanamingo village, with an approximate population of 500 people, is one of the live-wire towns of southern Goodhue county. Born during the opening years of the present century, it has made steady advance, with a record of service to its community that will compare most favorably with that of any other sub-county division.

The village has a fine water and sewerage system, with original principal and subsequent interest costs nearly liquidated. It has a beautiful grade and high school building, which accommodates present village needs. Under efficient management, the costs of this institution are also being rapidly cancelled. The village has a wide main street with firm, dependable surfacing, which is flanked on both sides with business structures of generally neat and pleasing appearance. Its homes are uniformly well built and well maintained, with most of them possessing the modern conveniences which make home life both attractive and durable.

Located at Wanamingo is the Minneola Creamery, one of the leading Farmers' co-operative creameries of the state. This company, organized in 1893, has been a mainspring to the prosperity of this district, for during its forty-two years of existence, it has paid farmers several millions of dollars for milk and cream. It is today a strong going enterprise, and properly recognized as an invaluable industrial asset of the community.

The Farmers' Elevator Company, of Wanamingo, is another outstanding industrial institution of the village. It is one of the largest as well as one of the best equipped elevators in southern Minnesota, the grain producing section of the state. Its annual business turnover mounts well into the six-figure column. The present fine structure was erected in 1925, following a fire which destroyed the former elevator with an estimated loss of \$50,000.

The Farmers' Lumber Company of Wanamingo is another farmer-owned enterprise which has been an unqualified success during a quarter century of existence. Other farmer-owned institutions of the village are the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company, serving approximately 400 homes, the Farmers' Co-operative Oil Company, the Farmers Co-operative Mercantile Company and the Security State Bank.

Wanamingo is the home of the oldest farmers' mutual fire insurance company in the state of Minnesota, the Wanamingo, Cherry Grove & Minneola Mutual Fire Insurance Company having been organized there more than sixty years ago, eight years prior to the enactment of a state law to regulate such co-operative fire insurance companies. The company has enjoyed steady growth throughout this long period of years.

Wanamingo has an electric chick hatchery, which turns out vast numbers of husky chicks annually, with business demands upon it constantly calling for increased productive capacity. The village has an up-to-date postal service, two modern filling stations, three bulk oil stations, three automobile repair and general service plants, three good cafes, two hardware and implement firms, three general merchandise stores, two meat markets, two barber shops (one with beauty shop facilities), an exclusive woman's wearing apparel shop, a furniture and undertaking establishment, a drug store, a harness and shoe repair shop, a plumbing, heating and sheet metal shop, three egg and poultry firms and a blacksmith shop, in addition to other institutions heretofore specifically mentioned. The village is also blessed with the services of a capable and efficient physician and surgeon, and a skilled and trustworthy dentist. The village has a modernly equipped printing establishment, from which the Wanamingo Progress, now in its twenty-seventh year, is issued weekly.

The religious life and activity of the village are centered in two Lutheran church organizations. Soon after the village was formed, a church was erected by the Wanamingo Free Lutheran church society, and the old church (at the cemetery near Old Wanamingo) was abandoned. In later years, division of opinion resulted in the organization of another Lutheran church society and in the erection of the Trinity Lutheran church of Wanamingo. Both church organizations are in prosperous condition and both are serving the spiritual needs of the community and contributing liberally to the work of their church denomination, both at home and abroad.

Railway facilities for the village are furnished by a branch line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway company. The village is also located on state highway No. 57, which connects state highway No. 52 at Hader with state highway No. 14 at Kasson, Dodge county.

During the present year a federal-state dam and artificial lake on the Zumbro river, within the limits of Wanamingo village, were authorized. This improvement will mark an important epochal period in the history of the village.

When the United States entered the world war in 1917, Wanamingo village contributed a generous measure of finan-

cial aid to the cause and sent out its full quota of young men, a majority of whom saw overseas service. Some of these young men did not return. Many of those who were privileged to return are now identified with the business life and activities of the village, or are back on the farms from which they came to render service to their government. These men organized and are maintaining a unit of the national organization of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Wanamingo village is located in the beautiful Zumbro river valley. The original village of Wanamingo was located one mile east of the present village and is commonly referred to as "Old Wanamingo" although few remaining landmarks of the old town are now in existence.

In 1855 a small building was erected, where necessities of life were sold to pioneer settlers. In 1856, a postoffice was established and was named Wanamingo. The same year, a blacksmith shop was erected by Chrislock & Gunderson, and this shop was sold sometime later to J. J. Tiller. Under impetus of an apparent boom, C. R. Chrislock built another blacksmith shop; Hans Isaacson built a cobbler shop, and Malchoir Munson erected a harness, boot and shoe store. Villagers then combined to build a school house. Then came a hotel, erected by Wm. Miller, and another general store, built by C. Dirstine. That store was sold to Hermund Serum, who operated the business until failing health forced his retirement, and the store then passed to Martin Halvorson, who conducted the business until his death on May 17, 1899, when it was taken over by his sons.

A chain of circumstances which was destined to eventually transplant the village of Wanamingo to its present site, was started in 1858, when a man named Clark built a small flour mill on the Zumbro river, one mile east of the then established village. During following years, ownership of the mill passed to several parties. From the beginning, this mill attracted business from a considerable distance, and business pressure caused the mill owners to strengthen productive capacity until the mill ranked with the best in this section of the state. Originally the mill was located on the south side of the river, but was eventually rebuilt on the north river bank, within the present limits of Wanamingo village. Changing conditions brought about its decline as a flour milling enterprise early in the present century and it was converted into a feed mill.

Later, this business was taken over by the Farmers Elevator Company.

In 1889 Ole Sletten built a store opposite this then flourishing mill property. About that time a group of farmers built a cheese factory, but after operating it for a time, sold the property to Rolof O. Lund. Mr. Lund sold the factory to Gutzler Bros., of Kenyon, who converted it into a creamery. Eventually that firm failed in business and the creamery passed into control of farmers once more, in satisfaction of money invested. September 9, 1893, this group of farmers organized the Diamond Co-operative Creamery Company and later changed the name to the Minneola Creamery Company.

In the spring of 1904, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company broadened the narrow guage track from Wabasha to Zumbrota and extended the line to Faribault. The railway grade was built through the present village of Wanamingo that summer and rails were laid late that fall. In April of the same year, the Milwaukee Land Company platted the original townsite of Wanamingo and held a sale of town lots, thus launching a new town and sealing the doom of its fifty-year-old predecessor. The flour mill, creamery and general store grouped on the river at the Wanamingo-Minneola township line, was an undoubted factor in the establishment of the new townsite.

Four lumber concerns promptly located at Wanamingo. All of these companies were eventually replaced by the Farmers' Lumber Company of Wanamingo.

Fully alert to the possibilities of a large grain trade at this central point of a great agricultural district, three elevators were built along the railway right-of-way, one by the Loomis Lumber Co., another by Rolof O. Lund and still another by farmers of this district. In 1907 the Farmers' Elevator Company purchased the Loomis elevator. The Lund elevator was finally transferred to the Farmers' Elevator Company in 1909. Rudolph Emerson has managed this business for many years. Some years ago this elevator took over the feed grinding and sales business, and the old mill near the river, an important landmark of an earlier day, has since been torn down.

The Farmers State Bank of Wanamingo was organized in 1904 and a small brick bank building was erected on a central

corner lot of the village. This bank made amazing growth and had acquired nearly \$1,000,000 of resources in 1929, when, under pressure of adverse conditions, it was forced to close its doors. A beautiful bank building, which replaced the original bank building about ten years ago, is now occupied by a cafe and dental offices. Soon after the first bank building was erected, the post office was moved from old Wanamingo and housed in the bank building. It was moved to its present location when Iver Tiller, now deceased, was appointed post-master about twenty-four years ago.

The Security State Bank of Wanamingo, now the sole banking institution of the village, was organized in 1917 by Kelsey Chase, of Minneapolis, a former state bank examiner. A majority of stock was acquired and is still held by business men and farmers of this community. In 1909, a corner brick building, built by Romness Bros., was purchased by the banking corporation and remodelled into the present beautiful and commodious banking quarters.

The first building erected in the village was a small frame office building, by the Wrigley Lumber Company. That building eventually furnished quarters for many new business ventures before its final destruction by fire. Some of the original business buildings are still in existence. Earle Hunt built the frame building which has housed the Wanamingo Progress for nearly twenty-five years; Andrew Munson, of Skyberg, erected the present Feipel cafe building; Opsata & Johnson built the store which now houses the Vogue style shop, and Knute Regnolds, original druggist of the village, erected the building now owned and occupied by the Larson drug store. Another of the earlier structures is now owned by E. S. Swanson, proprietor of a furniture and undertaking establishment. It was built by Myron & Olson of Zumbrota.

Nels O. Romness, general merchandise; Syverson brothers, hardware and farm implements, and Paul Jacobson, of the Jacobson & Johnson meat market, are numbered among the original business men of the village. A. J. Norstad, former clerk of court of Goodhue County, Sjur Baker, Henry Helleckson and M. A. Swee were also among original business men of the village. The Wanamingo Progress has been under continuous management of O. W. Hennings for the past twenty-one years.

In the earlier years of its history, Wanamingo was an important shipping point for hogs and cattle, as well as of butter and grain, but with the advent of motor truck service, the old familiar stock yards became a thing of the past.

Large quantities of grain, butter and buttermilk powder are shipped from this village annually.

Men who have served as postmasters of the village are Martin Halvorson, Sr., Henry M. Halvorson, H. O. Naeseth, Chas. Pearson, Iver Tiller, Martin J. Tiller (acting), and O. W. Hennings, present appointee.



WARSAW.

Two distinct nationalities made settlements in this township about the same time. In April, 1854, Ole Holien, Knute Holien, John Hamre, Endre Remmen, Nels Lien, O. Bowman, and Endre K. Haugen arrived in Wanamingo on a prospecting tour. They were told by some of the residents there that no more land was available in that area and advised to travel northwest. This they did and took claims in the southern part of what is now Warsaw township. A month later the Holien brothers brought their families and all became permanent residents. In 1855, came Anders Anderson Hoverstad.

About the same time, Moses, William and Edwin George, Robert McCorkell, E. H. Sumner, Washington King, R. B. Wilson, J. E. Wright, and Francis McKee made claims in the northern part of the town. All went vigorously to work preparing the soil for a crop.

Soon after, more settlers appeared in both sections and within a few years the township was well populated for those pioneer days. Within ten years the Norwegian population alone was more than 500.

Harvey and James Swartz, the former the father of Mrs. Margaret Mills, still living at Cannon Falls, took government claims near Sogn in 1855. Mrs. Swartz states that neighbors were few and far between and the prairie grass was thick and as high as the backs of oxen. Although it was July 2 when they arrived they broke sod to do a little farming and it was

not in vain, for in the fall they enjoyed some welcome results from this labor. After arriving at the place which was to be their new home, they immediately set about to build a little house. Their first habitation was made of logs, and the tent which had sheltered them at night while they were traveling. The logs were laid three high on the two sides and two high on the ends, and over this low structure the tent was reared. Before winter came, the logs were laid further up so that a neat log cabin became their home. At first it had only an earthen floor, but soon a visit to Red Wing was made and boards for a real floor obtained. Neighbors were almost envious, because cabins in that stage of settlement did not generally have this luxury. The first door of the house was of bark, torn from trees. But boards enough were left from the flooring to make a real door, and there was still a residue which was fashioned into a table. The family then felt they were advancing rapidly toward high civilization.

Coming to Warsaw from Wisconsin the Swartz families traveled in three covered wagons, each drawn by two yoke of oxen. They brought 18 barrels of flour, 4 barrels of pork, 2 each of ham and lard and an assortment of groceries. They also brought a drove of cattle.

About the same time, John Hamre started for McGregor, Iowa, with a team of oxen, likewise to obtain provisions. Thirty days were consumed by him in making the round trip and for a time it was feared he was lost. With few land marks and roads, and mere trails it was no easy matter to get about intelligently and many instances are recorded of wanderers getting lost.

Few incidents of interest occurred in those early days, as there were no villages platted and no stores started. The early settlers were poor, but industrious and thrifty, and a landed home with public and parochial schools and churches was their ideal and hope. With Red Wing and Hastings as the nearest market points it was no uncommon sight to see a pioneer start on foot for one of those places, 30 miles distant, carrying a sack of wheat on his back or returning home carrying provisions.

The first birth in the town was a child born to Mr. and Mrs. Washington King, 1855. Mrs. King was Marie S. Brekken. The first death, that of John Chambers, occurred the same

year. The first marriage was that of Anders Anderson Hoverstad and Ingeborg Estrem September 20, at Decorah, Iowa. The first English religious services were held by Rev. Isaac Waldron, in 1858. About the same time the first Norwegian Lutheran services were held by a traveling missionary, Rev. John Fjeld. Early day services were held in log houses or in the open and when no minister was available some layman officiated. Schools were held in private houses. One was conducted on the driveway of A. A. Hoverstad's granary.

Today there are fine school houses everywhere, seven school districts being included in the town. There are two churches in the town, both Norwegian Lutheran, one at Dennison and the other the Vangen Prairie church in the northern part of the town. But just across the line south in Holden is the Vang church and just east of the town, in Leon, is the Urland church, the memberships of both of which are largely residents of Warsaw. The township was first called Klock, the name later changed to Warsaw. On the organization of towns in 1858, N. B. Townsend was chosen as the first chairman and J. E. Wright the first clerk.

Thomas Nelson Haugen was the first blacksmith having a private shop where he also did work for his neighbors. The first public shop was started in section 33 by Peter Baker and Elling Johnson. Ole Hagen was a prominent early builder and Anders Svien a stone mason. Mr. Svien built several hundred stone basements. Thomas and Ole Thoreson were remarkable natural mechanics, as were their father, Finkel Thoreson and their grandfather, Thore.

There are today three trading points in the town, at Sogn, Wangs, and Dennison, the latter a thriving village on the Great Western Railway. A cheese factory is located at Sogn. The township is characterized by a beautiful section of country, rich in all the elements of natural production. There is prairie, timberland and water, and on every hand well tilled farms and comfortable homes for man and beast. The Little Cannon branch provides the water and the timber along its course is divided into small tracts and carefully husbanded. Considerable areas of limestone are found and many of the early buildings were constructed of this material some of which are still standing and in use. Some granite boulders can be found, a reminder of the glacial age.

During the Civil war, residents of the township were given military instruction by Mr. Wells, living in the northern part of the town. It is related that at one time the members of this company engaged in a hunt near Dibble Springs when 75 deer were shot.

People who became prominent claim this area as their birth place. Nels Remmen became an eminent eye specialist in Chicago, and his brother, Martin became a prominent attorney. Gilbert and Knute Bakken were prominent Norwegian ministers; M. E. Trench, governor of the Virgin Islands; Dr. Nils Flaten, professor at St. Olaf's college; Carl N. Lien, county auditor for 18 years; T. A. Hoverstad, prominent in agricultural development for half a century. Mrs. K. B. Norswing was very prominent in the Norwegian Lutheran church, Bertha Soine married Prof. J. N. Kildahl, a leading theologian. Bertha Hoverstad was graduated from St. Olaf and Cornell, and a nervous breakdown alone prevented her from obtaining the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Ole Flaten, especially gifted in Norwegian literature, was for fifty years the leader of singing in the Vang church.

There is an old Adventist church in the northern part of the town, seldom used. It was built in 1881 by a handful of members on land donated by Peter Ramer. Rev. Chas. Fellows was the first minister. The first marriage in the church was that of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Wright.



WELCH TOWNSHIP.

The surface of this township is much broken but rarely rocky except along the immediate bluffs. The valleys are generally rich alluvium, but in the northern part of the town the valley which is tributary to the Mississippi at Etter is gravelly and sandy with terraces scantily clothed with crooked oaks and bushes. From the highland near the church in the north-west corner of section 15, a magnificent view is afforded, the mounds south of Hastings and highland about Hastings on each side of the St. Croix valley, being plainly visible. The middle of the township is rolling prairie. The northern portion consists in large part of Prairie Island.

Settlers came into Welch along in 1855 and 1856 but none of these remained permanently. The first permanent settlers did not come until 1857 and 1858, Welch being the last township to be taken up by the homesteaders. Among the early permanent settlers were E. W. Carver, William Boothroyd, Michael Henry, John Bloom, Joachim Ista, D. C. Swanson, Benjamin Bevers and N. C. Crandall.

For some considerable time, Welch was a portion of Burnside township but in March, 1864, on petition to the county board, was constituted a separate township and called Grant.

The first township officers were: A. Coons, J. Eggleston and B. Bevers, as supervisor; J. B. Waugh, clerk; E. W. Carver, assessor. Compensation of the town officers was fixed at \$1.50 a day for actual service. Only eleven votes were cast at this meeting. In 1869, bonds in the sum of \$2,000 were voted to aid in the construction of the St. Paul and Chicago railroad.

As another township in the state bore the name of Grant, in 1872 the name was changed to Welch in memory of the late Major A. E. Welch, of Red Wing, who served in the First Minnesota and was mortally wounded.

In September, 1864, a special town meeting was held for the purpose of voting a tax to raise money to pay volunteers to fill the quota required from the town. At this meeting \$600 was voted as bounty to volunteers. At another war meeting in February, 1865, \$700 was voted for a similar purpose.

A Swedish Lutheran church was erected in 1878 and later on another church of the same denomination was built on the Prairie Island section of the township. In the southern portion of the township is located the village of Welch.

On the north lies Eggleston.

The township lies on the north side of the Cannon river and adjacent to the Mississippi. Prairie Island is separated from the main land by the Vermillion river.



WELCH VILLAGE.

In 1878, W. D. Lowry built a flour mill at the location of the present hamlet, Welch, making use of the power obtained from the falls of the Cannon at that point. In consequence

the place was first called Eagle Mills. Soon afterwards, A. A. Rosenlove opened a blacksmith shop there. In 1886, Samuel Nelson and his brother, Peter Nelson, built the first store and from then on the place was called Welch. Samuel Nelson became the postmaster in 1886, and still holds the position in 1935, a record of 49 years which is probably not equalled in the northwest.

The first grain elevator was built by Nelson Bros. in 1889, the place having received railroad facilities through the line constructed by the Milwaukee company from Red Wing to Northfield. A farmers' creamery was built in 1901, and a bank and a hardware store provided in 1915. A large Farmers' Cooperative store was built in 1920. A hydro power plant was put in by Clarence E. Nelson in 1931. A fire in 1934 destroyed a feed mill, the grain elevator, the Milwaukee depot and the power plant, but immediately following Mr. Nelson built a modern hydro plant which successfully provides current for the village. The feed mill was rebuilt in 1935 and is operated by power supplied by the electric plant.

There are now 15 business places in the hamlet and about 75 people resident there.



ZUMBROTA TOWNSHIP.

As far as known, the first settler in Zumbrota township was Wm. Fiske, who located in the southeastern part of the town in 1854. He was a former resident of Maine, a bachelor, who, after a seafaring life, developing many of the characteristics of a hermit, chose this secluded spot for a home. Little is known of him. He led a secluded life, and died in 1878, being buried at Mazeppa.

Aaron Doty and C. W. Smith were also early settlers, as was C. P. Bonney, who arrived in the spring of 1856 and built a cabin. It is related that for the first six weeks of the residence of the Bonney family there, Mrs. Bonney saw no white person except her husband.

But it was really the desire of a company of New Englanders to found a colony in the west which led to the settlement and early development of the township. A company was

organized at Lowell, Mass., which had in mind the purchase of an entire township at some point in the west in the center of which they would build a town. It was to be a community established and developed along the lines of the New England localities of that era, and is fully described in the article following, on Zumbrota Village. To this band must be credited not only the establishment of the village but also the early settlement of the township. So the histories of the two are closely entwined in those early days. Records of those days are very meager.

The first death in the township was that of John Cameron, who passed away in December, 1857. The first marriage was that of William E. Winter, in May, 1857.

Mr. Smith's log cabin became the first hotel in the village when it was established. The first town meeting, including Zumbrota and Minneola townships, was held in a public hall over a store in what is now the village, on July 5, 1858, at which time the following officers were elected: Supervisors, I. C. Stearns, T. D. Rowell, and George Sanderson; clerk, Chas. Jewett; assessor, James Cram; collector, C. S. Spendley; overseer of the poor, Albert Barrett; justices, Albert G. Hawkes, Chas. Ward; constables, C. S. Spendley, Henry Shedd. In 1860 Minneola was set off as a separate organization. The township and village organizations were identical for a number of years.

In 1865, a large flour mill was built about two miles below the village, at a point called Forest Mills, and for a time this settlement threatened to overshadow Zumbrota village. The mill had a capacity of 150,000 bushels of grain annually, or 250 barrels of flour daily, was equipped with a 200 horsepower engine, the boilers being fired with wood. This provided a fine market for the farmers raising wheat in that section and also afforded an opportunity to supply wood for the mill. The flour ground was hauled to Red Wing every Thursday, about thirty teams being so employed. The need for horses led to the establishment of a large horse market there, animals being brought from points as far distant as Texas. The town boasted of two streets, lined with homes, a store, a cooper shop, a sash and door factory, a harness shop and other lines of industry. The management became interested in acquiring railroad facilities and the narrow gauge railroad from Zumbrota to Wabasha was built by them to provide an

easier market for the flour. This undertaking, however, proved too much for the limited capital available and the milling company became insolvent. One misfortune followed another with the result that finally milling operations were abandoned and the little settlement gradually dwindled away and almost wholly disappeared. All that remains today to mark the mill is one of the old stones on the bank of the Zumbro river which traverses the town.

A post office was maintained for many years at White Willow in the northern part of the town, discontinued on account of rural delivery. Near by, a tavern was conducted in the early days by John Gamble.

While the early settlers were all Americans, the Germans began moving into the town after a few years and today their children and grandchildren constitute a large portion of the population.

A branch of the Northwestern railway from Rochester was built into the town in the latter seventies.

In this town are large areas of the rolling surface characteristic of the upper Cambrian period in geological history. The northwest quarter of the town is high and undulating. The north branch of the Zumbro crosses the southern tier of sections. There are seven school districts in the township.



ZUMBROTA VILLAGE.

By E. F. Davis and Miss Sarah Hall

Zumbrota, the Hub of Goodhue county, nestling in the beautiful wooded valleys of the north branch of the Zumbro river from which it takes its name, was settled in territorial days as a pastoral community. Here came a group of educated New England people filled with the high ideals of their native states to struggle through the hardships and privations of frontier life to found, on virgin soil, the prosperous community of today.

In 1855, H. N. Gates, who had been a missionary in Iowa, returned to his old home at Strafford, Conn., enthusiastic over the west and proposed forming a company to purchase and colonize western land.

The Strafford Western Emigration Company was organized and sent to Minnesota territory. Representatives returned with a discouraging report, after spending considerable money. Through the efforts of Charles Ward, who was destined to later become a Goodhue county official, this money was all repaid to subscribers.

A smaller company known as the Strafford Emigration Company was immediately organized with Chas. Ward, T. P. Kellett, Ira Perry, D. B. Goddard, Samuel Chaffee, Reuben Smith, Josiah Thompson and Joseph Bailey the leading members. They came to Red Wing where they divided into sub-committees of three to search for a suitable location. It was one of these sub-committees, Joseph Bailey, Daniel Goddard and Samuel Chaffee who, foot sore and weary, had traveled south and west from Red Wing without finding the ideal location. Discouraged they were turning back to Red Wing when they chanced upon a log hut on the south bank of the Zumbro in which dwelt Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith. Here they could not be sheltered so pushed on. When they reached the hills north of Zumbrota, Mr. Chaffee, who was ill, sat down to rest and became entranced with the view. The others became interested and thought they had found the land of promise. They continued the journey to Red Wing where Mr. Chaffee died. The two sub-committees returned with others of the company who were also pleased. Each member selected a claim and they went to the land office at Winona for filing where they met two young surveyors, J. A. Thatcher and a Mr. Beckwith, who returned with them.

Aaron Doty, an employee of Smith, filed on the northwest and southwest quarters of section 31 in 1856 and upon this land purchased by the Strafford Emigration Company in September, 1856, the village was platted with Thatcher and Beckwith surveying.

The first store building was erected in October, 1856, by Thomas P. Kellett. He sold groceries and dry goods. The building remodeled for a home is now the property of Mrs. Rose Teich on West Second Street. The upper floor was used for school, public meetings and a place of worship. Here Miss Lizzie Shedd taught the first school in 1857.

Early in the summer of 1857 a church was organized with Rev. Davis Andrew, from Rhode Island, as pastor.

The panic of 1857 proved almost a death blow to business operations and the stagnation continued until 1865.

In 1861 the Congregational Society erected a good sized church building and the Baptists built in 1864.

In 1865 H. H. Palmer erected a store for general merchandising. Other dealers besides T. P. Kellett, who was the first postmaster, were George Cunningham, grocer; Stearns & Blanchard, boots, shoes, harness; George Persons, hardware; Slosson Brothers, hotel; Reeves and Bingham, blacksmiths; Fairbanks, Dorman & Dam, wagon and sleigh makers.

For some time the Congregational church, the school house, Palmer's brick store and B. C. Grover's livery stable were interesting features of the village.

Amusements of the early times were few—church sociables, singing schools and such programs as local talent could muster.

The first school was opened in the fall of 1857 on the second floor of the Kellett store where the Farmers' Security State Bank now stands. A public school building 30x42 was erected in 1865 on the present site of the Wedge lumber yard. While an entertainment was in progress in the hall the school house was burned to the ground in 1870 but desks and some equipment were saved. That same year a new school house was built north of the present school building. It was 40x60 feet and cost \$4,000 not including furnishings. The lower rooms were put to use at once. Some of the teachers of the earlier years were O. H. Parker, Emma Barrett Farwell, Persis Scofield, Jessie Hall Ward and L. D. Henry. Benjamin Darby, now a publisher at Owatonna, was principal in 1872.

In 1876 district 68 became independent, the school board assuming the duties which ordinarily rest on the majority of voters. To the school building of four rooms, two rooms were added. In its cupola hung the bell which was in use until this school was destroyed by fire during the summer vacation of 1896.

In 1897, at a cost of \$34,000, the present brick building was erected. It was thought it would be sufficiently large but has long ago proved inadequate. H. F. Schulte is the present superintendent of Zumbrota's schools. There are seven teach-

ers employed in the High School and seven in the grades. There are departments for manual training, domestic science. Zumbrota stands high in music and athletics. Zumbrota schools rank high in the state and have sent out many who have gained prominence in the world.

Churches.

Congregational	-	-	-	Rev. W. H. Sterns, Pastor
Synod Lutheran	-	-	-	Rev. Otto Mostrom, Pastor
United Lutheran	-	-	-	Rev. A. S. Running, Pastor
German Lutheran	-	-	-	Rev. Paul E. Horn, Pastor
English Lutheran	-	-	-	Rev. Albert E. Birch, Pastor
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	Rev. Father Kiliary Jordan, Pastor

During the early days of Zumbrota the most popular organization was the Zumbrota Literary Society whose members in 1868 and 1869 became much interested in the matter of a town library. A new organization called the Zumbrota Literary Society and Library Association offered a life membership for fifteen dollars which entitled a member and his family the use of the library for life. Twenty became members at this time. The first actual donation was a cord of wood brought by Matthias Ringdahl. 275 books were purchased and placed in a room over the Thatcher store where the Great Western depot now stands. The store, moved to the next block, is now occupied by the Zumbrota Dry Cleaners. In 1877 when Zumbrota village was incorporated the library was supported by a 1 mill tax.

The books were moved to the Good Templars Hall and Mrs. James Cram became librarian. The next move was to the millinery store of Miss Alma Walker, who was for many years a faithful worker with small compensation. When Miss Walker retired from business, the books were taken to the Security Bank building where George Thatcher catalogued the old books and selected new ones. The Carnegie library was completed in May, 1908. There is no institution which so thoroughly shows the spirit of Zumbrota as our library established in pioneer days of hardship, persistently supported and increased through changing fortunes of almost seventy years. Zumbrota's citizens have labored for their library and now have 6,844 books on its shelves, 22 periodicals and two newspapers on the table and a borrowers' list of 1,412.

The Zumbrota fire department was organized August 23, 1883. The officers were M. L. Webb, chief; B. C. Grover, first assistant; C. E. Johnson, second assistant; William Bowdish, secretary, and H. H. Palmer, treasurer. At that time the department consisted of Hook and Ladder company and Hose company No. 1. The equipment was man drawn, dragged along with long ropes. An engine in Palmer's elevator pumped water from the river during a fire. Through the succeeding years the department was enlarged until in 1909 it consisted of 90 men in three hose companies and hook and ladder company.

After the destruction of the old city hall by fire in 1924, two fire trucks were purchased and the fire department reduced to twenty men. In March, 1934, one of the trucks was replaced by a truck with a General Motors chassis equipped with the latest fire fighting equipment. The truck has a 76 horsepower motor with a capacity of three and one-half tons. It has a pump of 500 gallons capacity and also carries a booster tank of 300 gallons capacity. There is a 1,200 foot hose body with a hose reeled on top. The necessary tools, electric torches and extra hose are all ready for instant use. The new outfit weighs 12,400 pounds and cost \$3,500. Its purchase was made possible by subscription from residents of Minneola, Zumbrota, Pine Island and Roscoe townships, by the village of Zumbrota and by funds of the fire department.

Present officers are A. C. Klug, chief; Olaf Lund, first assistant; G. G. Erredge, second assistant; O. H. Steege, secretary, and A. C. Schliep, treasurer.

Zumbrota boasts the best water system of any town of its size in the state. The system was started in 1883 with three blocks of mains on Main street which were supplied (only in case of fire) with water pumped from the river by the Palmer elevator. In 1885 the system was extended to a 75,000 barrel reservoir which has since been enlarged. It was built on Mount Pleasant. A well was dug and a pumping station erected back of the city hall furnishing water also for domestic use. Water mains have since been laid on all streets of the village.

Today in a fire proof pump house are two wells 16 feet apart, a 15 inch well, 191 feet deep and a 12 inch well 210 feet deep, from each of which a turbine pump draws 450 gallons a minute. In case of fire both pumps supply 900 gallons per

minute. There is also a booster pump with a 25 horsepower motor. One of the turbine pumps has a 15 horse power motor and the smaller a 10 horsepower motor but pumps the same amount of water per hour. The average daily consumption is 60,000 gallons. The system is entirely self supporting, often showing a surplus.

Zumbrota's war record extends back to Indian warfare before the Civil War. Zumbrota boys responded to the first call for volunteers in '61 and several of them lost their lives in the cause. Of the sixty-eight men who composed Scofield Post, Chas. Leach is the lone survivor. He celebrated his ninety-second birthday September 30, 1935. There are also living in Zumbrota seven veterans of the Spanish-American War, five of whom were formerly members of Company D.

Early in the spring of 1885 a handful of young men met in Parker's Hall and organized the Zumbrota Guards reserve militia mustered into service March 6, 1885. John Stenerson was the first captain. When the state militia was organized in 1887, the Zumbrota Guards became Company D of that organization. Under Capt. C. H. Stearns they went to Chicago, first for the dedication of the World's Fair and second to participate in the Minnesota parade.

When the call for volunteers came for the Spanish-American War every man volunteered and on Thursday, April 28, 1898, under command of Captain Kinne, Co. D left Zumbrota. They never reached the front, spending the time in southern camps where Miles Houck contracted fever and died at Chicago enroute home. Among the most ardent members of Company D was Herman Eastman, also a veteran of the Civil War who died in 1935, a veteran of two wars.

Company D was in existence here twenty-five years and its successor is the quartermaster detachment state militia in command of Lt. Emil Ludtke.

Zumbrota sent a company of men to the Mexican border trouble and later a company was organized here for the World War. Most of the latter went over seas. Ray Woodbury and Albert Roisum lost their lives through illness in camps, and many Zumbrota boys were severely wounded. Their traditions are carried on by the Zumbrota Post, American Legion, of which Reeve Cornwall is now commander.

Situated in a rich dairying and farming community, Zumbrota has two elevators and two creameries whose combined output last year was 1,462,700 pounds of butter, 142,600 pounds of cheese and 135,000 pounds of dried buttermilk.

Previous to 1877 the Zumbrota Cornet Band had been organized and Albert Kellett built a huge band wagon in which they rode to various celebrations. They had their own band house for practice which was later moved to the Kellett place on Third Street. They were an important part of all festivities and down through the years the band has persisted. Now we have a town band directed by Harry Smith and a school band led by Arthur Bestul.

Fraternal organizations are well represented in Zumbrota with Hermon Lodge No. 41 A. F. and A. M., the oldest, having received its charter October 24, 1860. Esther Chapter No. 1, O. E. S., was granted a charter June 9, 1874. Other societies represented here are Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs and Modern Woodmen.



A GOODHUE COUNTY REAPER.

One of the first reapers for harvesting small grain placed on the market in this section was the invention of a Goodhue County man. Jacob Dewey, a farmer who resided on Wells creek, in Hay Creek, a man with natural talent for mechanics, was the genius who invented this machine. This was in the days before the self binder had appeared and a machine which could supersede the sickle and the scythe was welcomed by all tillers of the soil.

The machine, invented by Mr. Dewey and manufactured for a time by parties in St. Paul, was a gear machine throughout, with no belts. On a platform in the middle of the machine stood two men who tied the cut grain as fast as it was deposited on a table when brought up from the five-foot cutter.

In spite of the competition of other inventions along the same line a considerable number of these machines came into use in this section. But the field of activity was very short. The self binder appeared. Mr. Dewey now turned his attention to perfecting one of these machines which would use the straw for binding. He was unsuccessful in this, however, and sad to relate, lost all he had accumulated in a financial way and removed further west. This was an event of the early seventies.

NEW GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM PROPOSED.

By T. A. Hoverstad

In 1931 there was an effort made in Goodhue County to reduce the cost of government and to increase its efficiency. Four meetings were held to discuss this problem. The first one was held in Warsaw Town Hall on Sept. 28, the second one in Holden on Oct. 14, the third one at Aspelund in Wana-mingo Town Hall on Nov. 2. The last one was held at Dennison on Nov. 11. No formal action was taken at any meeting, but the following recommendations were presented:

Reduce the membership of the House of Representatives of Congress to 204 and the United States Senate to 24. Circumscribe the activities of Congress to international, national, and inter-state problems. Abolish all departments, boards, bureaus, commissions not included in this classification.

Consolidate the state governments from 48 to 12. Limit the membership of the state legislatures to 200. Make the state legislatures unicameral.

Circumscribe the activities of the states to intra-state and inter-township problems.

Abolish all county governments.

Make the town governments constitutional units. The activities of the towns would be intra-town problems. By "town" is meant the smallest political governmental unit. By "township" is meant a certain area of land, as in Minnesota six miles square.

Reorganize the town government from its numerous town officers to a town manager, directed by a town board, elected by the electors of the town.

To carry this plan a step further, the first Town Constitutional Convention ever held was in Warsaw Town Hall on Constitution Day in 1933. The following program was presented: "The Meaning of the Federal Constitution" by Hon. A. H. Andresen, member of Congress; "The Meaning of the State Constitution" by Hon. Andrew Finstuen, member of the Legislature; "The Meaning of a Town Constitution" by T. A. Hoverstad; "The Meaning of Law" by Hon. Charles P. Hall, Judge of District Court. A draft for a town constitution was also presented.

Further studies have shown the wisdom of adding another item to the program. This is "The Relations of Private Enterprise to Government."

The dominant problems of today seem to be to determine:

- 1.—The Functions of the Federal Government.
- 2.—The Functions of the State Governments.
- 3.—The Functions of the Primary Governments.
- 4.—The Relations of Private Enterprise to Governments.

To make the relationship as plain and simple as possible, I present this plan in form of a diagram.

POLITICAL PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

Triple	International	United States	Town
Primary	The Nation	Town	Town meeting
Intermediate	Continental	Regional Areas	Town board
	Leagues		
National	League of Nations	Federal	Town manager

ORGANIZATION OF NON-POLITICAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Triple	Township	Agriculture	Mining
Primary	Acre, home unit	Production	Production
Intermediate	Farm manag. unit	Distribution	Distribution
National	Tp. Bus. unit	Administration	Administration
Triple	Industry	Commerce	Transportation
Primary	Production	Retail	R. R. Traffic
Intermediate	Distribution	Wholesale	Regional org.
National	Administration	Administration	Administration
Triple	Finance	Labor	Education
Primary	Local Banks	Production	Dist. and High Schools
Intermediate	Bankers Reserve	Regional	Research College
National	Administration	Administration	Administration
Triple	Religion	Profession	
Primary	Local Churches	Local org.	
Intermediate	Regional org.	Regional org.	
National	Administration	Administration	

Here we see that the triple form adjusts itself to both political and non-political governments. The Primary should be the fundamental government. The State should supplement the Primary and the Federal supplement the State. The administrative units of the non-political government should be federated so most of our problems should be settled outside of political governments. By this plan the checks and balances so necessary in our government are placed in proper relationship.

THE PHILOSOPHER OF FRONTENAC.

Minnesota has had many men who have left their impress indelibly stamped on the commonwealth long after their passing. No one accomplished this in a more unique way than General Israel Garrard, the sage of Frontenac.

General Garrard was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22, 1825. Early in the fifties, he made a hunting trip to the section of Minnesota known as Frontenac. He became so enamored of the beautiful panorama of scenery spread out before him that he determined to make his future home there. He built a hunting lodge on the site which later became his home, St. Hubert's Lodge, and here in 1856, he brought his bride, a daughter of George Wood, of New York City.

When half breed scrip was issued in 1857, with his brothers, L. H. and Kenner, and Mr. Westervelt, he purchased the town site of what is now known as Frontenac. In addition the General and his brothers purchased a tract of land running nearly six miles along the lake front towards Lake City.

They continued to make their home at Frontenac until 1861 when the Civil War broke out. He returned to Cincinnati, raised a troop of cavalry at his own expense and was appointed colonel. He commanded a brigade much of the time during the war and took active part in many engagements.

The war over, the General and his wife returned to his beloved Frontenac and began that development of the place which established its unique character in the northwest. Modeling the Lake Pepin colony along the lines of an English feudal estate, he induced a company of Swiss and Germans from Cincinnati to locate on it as his employees. The grounds were platted as a place of residence for the people of leisure and taste. Everything suggestive of trade or commerce was eliminated as far as possible, except for the summer hotel, now the Frontenac Inn. Frontenac became well known and during the summer season there was a continuous influx of visitors coming up by boat from St. Louis, Memphis and points as far south as New Orleans.

And so the years rolled on, the General living alone in St. Hubert's with his servants after his wife's death in 1867. A strikingly handsome man for one of his years, with all the polish and grace of the old time southern gentleman, he was a familiar figure everywhere about the village. He died in 1901.

REV. B. J. MUUS.

Eighty years ago, what is now the southwestern section of Goodhue county, contained but a scattered Norwegian population. In far away Norway was heard the cry of the great need of a religious counselor. To this call Rev. B. J. Muus, a graduate of the University of Christiania, responded, and in 1859 he came with his wife, assigned to have charge of all the Norwegian Lutheran congregations in Minnesota affiliated with the state church of Norway. The people welcomed him and accepted his leadership not only in religious but in educational and secular matters as well.

Combined with his qualities of leadership were his unsailable faith, his stern discipline and self denial. He was as earnest in his belief of the infallibility of the Bible as he was energetic in his work. Over a territory of 15,000 square miles he made extensive missionary tours to 28 preaching stations, traveling by whatever means were offered—ox team, horseback, on foot, through storm, flood and intense cold. He preached in cabins, in log school houses, and often in the open air. Tours to his different parishes sometimes occupied several months and at one time on his return to Holden he found 24 children awaiting to be baptized. While he was tender to the needy and those in distress, he was adamant to those who did not conform wholly to his teachings. To these he offered the alternative of conformity or excommunication and many were the cases where excommunication was enforced. Reinstatement was found to be no easy matter.

In 1862, he caused the building of the old Holden church, so large and well planned that it served the needs of the congregation for more than sixty years. In 1874, mainly through his efforts, St. Olaf College at Northfield was built.

In the eighties he was in the zenith of his powers. While the field he served directly had been largely reduced in size by the accession of other ministers he still had direct charge of seven churches and 18 parochial schools. Two assistants were regularly employed.

Shortly afterwards his star began to wane. One by one the outside congregations became independent and he was finally left with the Holden church as his sole charge. There he served until 1899, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He was taken to Norway by his daughter, where he died on May 25, 1900, at the age of 68 years.

DR. ERIK NORELIUS.

Born in Sweden on Oct. 26, 1833. After attending college for some years, he emigrated to America. Desiring to follow the ministry he entered Capital university at Columbus, Ohio. He was licensed to preach by the Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois.

On a visit to Minnesota in search of a place for a permanent settlement, he came to Vasa and found that Col. Hans Mattson and his party had already located there. In Red Wing Dr. Norelius found about 100 Swedes and preached for them on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1855. He preached in Vasa and organized the Swedish Lutheran church there. Upon his return he organized the Red Wing church. Together, the two congregations called Dr. Norelius as their pastor. He established the first Swedish newspaper in Minnesota, "Minnesota Posten".

On account of ill health in 1859, he moved to Attica, Ind., where he took charge of a church. The following year he accepted a call to become traveling missionary in Minnesota. His salary was only \$400 a year and out of this sum he paid his traveling expenses. In 1861 he was again called to the pastorate of the Red Wing and Vasa churches. In all he was called six different times by the Vasa church. From this time on his ministerial labors were confined mainly to Goodhue county; for years he did missionary work. In 1865 he founded the orphanage in Vasa, now located in Burnside.

In 1862 the Minnesota conference requested Dr. Norelius to undertake the instruction of such ambitious youth as desired to fit themselves for teaching school in the two languages. He opened a school at Red Wing which eventually became Gustavus Adolphus college. He wrote extensively on religious subjects and was the author of a number of books.

At Vasa he built three church buildings as the congregation outgrew the capacity of the former sanctuaries. Augustana College and Theological Seminary gave him the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Law. The King of Sweden made him a Knight of the Order of Vasa and later a first class Commander of the North Star. He served as president of the Augustana synod nineteen years.

He died March 15, 1916, and he was buried near the entrance to the Vasa church. Here a monument has been erected bearing the inscription "By Swedish Americans."

DR. JOHN H. SANDBERG.

John H. Sandberg was born on July 24, 1846, in Christianstad, Sweden, of English and German parentage. He was educated at the University of Lund, Sweden.

He came to America when 21 years of age and located in Michigan, where he practiced medicine.

In June, 1869, he married Marion H. Taylor, the daughter of a Universalist minister. They had one daughter, Alice, now Mrs. A. B. Hart, of Owatonna, Minn.

In 1876, the family moved to Cannon Falls, Minn., where the doctor and his brother engaged in the drug business, the doctor meantime practicing medicine. While a resident of Cannon Falls, the doctor took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical college, at Chicago.

In 1883, the family moved to Red Wing, where the doctor continued to follow his profession. Always interested in the natural sciences, including geology, zoology and ornithology, his particular bent was botany, and he devoted much time to the pursuit of that branch.

In cooperation with the late Dr. C. N. Hewitt, for many years secretary of the state board of health, he took a lively interest in a group of boys whom Dr. Hewitt had assembled in a Boys' Choir.

In 1887, Dr. Sandberg and his family moved to Minneapolis. There he continued to practice his profession.

It was during the next few years that he added greatly to his botanical collection and built up an extensive exchange bureau with botanists in almost every country in the world. It was claimed that he possessed the largest private collection to be found anywhere.

He spent a number of summers in the employ of the botanical department of the government at Washington, D. C., heading expeditions in the Rocky Mountain states and sent in many rare specimens, some of which were entirely new to the department and to which was given the name "Sandbergis", thus giving him the honor of the discovery. In the early nineties he turned over his entire collection to the University of Minnesota.

He died on Nov. 8, 1917, at Pequot, Minn., and was buried at Owatonna, Minn. His wife died eight years later.

REV. OSTEN HANSON.

A leader in the section of the Norwegian Lutheran church known as the Hauge Synod, in the early days was Rev. Osten Hanson, of Wanamingo. Born in Norway on July 8, 1836, he came to America with his parents when about 15 years of age. They lived for a time in Wisconsin, and in 1856 settled in Wanamingo in this county. Always of a devoutly religious turn of mind he took up theological studies at an early age and in 1861 was ordained to the ministry. He served congregations at Aspelund, Kenyon and Roscoe Center from that time until his death which occurred on Aug. 4, 1898. He was very prominent in the affairs of the Hauge synod, serving as its president and vice president for a number of years, in the latter capacity for more than twenty years. He was one of the founders of the Red Wing Seminary.

A pioneer preacher of strong inward faith he preached the gospel of Christianity most earnestly to a people who were wrestling with the problems of existence, and so sincerely was his message presented that he won the hearts of his hearers wherever he went in his work, and indelibly impressed on their minds the necessity of upright Christian living.

WILBUR H. SCOFIELD.

Became a resident of Cannon Falls in 1855, when his parents took up their abode there. As the village and country developed he came to be recognized as one of the foremost citizens. He began a collection of fossils and their classification under the sole instigation and guidance of an inquisitive and enterprising mind, and, without association with scientists, necessitated by physical disability, he acquired great proficiency and manifested unwonted skill in the determination of species. He became known as one of the outstanding scientists in the northwest along this line. His life and services to geology illustrate the opportunities which lie in the pathway of the citizen who thoughtfully observes nature.

REV. J. W. HANCOCK.

1816-1907

The first permanent settler in Goodhue county.

The first postmaster in Red Wing.

The first pastor of the Red Wing Presbyterian church.

The first register of deeds of Goodhue county.

The first county superintendent of schools.

ADDENDUM

St. Hubert's Lodge, the old home of Gen. Garrard at Frontenac, and the old covered bridge, which did service for so many years at Zumbrota, have been designated by the United States in the Historic American Buildings survey as possessing special exceptional historic and architectural interest and worthy of most careful preservation for the benefit of future generations. A record of their present appearance and condition has been made and deposited for permanent reference in the Library of Congress. The old bridge is now located on the grounds of the Goodhue County Agricultural society at Zumbrota.

Exceptional records in legislative service, both for length of time and efficiency, are presented in the careers of Hon. A. J. Rockne and Hon. Andrew Finstuen. Mr. Rockne was elected to the lower house in 1903 where he served up to 1911, the last term as speaker. From 1913 to date he has served continuously in the state senate, for many years as chairman of the important committee on finance. Mr. Finstuen has served continuously in the house since 1923 and has achieved marked prominence in that connection.

One of the welcome changes of the times is the new relationship which has been established in the last forty years between the residents in town and country. In the pioneer days there prevailed a general feeling in the towns that the residents in the purely agricultural area were hardly to be considered on the same social level which they assumed to occupy, due no doubt to the great difference in advantages possessed. This inevitably led to a line of demarcation which was unfortunate for both sections. With the acquisition in the rural sections of a daily mail service, telephones, the automobile and the radio, the handicap of these sections was removed and in consequence today we find a general recognition among city residents that both are on the same level, that their interests are mutual, and the very best results for both in a business, as well as in a social way, can only be served by a true fellowship in all relations. Nothing can contribute more in any locality to the sum total of human happiness than a continuance of this feeling—mutual forbearance in all differences arising and an earnest effort to live in harmony, giving to others the same consideration in all avenues of contact which they expect themselves.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church in Red Wing presents a unique record in having had only two pastors in a period of 67 years. Rev. C. Bender served this charge from 1868 to 1901, and Rev. J. R. Baumann has served it ever since.

A fair sized volume could be filled with the records of the sons and daughters of Goodhue county who have gone forth into other localities during the past fifty years and there in many instances have achieved far more than local prominence. They can be found from Maine to California; from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border and beyond; and even extending to European and Asiatic points. They cover the entire field of human endeavor, in law, literature, education, the ministry, the medical profession and other lines; business, commerce, works of charity and service. Goodhue county's contribution to progress and advancement in practically every line has been a considerable one.

High on the roll of honored citizens of the state, now passed to their reward, stand many names of former residents of this county. There were Jabez Brooks, Chauncey Hobart, Dr. P. Akers, and M. Sorin, prominent pioneers of Methodism; Rev. E. R. Welles, later Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin; Dr. E. Norelius, one of the founders of the Augustana Synod, the Minnesota Conference and Gustavus Adolphus College; Rev. B. J. Muus, a leader in the Norwegian Lutheran church and founder of St. Olaf college; Rev. J. N. Stariha, later Bishop of South Dakota; Rev. Osten Hanson, one of the leaders in the Hauge Synod; Judge Wilder, one of the leading laymen in the National Episcopal church; B. B. Herbert, founder of the National Editorial association; Hans Mattson, pioneer Swedish colonizer; Col. Wm. Colvill, hero of Gettysburg; Gen. L. F. Hubbard, later governor of Minnesota; Gen. S. P. Jennison, later secretary of state; Gen. Israel Garrard, Gen. N. C. McLean, Gen. R. N. McLaren, Gen. Jephtha Garrard, Maj. Martin Maginnis, Maj. A. E. Welch, Dr. L. H. Garrard, names high in the firmament of fame in their days; Warren Bristol, later justice of the Supreme court of Arizona; Judge W. H. Welch, last territorial chief justice; W. C. Williston, prominent as a jurist; W. H. Scofield, N. L. T. Nelson and Dr. J. H. Sandberg, nationally known for their researches in geology and botany; M. Trench, governor of the Virgin islands; F. D. Hill in diplomatic service; W. W. Phelps and O. M. Hall, members of congress; Tams Bix-

by, prominent in the state and nation; H. B. Wilson, state superintendent of public instruction; A. K. Finseth and W. C. Rice, state dairy commissioners; Dr. W. W. Sweney, Dr. C. N. Hewitt, for 25 years secretary of the state board of health; Dr. A. B. Hawley, Dr. J. Chr. Gronvold, world renowned for his leprosy researches, Dr. Chas. Hill; Charles Betcher, C. Cogel and S. S. Grannis, pioneer lumber men; S. B. Foot, J. H. Rich, leading manufacturers.

The first wheat raised in Goodhue county was on a field in what is now West Red Wing during the season of 1853 by John Day, who was one of the first settlers in the county. The same season, Dr. W. W. Sweney raised in Red Wing a crop of oats, corn, potatoes, turnips and rutabagas.

One of the very first attempts in the west at engaging in the tanning business on a commercial basis was the old Trout Brook tannery in Featherstone started by the late S. B. Foot in 1872.

One by one the old church barns, which featured nearly every rural church of any size in the horse and buggy era, are disappearing. Very few now remain and the last of these will no doubt be only a memory within a very short time.

Thirteen telephone companies are at this time operating in Goodhue county. There are exchanges at Red Wing, Goodhue, Zumbrota, Pine Island, Cannon Falls, Wastedo, Kenyon and Wanamingo, and also lines of the West Concord Farmers', Wanamingo and Holden, the Langemo line, the so-called German company and the Lake City exchange, operating wholly or in part in the county.

No history of Goodhue county would be complete without some reference to the patient plodding oxen who played so prominent a part in the early settlement. Slow moving it is true, but how would the pioneer have succeeded in accomplishing what he did without the assistance of these dumb creatures? The pioneers could not afford to purchase horses and without the oxen could have made no progress in opening up the land for cultivation. These animals required little care. Turned loose they would find their own feed and seldom did they stray far away.

EARLY MILLING HISTORY

As one of the vivid illustrations of the continual changing aspects of the county can be noted the milling industry.

Time was when there were 21 water power mills in the county, devoted to providing flour and feed—all have passed out of existence.

On the Cannon River was the Cascade mill with three run of stone; The Goodhue mill, with eight run; Gregg & Company with ten run, both at Cannon Falls; and the Welch Mill with two run.

On the Little Cannon the Thompson and Smith mill with two run; and the Oxford mill with four run.

On Belle Creek was the S. Nelson mill at Vasa with three run.

On Spring Creek was a mill in section 27, Burnside, with three run of stone.

On Hay Creek was the Valley mill in section 12, with three run; the Hawkeye mill in section 24 with three run; and the City mills in section 36, Red Wing, with three run.

On Wells Creek was the Belvidere mill with two run; the Wells Creek mill in section 24, Hay Creek, with three run; the Union mills on section 20, in Florence, with four run, and the Frontenac mill with two run.

On the Zumbro were the Kenyon mill with four run; the Wanamingo mill with two run; the Zumbrota mill with four run; and the Forest mills with five run.

On section 26, Roscoe, was a mill with two run; and at Pine Island one with three run.

In addition to the stone quarries at Red Wing and Frontenac which were opened soon after the first settlements, quarries were later opened and operated for some time in Holden, Kenyon, Warsaw, Stanton, Cherry Grove, Wanamingo, Leon, Minneola, Roscoe, Pine Island and Cannon Falls, to provide stone for local building.

GOODHUE COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Commissioners—Geo. W. Diepenbrock, W. K. Tanner, Henry Sathrum, Geo. O. Thoreson, B. W. Boldt.

Auditor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C. T. Taylor
Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. F. Fritze
Register of Deeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G. E. Freeman
Clerk of Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. W. Olson
Judge of Probate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. M. Ericson
Sheriff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lenus R. Olson
Superintendent of Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H. G. Diepenbrock
County Attorney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Milton I. Holst
Coroner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R. F. Edstrom
Surveyor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. E. Rhame
Court Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. G. Rehder
Superintendent of Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. A. Prior
Overseer of Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Axel Olson
County Agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M. A. Thorfinnson
Public Health Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leola Ellis

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. A. M. Aanes, G. O. Thoreson, Henry Sathrum.

SANITARIUM COMMISSION.

Dr. M. W. Smith, O. B. Strand, A. J. Velander.

CHILD WELFARE BOARD.

H. M. Halvorson, Henry Sathrum, Mrs. O. T. Parker, Mrs. T. H. Bunn, H. G. Diepenbrock, Mrs. Edithe Featherstone, secretary.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. E. F. Davis, Mrs. Julia Nesseth, Mrs. C. C. Sargent, Lars Holtan, Dr. W. D. Beadie, H. G. Diepenbrock.

CITY, VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

RED WING—Mayor, J. G. Kappel; aldermen, J. W. Peterson, J. A. Haustein, C. A. Wendler, W. A. Nibbe, M. L. Warren, H. G. Tiedeman, C. J. Bohmbach, W. M. Search Jr., H. J. Strusz; clerk, S. T. Irvine; treasurer, A. M. Lyons; attorney, Thos. Mohn; assessor, Frank Landeck.

BELLE CREEK—Supervisors, P. J. Trelstad, Peter Carlson, Ernest Gorman; clerk, Jos. Rostad; treasurer, M. Bodelson; assessor, A. V. Anderson.

BELVIDERE—Supervisors, B. C. Bollum, Chas. Thomforde, H. Brinkman; clerk, G. C. George; treasurer, Adam Poncelet; assessor, Jos. Befort.

BURNSIDE—Supervisors, Henry Larson, Russell Melin, Wm. Gustafson; clerk, A. E. Nelson; treasurer, J. C. Swanson; assessor, Ralph Anderson.

CANNON FALLS—Supervisors, E. S. Berggren, A. E. Rapp, Ernest Swanson; clerk, Emil Bloomberg; treasurer, Edw. Erickson; assessor, Ole E. Haime.

CANNON FALLS CITY—Mayor, E. A. Dibble; councilmen, J. W. Robertson, R. L. Edstrom, R. O. Underdahl, Roy Underdahl, A. Von Wold, C. F. Johnson; clerk, Geo. E. Wilson; treasurer, W. L. Eller; assessor, J. P. Stedman.

CENTRAL POINT—Supervisors, G. L. Hageman, P. P. Shea, W. C. Fick; clerk, E. V. Longcor; treasurer, H. H. Young; assessor, Cord Brinkman.

CHERRY GROVE—Supervisors, Carl Heltne, And. Swiggum, And. Auseth; clerk, A. Kvitem; treasurer, H. Germundson; assessor, A. Flaaten.

DENNISON VILLAGE—President, L. A. Austinson; councilmen, Guy Bunday, Wm. Swarts, G. O. Hagen; clerk, Leroy Swarts; treasurer, P. G. Hauge; assessor, A. J. Bestul.

FEATHERSTONE—Supervisors, H. H. Bang, A. Koch, W. F. Dicke; clerk, M. R. Bang; treasurer, B. G. Featherstone; assessor, E. R. Hinrichs.

FLORENCE—Supervisors, Edw. Schmidt, Ray Carlson, J. P. Damman; clerk, Jennie W. Kingsley; treasurer, A. F. Keye; assessor, E. P. Terwilliger.

GOODHUE—Supervisors, John Vieths, H. H. Hadler, Henry Voth; clerk, D. S. Erickson; treasurer, C. Vieths; assessor, K. Diercks.

GOODHUE VILLAGE—President, O. A. Clifford; trustees, E. J. Diercks, H. Swenson, J. M. Yungers; clerk, C. W. Wolf; treasurer, F. G. Sjoblom; assessor, C. J. A. Hanson.

HAY CREEK—Supervisors, J. C. Kohn, R. E. Bronkhorst, F. J. Hernlem; clerk, E. H. Deden; treasurer, H. J. Jansen; assessor, Ed Grosse.

HOLDEN—Supervisors, M. A. Flom, Roy Kispert, Olof Aaker; clerk, H. B. Quamme; treasurer, O. T. Musgjerd; assessor, Geo. Kispert.

KENYON—Supervisors, M. M. Kindseth, A. B. Kylo, Hans Dale; clerk, J. F. Grose; treasurer, L. J. Helland; assessor, J. R. Kylo.

KENYON VILLAGE—President, B. C. Stoddard; councilmen, C. A. Stromme, M. L. Bullis, G. L. Brobeck; clerk, Henry Aker; treasurer, J. H. Held; assessor, M. P. Langemo.

LEON—Supervisors, M. M. Urevig, L. O. Lee, A. M. Anderson; clerk, C. V. Magnuson; treasurer, P. G. Johnson; assessor, A. E. Haggstrom.

MINNEOLA—Supervisors, Peder Flaaen, Orie Thomforde, A. Bjungan; clerk, C. A. Lunde; treasurer, L. C. Tollefsrud; assessor, Oscar Loken.

PINE ISLAND—Supervisors, June Baslington, Theo. Haugen, J. Reiland; clerk, A. W. Wobig; treasurer, Henry Johnson; assessor, Orrin Haugen.

PINE ISLAND VILLAGE—President, A. W. Parkin; trustees, A. E. Wobig, F. H. Baumgartner, G. B. Joslyn; clerk, Jas. Gordon; treasurer, H. H. Billings; assessor, F. T. Birkholz.

ROSCOE—Supervisors, O. K. Syverson, P. O. Finstuen, A. O. Berg; clerk, M. K. Haugen; treasurer, John Holthe; assessor, S. R. Gresseth.

STANTON—Supervisor, E. R. Emery, A. Knutson, H. Spillman; clerk, A. O. Berggren; treasurer, Joe Johnson; assessor, W. A. Dibble.

Vasa—Supervisors, Wm. Quist, Hjalmer Pearson, H. V. E. Johnson; clerk, E. C. Pearson; treasurer, N. G. Anderson; assessor, D. M. Lundell.

WACOUTA—Supervisors, H. H. Fischer, F. Huneke, A. E. Hoffman; clerk, Ray N. Olson; treasurer, Edw. Saupe; assessor, Victor Anderson.

WANAMINGO—Supervisors, L. N. Brekke, P. O. Munson, H. H. Moe; clerk, R. C. Teigen; treasurer, L. E. Johnson; assessor, L. J. Gjemse.

WANAMINGO VILLAGE—President, A. K. Syverson; trustees, Martin Haugen, Lars Johnson, A. V. Sundry; clerk, Halbert Loken; treasurer, J. Romness; assessor, O. Simonson.

WARSAW—Supervisors, N. A. Dalbotten, A. Haugen, Wm. Bestul; clerk, A. B. Brekken; treasurer, H. A. Midje; assessor, Thos. Haugen.

WELCH—Supervisors, Fred Chellberg, J. M. Schaffer, L. Anderson; clerk, C. A. Dawn; treasurer, H. A. Peterson; assessor, A. M. Swanson.

ZUMBROTA—Supervisors, Louis Borgschatz, Henry Ahrens, Henry Alberts; clerk, Henry Oelkers; treasurer, John Ahrens; assessor, H. E. Post.

ZUMBROTA VILLAGE—President, M. C. Rockne; trustees, F. G. Buck, A. C. Schliep, S. M. Nerhaugen; clerk, Olaf Lund; treasurer, B. Reppe; assessor, Anton Johnson.

SCHOOL DISTRICT CLERKS

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

Red Wing, N. C. Lien; Cannon Falls, Dr. O. C. Doely; Zumbrota, Dr. A. J. Knutson; Pine Island, Geo. H. Baumgartner; Kenyon, J. H. Held; Goodhue, Frank Gorman; Wanamingo, Dr. F. A. Engstrom.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

Dist.

- 2—John Damman, Red Wing.
- 3—S. L. Berg, Welch.
- 5—Oscar Munson, Welch.
- 6—Arthur Carlson, Welch.
- 7—W. A. Dibble, Cannon Falls.
- 9—Joe Johnson, Stanton.
- 10—John P. Wangen, Can. Falls.
- 12—Reuben Johnson, Can. Falls.
- 13—H. C. Peterson, Cannon Falls.
- 14—Willard Miller, Cannon Falls.
- 15—Elmer Velandier, Welch.
- 16—Ed B. Haimes, Cannon Falls.
- 17—A. J. Koch, Red Wing.
- 19—Vernon L. Perkins, Red Wing.
- 20—Mrs. Fred Fanslow, Red Wing.
- 21—Charles Cordes, Red Wing.
- 22—Oscar Hallquist, Red Wing.
- 23—Anton Schafer, Lake City.
- 24—Mrs. M. Schmidt, Frontenac.

Dist.

- 25—Mrs. Maude Enz, Red Wing.
- 26—Mrs. J. Hoffman, Frontenac.
- 27—A. F. Rogers, Lake City.
- 28—Henry Peters, Lake City.
- 29—H. H. Young, Lake City.
- 30—Floyd Peper, Goodhue.
- 31—Richard Bohmbach, Goodhue.
- 32—Frank H. Carlson, Goodhue.
- 33—G. C. George, Goodhue.
- 34—Arleigh Tipcke, Lake City.
- 35—Claus Jonas, Goodhue.
- 36—J. O. Anderson, Goodhue.
- 37—Thomas O'Reilly, Goodhue.
- 38—Edward Treichler, Goodhue.
- 39—John P. Schweiger, Goodhue.
- 40—E. McNamara, Goodhue.
- 41—Mrs. Mike Connors, Goodhue.
- 42—Fred Larson, Cannon Falls.
- 44—Swen Omsberg, Cannon Falls.

Dist.

- 45—Mrs. Oscar Skaro, Dennison.
- 46—O. E. Haime, Cannon Falls.
- 47—George M. Ring, Can. Falls.
- 48—A. E. Haggstrom, Can. Falls.
- 49—George Young, Cannon Falls.
- 50—Mike Crump, Dennison.
- 51—H. H. Svien, Dennison.
- 52—Joe Flom, Dennison.
- 53—Mrs. A. Hoverstad, Dennison.
- 54—Hjalmer Berquam, Dennison.
- 55—Arthur Jacobson, Nerstrand.
- 56—Herman G. Voxland, Kenyon.
- 57—E. C. Henkel, Kenyon.
- 58—A. L. Von Wald, Kenyon.
- 59—Vernon King, Dennison.
- 60—K. S. Lejdahl, Kenyon.
- 61—Mrs. John Wing, Kenyon.
- 62—A. Hostager, Wanamingo.
- 63—C. H. Chrislock, Wanamingo.
- 64—Joseph Blakstad, Zumbrota.
- 65—Oscar Loken, Zumbrota.
- 66—John McWaters, Zumbrota.
- 67—A. A. Bjugan, Wanamingo.
- 69—H. Aug. Lohmann, Zumbrota.
- 70—Marg. Tiedemann, Zumbrota.
- 71—Adolph Kvittem, Zumbrota.
- 72—Henry Johnson, Zumbrota.
- 73—Chester Mark, Zumbrota.
- 74—M. W. Hayward, Pine Island.
- 75—Arnold C. Peider, Pine Island.
- 76—J. E. Klingsporn, Pine Island.
- 78—Oscar Rude, Zumbrota.
- 79—H. G. Hoven, Zumbrota.
- 80—Olaf Greseth, Zumbrota.
- 81—Alfred Froyum, Pine Island.
- 82—Olaf Renningen, Pine Island.
- 83—Owen L. Hart, Pine Island.
- 84—J. O. Grothe, Zumbrota.
- 85—A. H. Flaten, Kenyon.
- 86—R. T. Comstock, W. Concord.
- 87—Elvin C. Dokken, Kenyon.
- 88—Albert Robertson, Lake City.
- 89—P. J. Nilan, Welch.
- 90—M. C. Olson, Red Wing.
- 92—Mrs. A. Vangsness, Goodhue.
- 93—Mrs. Fred Kohn, Lake City.
- 94—Edward Bucher, Zumbrota.
- 95—Albert Welvang, Zumbrota.
- 96—H. H. Bang, Red Wing.
- 97—C. Quimby, West Concord.
- 98—A. W. Lundell, Welch.
- 99—Oliver J. Lee, Zumbrota.
- 100—Mrs. L. Goplen, Zumbrota.

Dist.

- 101—O. C. Benrud, Goodhue.
- 102—Ernest Rehder, Goodhue.
- 103—Arnold Sigrist, Pine Island.
- 104—Eddie Wimmer, Lake City.
- 105—E. M. Nord, Goodhue.
- 107—Mrs. Will Dagener, Zumbrota.
- 108—P. J. Langeness, Kenyon.
- 109—Nick P. Lavan, Pine Island.
- 110—E. C. Lohman, Zumbrota.
- 111—John Betcher, Mazeppa.
- 112—Leonard Nelson, Zumbrota.
- 113—O. F. German, Red Wing.
- 114—Joe M. Schaffer, Hastings.
- 115—Otto Mandelkow, Red Wing.
- 116—K. O. Syverson, Kenyon.
- 117—Elmer T. Bollum, Goodhue.
- 118—John P. Mathees, Goodhue.
- 119—Theodore Samuelson, Welch.
- 120—Grace Rasmussen, Skyberg.
- 121—Almer B. Anderson, Red Wing.
- 122—J. C. Kohn, Red Wing.
- 124—R. J. Kylo, Goodhue.
- 125—P. G. Hegseth, Skyberg.
- 126—E. P. Baker, Kenyon.
- 127—B. C. Rieck, Red Wing.
- 128—A. K. Bakken, Dennison.
- 129—Silas Gilbert, Mazeppa.
- 130—E. J. Nelson, Zumbrota.
- 131—Gust Mandelkow, Red Wing.
- 132—Irving H. Johnson, Welch.
- 133—Joseph M. Anderson, Skyberg.
- 135—Otto Germer, Goodhue.
- 136—F. E. Josephson, Welch.
- 137—E. R. Anderson, Can. Falls.
- 138—T. E. Olson, Zumbrota.
- 139—H. W. Bodin, Can. Falls.
- 140—Mrs. John C. Anonby, Kenyon.
- 142—Gust Ehlen, Red Wing.
- 143—Elmer L. Powers, Red Wing.
- 144—H. V. Johnson, Can. Falls.
- 145—Roy Voxland, Kenyon.
- 146—E. P. Evans, West Concord.
- 147—A. I. Wangen, Can. Falls.
- 148—M. L. Voxland, Kenyon.
- 149—L. C. Johnson, Welch.
- 150—J. W. Robinson, Can. Falls.
- 151—H. C. Stenbakken, Nerstrand.
- 152—J. F. Cummins, Nerstrand.
- 153—H. J. Petersmeyer, Nerstrand.
- 154—Thos. O'Shaughnessy, Welch.
- 155—Mrs. Agnes Ross, Dennison.
- 156—Mrs. A. Haugland, Goodhue.
- 157—Mrs. M. Reinhart, Pine Island.

Dist.	Dist.
158—Selmer Brekke, Cannon Falls.	163—Martin P. Lee, Kenyon.
159—Hans Dale, Kenyon.	164—Fred J. Banitt, Zumbrota.
160—Ludvig Stenslund, Zumbrota.	166—Henry B. Daniels, Stanton.
161—Ed. Brunkhorst, Red Wing.	167—Reuben Anderson, Welch.

COUNTY OFFICERS OF FORMER YEARS.

These have served the county in official capacities since the organization of the county:

AUDITORS—J. Going, H. Mattson, Fred Joss, S. J. Willard, C. C. Webster, E. H. Druse, C. N. Lien, C. H. Meyer.

TREASURERS—M. Sorin, James Lawther, T. F. Towne, C. Connelly, O. Densmore, W. P. Brown, O. O. Hegna, L. A. Hancock, D. B. Scofield, Hiram Howe, Fred Seebach, F. A. Scherf, J. H. Seebach.

REGISTER OF DEEDS—J. W. Hancock, L. F. Hubbard, C. C. Webster, T. B. McCord, Chas. McClure, Chas. Ward, C. H. Johnson, J. H. Webster.

JUDGE OF PROBATE—W. D. Chilson, O. F. Smith, Wm. Ladd, Le-man Bates, O. Densmore, C. G. Reynolds, R. Deakin, N. O. Werner, O. D. Anderson, Axel Haller.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—J. W. Hancock, H. B. Wilson, J. F. Pingrey, A. E. Engstrom, C. C. Swain, E. B. Bergquist, Mollie Remshardt.

SHERIFF—P. S. Fish, H. C. Hoffman, M. S. Chandler, H. F. Armstrong, F. A. Carlson, A. F. Andersen, P. J. Lundquist, John Anderson.

CLERK OF COURT—P. Sanford, Wm. Colvill, J. Going, W. A. Clark, J. F. Pingrey, R. Deakin, Hans Johnson, Albert Johnson, C. H. Booth, C. S. Dana, J. A. Norstad.

ATTORNEY—P. Sanford, J. F. Pingrey, J. H. Parker, Warren Bristol, J. C. McClure, C. N. Akers, F. M. Wilson, S. J. Nelson, Albert Johnson, W. M. Ericson, Thos. Mohn, A. E. Arntson, T. N. Ofstedahl.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TERRITORIAL.

1849 to 1853—James Wells in house.

1854 to 1857—In senate, Wm. Freeborn; in house, W. W. Sweney, Chas. Gardner.

STATE.

1858—Senate, A. G. Hudson; House, H. L. Bevans, Jos. Peckham.

1860—Senate, R. N. McLaren; House, I. C. Stearns, R. H. Knox, L. K. Aaker.

1861—Senate, R. N. McLaren; House, J. E. Chapman, C. R. White.

1862—Senate, Chas. McClure; House, J. A. Thatcher, L. K. Aaker.

1863—Senate, Chas. McClure; House, J. A. Thatcher, A. Hilton.

1864—Senate, J. A. Thatcher; House, S. S. Grannis, J. M. Gates.

1865—Senate, J. A. Thatcher; House, J. B. Locke, Wm. Colvill.

1866—Senate, J. A. Thatcher; House, S. Dickey, Warren Bristol.

1867—Senate, Warren Bristol; House, L. K. Aaker, J. F. Mitchell, H. B. Wilson.

1868—Senate, Warren Bristol; House, E. G. Comstock, K. K. Finseth, J. F. Pingrey.

1869—Senate, Warren Bristol; House, L. K. Aaker, A. J. Grover, C. C. Webster.

1870—Senate, Chas. Hill; House, John Miller, Orrin Densmore, Giles Slocum.

1871—Senate, Chas. Hill; House, Orrin Densmore, T. G. Pearson, A. P. Jackson.

1872—Senate, L. F. Hubbard, Giles Slocum; House, J. C. Pierce, J. Finney, T. P. Kellett, G. K. Norswing, Arthur Flom.

1873—Senate, L. F. Hubbard, J. W. Peterson; House, W. C. Williston, H. F. Armstrong, T. P. Kellett, G. K. Norswing, Arthur Flom.

1874—Senate, L. F. Hubbard, J. W. Peterson; House, W. C. Williston, Leland Jones, C. R. White, N. J. Ottun, John Stanton.

1875—Senate, L. F. Hubbard, A. K. Finseth; House, Robert Deakin, R. Kruger, C. H. Bosworth, N. J. Ottun, F. Peterson.

1876—Senate, W. C. Williston, A. K. Finseth; House, C. R. Brink, R. Kruger, G. Westman, O. P. Huleback, B. C. Grover.

1877—Senate, W. C. Williston, A. K. Finseth; House, J. Finney, H. B. Wilson, B. C. Grover, O. P. Hulebak, T. G. Pearson.

1878—Senate, J. C. McClure, A. K. Finseth; House, Wm. Colvill, N. C. Crandall, S. C. Wickey, P. N. Langemo, S. C. Holland.

1879—Senate, H. B. Wilson, J. A. Thatcher; House, C. R. Brink, Perry George, S. C. Holland, P. N. Langemo, J. A. Bowman.

1881—Senate, H. B. Wilson, F. I. Johnson; House, F. W. Hoyt, F. Tether, H. P. Hulebak, Chas. Hill, A. A. Flom.

1883—Senate, F. I. Johnson, M. S. Chandler; House, H. P. Hulebak, M. Doyle, G. P. Sidener.

1885—Senate, F. I. Johnson, O. M. Hall; House, O. K. Naeseth, S. G. Holland, J. W. Peterson.

1887—Senate, Peter Nelson, A. K. Finseth; House, O. K. Naeseth, O. Nordvold, J. A. Anderson.

1889—Senate, Peter Nelson, A. K. Finseth; House W. E. Poe, S. B. Barteau, F. W. Hoyt.

1891—Senate, J. W. Peterson; House, W. F. Cross, O. Huset, M. Doyle.

1893—Senate, J. W. Peterson; House, W. F. Cross, O. Huset, M. Doyle.

1895—Senate, O. J. Wing; House, J. H. Boxrud, J. L. Scofield, J. K. Grondahl.

1897—Senate, O. J. Wing; House, C. L. Brusletten, E. A. Bigelow, J. K. Grondahl.

1899—Senate, W. B. Dickey; House, C. L. Brusletten, S. B. Barteau, J. K. Grondahl.

1901—Senate, W. B. Dickey; House, S. B. Barteau, C. Von Wald, A. G. Scherf.

1903—Senate, O. K. Naeseth; House, A. J. Rockne, C. Von Wald, W. H. Putnam.

1905—Senate, O. K. Naeseth; House, A. J. Rockne, J. A. Gates, W. H. Putnam.

1907—Senate, O. K. Naeseth; House, A. J. Rockne, J. A. Gates, W. H. Putnam.

1909—Senate, O. K. Naeseth; House, A. J. Rockne, J. A. Gates, W. H. Putnam.

1911—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, G. H. Voxland, A. V. Anderson, F. Boothroyd.

1913—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, G. H. Voxland, N. A. Stageberg, Fred Seebach.

1915—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, A. V. Anderson, Fred Seebach.

1917—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, A. V. Anderson, Oscar Seebach.

1919—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, O. J. Lee, F. A. Scherf.

1921—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, O. J. Lee, W. C. Risse.

1923—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, A. Finstuen, O. W. Kolshorn.

Same in 1925, 1927 and 1929.

1931, 1933, 1935—Senate, A. J. Rockne; House, A. Finstuen, G. W. Terwilliger.



VOCATIONS THAT ARE NO MORE.

Some characters long since forgotten, although familiar visitors in the country homes fifty years ago, were the peddlers, the shoemakers, and the tinkers.

The peddler, first with a pack on his back as he trudged from one farm home to another, later on when he had become somewhat more prosperous, traveled with a one horse platform wagon outfit. He brought with him a miscellaneous assortment of articles to sell, in fact he was a miniature traveling department store. There were tinware in all varieties, pins, needles, thread, and notions, patent medicines, calico and other dress materials, in fact in some instances an almost endless assortment of small articles, and it was a mystery often how he could encompass such a variety in so small a space.

And then there was the traveling cobbler. He stopped at the homes and made repairs of all kinds on footwear as well as making new shoes and boots for all members of the family.

There was also the traveling tinker who mended tinware and other utensils, and made new ones when wanted.

These were all more than mere artisans in their several lines. They were messengers, bringing news from one family to another, and also in many localities providing the first intelligence of major events in the outside world.

PIONEER INDUSTRIES and

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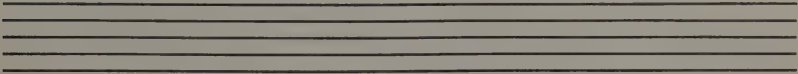
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Brief Biographies of
some of the men and
women who have con-
tributed to the devel-
opment of Goodhue
County ,





T. B. SHELDON MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

The late Theodore B. Sheldon was born in 1820 and died in 1900. He was one of Red Wing's active pioneers and leading business men for almost half a century. In his will he bequeathed one-half of his estate to the City of Red Wing for some public purpose. This resulted in the building of the T. B. Sheldon Memorial Auditorium, the first municipally owned theater in the United States. It was completed in 1904 and has been operated continuously since save for a short period when it was remodeled after a fire. The Auditorium is managed by a board of Trustees the members of which are appointed by the city council. It is operated as a high class movie theater, with occasional legitimate productions and public assemblages.

For a number of years past the management has been very successful not only from the standpoint of finances but also in the class of entertainments presented, with the result that the patronage accorded the theater covers not only the city of Red Wing but the adjacent territory within a radius of more than twenty miles.



LA GRANGE MILLS

To the La Grange Mills belongs the distinction of being a pioneer major industry of Red Wing as well as one of the most important. The company was incorporated in 1877, as the La Grange Mill Company, with a capital of \$100,000, and these officers: President E. W. Brooks; secretary A. J. Meacham; superintendent, A. Seebach. A six story mill building 50x80 feet was erected and operations immediately begun, which have been continued to the present day. In 1885, the mill was practically rebuilt. In 1902, the capital was increased to \$200,000. In 1882, B. Gerlach became connected with the corporation, in 1891, becoming manager, which position he retained until he retired in 1922. W. S. Weiss became connected with the company in 1890, and manager in 1922. The present officers are: President, W. S. Weiss; vice president, B. Gerlach; treasurer, H. G. Lillyblad; secretary, L. W. Bach. The company has earned an excellent reputation for the quality of its products, which are distributed in the majority of the states east of the Mississippi. Brands of flour manufactured are Gilt Edge, Star, Corner Stone, and Old Glory.



S. B. FOOT TANNING CO.

Goodhue County's Oldest and Largest Manufacturing Industry.

An outstanding achievement in manufacturing in Goodhue County is presented in the development and growth of the business of the S. B. Foot Tanning Co. The late Silas B. Foot, one of Red Wing's pioneers, and one of the first manufacturers of shoes and shoe pacs in the northwest, commenced business in this line in 1861. He started with six employees. Recognizing the need of a near-by supply of leather, in 1872, in company with G. R. Sterling, he embarked in the tanning industry. A small plant was established on the southwestern border of Red Wing which was operated continuously until about the year 1900. In 1898, the business was incorporated as S. B. Foot & Company and in 1908 the present plant was erected to produce leather from 300 hides per day. Due to the high quality of the product the business has grown until today leather from 1,000 hides is produced daily and the company, now known as the S. B. Foot Tanning Company, employs about 375 people. The product is marketed from coast to coast and in foreign countries, in the Philippines and Honolulu.

On the death of the founder of the business, Silas B. Foot

**R. M. Foot****E. B. Thorstensen**

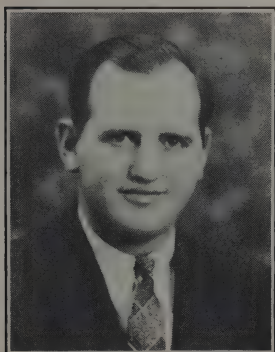
asst. treas.; E. B. Thorstensen, superintendent, and C. F. Dodge, sales manager. All these associates of Edwin H. Foot have contributed to the success of the business.

In the year 1935 Silas B. Foot, II, grandson of Silas

**C. F. Dodge**

B. Foot and son of E. H. Foot, joined the organization. He is learning the business with a view of becoming an assistant to his father.

The company is proud of its record of having given steady employment to an increas-

**S. B. Foot II**

ing number of men even during the depression which began in 1931, and it will be the policy of the management to endeavour to offer steady employment to the present number of employees if

**H. M. Johnson**

possible to do so, and every effort will be expended by the above mentioned members of the staff to that end.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

The Northern States Power Company was organized about thirty years ago, and since its organization has brought electricity to almost every corner of Goodhue county, constantly reduced its rates and extended its service to many rural areas.

This meant a tremendous expenditure of money in the county, including the water power development at Cannon Falls, the very first Experimental Rural Line, and many other achievements too numerous to mention.

Since its beginning it has returned to the county hundreds of thousands of dollars in the form of taxes, and is now one of—if not—the largest taxpayers in Goodhue county.

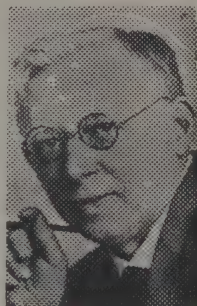
Goodhue county also enjoys one of the Company's division headquarters at Red Wing where the business of thirty towns is conducted. This, naturally, brought to the county many new families and increased payroll and tax collections.

This headquarter was established in 1923 at which time the Northern States Power Company purchased the company serving the same territory in the eastern part of the county.

JENS K. GRONDAHL

(From "Who's Who in America" and other biographies.)

Born in Eidsvold, Norway. Son Lars and Inger Margrethe (Julsrud) Grondahl. Came to America at age of 11. Attended Red Wing public schools; graduated from Red Wing Seminary; later attending University of Minnesota. Conducted confectionery business with \$15 prize for oratory and lectured to raise funds for continuing education. Once he spoke in a large theater to one man whom he addressed as "Dear Sir." Editor-publisher Red Wing Daily Republican. Pres.



R. W. Printing Co. Edited "Nordstjernen," Norwegian weekly.

Member Minnesota House of Representatives 1895-1899, being one of youngest members ever elected to that body. Initiated successful movement to eliminate railway passes; was responsible for virtually first important law in Minnesota of importance to labor, abolishing contract system at state prison; he formulated improved methods of caring for the chronic insane by modified cottage system; codified and amended laws governing State Training School at Red Wing.

For some years president Minnesota Republican Editorial Assn. In point of service one of three oldest editors of daily papers in state. Member various state and national conventions and World Press Congress. Pres. R. W. Commercial club.

Author new national anthem, "America, My Country," poem, "Madness of the Monarchs" and many sketches and poems in English and Norwegian, receiving national attention. Wrote verse accepted by American publications at 13, two years after immigration. Is honorary member Thulanian Society, University of Minnesota.

As manager of Charles Evans Hughes' campaign for president in Minnesota in 1916 he succeeded, with associates, in keeping state in Republican column. Declined to run for governor in 1924. In 1930 he received nearly 30,000 votes for lieutenant governor without personal campaign. Invented electrical submarine detector recommended by Thomas A. Edison; also system for producing literature for the blind, patented electrical and mechanical devices. Took lead in preserving local scenery, creating parks, promoting industries and all worthwhile enterprises in his home town.

BELLECHESTER CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION

The Bellechester Co-operative Creamery was incorporated on March 9, 1914, and opened for business on September 14, 1914. The first year it had 52 patrons and made 20,951 pounds of butter; in 1934 the patrons had increased to 134 and 326,846 pounds of butter were made. The first board consisted of Henry E. Bollum, president; John Stehr, vice president; W. R. Sawyer, secretary; Henry F. Strauss, treasurer; G. A. Benrud, Nels Knutson and C. A. Quast, directors.

At the National Dairy Exposition held in Saint Louis, October 10-17, 1931, butter made from this creamery won the National Championship, and also at other times butter made by this creamery has won the state championship, and several district championships.

The present operator of the creamery is Edward Pechacek. The present board consists of G. C. George, president; Henry Albers, vice president; J. B. Majerus, treasurer; Adam Poncelet, secretary; with Walter Bollum, Emil Gray, Lawrence Musty, directors. The creamery has enjoyed a steady growth since its start and at present has a modern plant with a York ice cream machine, up to date refrigeration. It also owns a dwelling which it rents to the operator.



THE BOXRUD COMPANY

The Boxrud Company was established in Red Wing in 1871, 64 years ago, by the Boxrud Brothers—Christian, Anton and Richard. Anton retired about 15 years after the company was established and removed from the city. C. H. Boxrud remained a member of the firm until his death in 1921. Since then R. H. Boxrud was at its head and was active in business until his death which occurred on January 1, 1935, at the age of 83 years.

After the passing of R. H. Boxrud, his son George H. became the head of the institution and on March 25th the store was enlarged to double its former size. It now is the largest Dry Goods establishment in this section of the country disposing of the highest quality merchandise for ladies, misses and children.

Customers always find a warm welcome at this store. A tea and rest room is maintained on the second floor for comfort of patrons.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RED WING

The First National Bank of Red Wing presents an outstanding record in its history. Organized in 1865 as the successor of a private bank then operated here, it started with a capital of \$50,000 and deposits of \$12,000. For seventy years now, it has served the community in which it is located, through periods of prosperity and depression, and at all times it has consistently advanced, keeping pace with the needs of its patrons. Today it has deposits of \$1,225,000. Its management has always been conservative with most scrupulous regard for the interests of its depositors and every effort has been made to give to its customers every facility consistent with sound banking.

The present officers and directors are:

Officers—Samuel Lockin, president; B. G. Featherstone, vice president; Aug. H. Lidberg, cashier and J. A. Johnson, assistant cashier.

Directors—Dr. J. V. Anderson, A. J. Becker, B. G. Featherstone, E. H. Lidberg, Aug. H. Lidberg, Samuel Lockin.

GOODHUE ELEVATOR AND MERCANTILE
ASSOCIATION

This organization was effected in 1905 by J. H. Nibbe, M. C. Morgan, T. W. Lally, Stephen Majerus, A. V. Anderson, Edward Rowles and C. A. Arpke as a Farmers Co-operative organization dealing in grain, feed, machinery, twine and coal, and has done a flourishing business ever since. It is one of the live progressive co-operative organizations of Goodhue county, a splendid example of what real co-operation can accomplish. The first manager was John O'Reilly, who served 1905-1906; when he retired, J. F. Barry was elected manager in 1906 and has served in that capacity ever since. The present board of directors are: George Mix, president; M. S. Kindseth, secretary; Fred Hutcheson; Grover George; M. J. Moran, Gerhard Benidt, and John Schafer. Mr. Barry, the manager, was born Nov. 9, 1883, and married May Kilroy in 1911. They have four children. His present address is Goodhue and he has been a resident of this county all his life.

THE RED WING SHOE COMPANY

On February 10th, 1905, the Red Wing Shoe Company was incorporated with Charles Betcher as president and H. A. Willard secretary. At first the Company manufactured about 150 pairs of shoes per day, which has since been increased to a capacity of more than 2,000 pair. These shoes are shipped primarily to the Mississippi Valley and to the Western Coast, though some have been sent as far away as Alaska and Hawaii.

The Red Wing Shoe Company began by building a good grade of men's work shoes and since then their line has developed to include a general line of boots, shoes and oxfords for men and boys.

The Company has always operated in its present location, though it was enlarged in September, 1908, by adding a third and fourth floor to the factory. Later a large warehouse was added and recently one of the largest and most complete shipping rooms in the Northwest was completed.

Originally the Red Wing Shoe Company employed between twenty or thirty employees, which number has been increased until at the present time the payroll contains the names of more than 300 employees.



DAILY EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY

N. P. Olson—President and treasurer Daily Eagle Publishing Co. Born in Sweden Feb. 23, 1854. Married Fredericka Pfaff in 1878. Children, August H., Elmer W., Fred H., and Alice. Came to Red Wing in 1909. In 1911 started the Red Wing Daily Eagle. Mason and member Osman Shrine, member Auditorium board.

August H. Olson.—Vice Pres. Daily Eagle Publishing Co. Born in Minneapolis July 16, 1885. Married Lydia Clausius in 1914. One son, August H. Jr. Independent politically. Came to Red Wing in 1909. Mason. Baptist. President Kiwanis club and Vice President Chamber of Commerce. President Minnesota Associated Press 1934. Member Library Board.

Elmer W. Olson—Sec. Daily Eagle Publishing Co. Born in Minneapolis 1888. Married Bernice Peterson in 1921. One son, Elmer W. Jr. Episcopalian. Independent politically. Came to Red Wing in 1911 after newspaper connections at Anoka, Hinckley and Sandstone. Served in World War in France and with army of occupation in Germany. Vestryman Christ church.

GOODHUE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

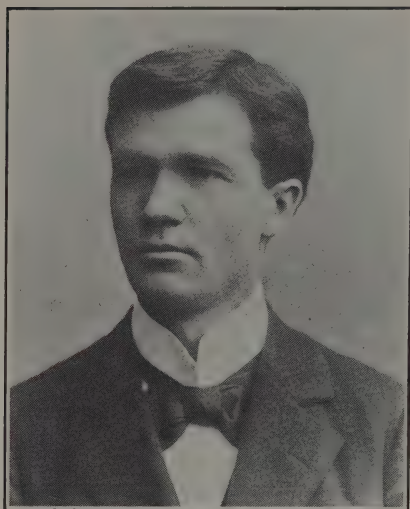
The Goodhue County National Bank of Red Wing, was organized as a private bank, Jan. 1, 1878, with capital of \$40,000. May 14, 1887, with capital of \$51,000, it was chartered as state bank with these officers: President, T. B. Sheldon; vice pres., A. H. Boxrud; cashier, F. Busch. It became a national bank June 20, 1904, with capital of \$150,000 and F. Busch as president; John H. Rich, vice president; C. F. Hjermstad, cashier. C. J. Sargent became cashier in 1909, president in 1918 and served in that capacity until his death in 1932. The bank occupies a four-story building erected in 1905 at a cost of \$50,000. Present officers: B. M. Boxrud, president; O. G. Jones, vice president; Nils C. Lien, cashier, and Harold J. Croke, assistant cashier. The Goodhue County National bank was the only independent bank in Red Wing which went through the 1932-1933 crisis without reorganization.

MARIGOLD DAIRIES

The Marigold Dairies were founded in Red Wing in 1930. A few months later this company moved into a strictly modern building at Fifth and Bush streets. The business has shown steady growth, and now employs ten men. H. W. Janzen, the manager, has occupied his position since 1933. Marigold Dairies is said to be the most modern establishment of its kind in this vicinity, and carries the most complete line of dairy products, including butter, milk, cream, cottage cheese, orangeade and KrimKo. This fine creamery maintains the most cordial relations both with the farmers from whom it buys supplies and the city people to whom it sells and it occupies an important place in the business community of Red Wing.

THE ROBSON FUEL COMPANY

The Robson Fuel Co. of Red Wing was organized in 1904, by C. A. Robson and F. H. Green. Four years later Mr. Green sold his interest to Fred Tubbesing. This partnership continued until Aug. 1, 1909, when the company was incorporated and Max L. Hempftling became a member of the organization; this continued until 1922 when Fred Tubbesing sold his interest to Raymond E. Johnson. In 1929 Mr. Robson retired from active interest in the company and Mr. Johnson took over the management. Mr. Robson died in May, 1933, and the company has continued under the same policy as adopted 32 years ago. Mr. Hempftling and Mr. Johnson were both born in Red Wing and are now active in the company.



ALEXANDER P.
ANDERSON

Alexander P. Anderson, the sixth child of John and Britta Maria Anderson, was born in Featherstone township on Nov. 22, 1862. He worked on his father's farm from the time he was seven years old until he was eighteen. During these years he attended District School No. 18. When he was nineteen he taught school in the home district. The following year, having saved enough money to make a start, he entered the Minnesota State University. After his funds became exhausted he returned to teaching country schools, but in 1883 he was again at the University studying chemistry, higher algebra, German, and mechanical drawing. From 1885 to 1890 he returned home, again to teach and help operate his father's farm. In 1890, for the third time, he returned to the University and was then able to continue his studies until his graduation in 1894. He remained at the University of Minnesota until he had received his master's degree, and then journeyed to Europe where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Botany from the University of Munich, Germany in 1897.

Dr. Anderson then returned to his native land. He was appointed state botanist of South Carolina and also served as bacteriologist at Clemson College, South Carolina. In 1901-1902 he was assistant professor of Botany at Columbia University, New York City, and also carried on independent research work at the New York Botanical Gardens. While engaged in this work he discovered methods of expanding starch and cereal grains by heating them in sealed glass tubes, and suddenly releasing the pressure. These experiments resulted in such commercial products as Puffed Rice and Puffed Wheat and finally Quaker Crackles. More than thirty years were spent on these processes and more than 15,000 experiments

were made in perfecting the products. Dr. Anderson designed the elaborate machinery necessary to produce them. The last breakfast food was created at the Tower View Laboratory.

The yearn for the old home remained strong in him, even despite the success he was meeting with in the east. So in 1917, Dr. Anderson returned with his family to the region of his boyhood. He built a substantial home near the scene of his father's homestead and alongside his other interests engaged in farming. He purchased a large farm in Burnside overlooking the valleys of the Cannon and Mississippi rivers where many years ago the red men maintained their habitation. Thereon he built a modern home, Tower View, and also constructed a fine laboratory fully equipped in every way. Here he perfected his experiments on Quaker Crackles, and here he still follows his researches as diligently as in the days when he made his first experiments. For more than thirty years he has been identified with the Quaker Oats Co., of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of these products and other cereals and grain feeds.

MRS. ALEXANDER P. ANDERSON

Lydia J. Anderson, wife of Alexander P. Anderson, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 27, 1876. She was the daughter of Antonio Johanson and Elizabeth Pollock MacDougall Johanson. On her father's side she was descended from the Swedish sea roving vikings of the late centuries. Her father sailed the seas of all parts of the globe for sixty years. On her mother's side she was descended from Scotch ancestors that had lived in Glasgow from its early days in the thirteenth century. She belonged to the MacDougall clan and to the Pollock family who at one time owned Pollock Shields in the center of Glasgow. One

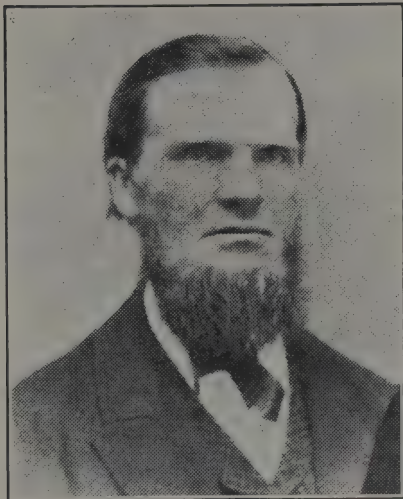


member of the Pollock family went with Livingstone, the missionary, when he crossed Darkest Africa. Her grandmother, Agnes Pollock MacDougall and many of her ancestors are buried in Glasgow Cathedral.

In August, 1896, Miss Lydia MacDougall Johnson, herself imbued with the viking and sea spirit, came over to the United States. By a strange coincidence, Dr. Anderson also came over from Germany in August, 1896, unbeknown to either of them. In her travels around, she met Dr. Anderson at Clemson College, South Carolina, in 1897. They were married at Highlands, North Carolina, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, on August 11, 1898. Five children were born to them: Leonard Alexander, in 1900, who died 1904; Louise Alexandria, 1904; John Pierce, 1907; Lydia Elizabeth, 1912; and Jean Margaret, 1916. Louise is married to Dr. Ralph M. Sargent, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sargent, Red Wing; and John is married to Miss Eugenie Moore, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Moore, Albia, Iowa. There are three grandchildren, Lydia MacDougall Sargent, Hugh Alexander Sargent and Elizabeth Johanna Anderson. Misses Lydia Elizabeth Anderson and Jean Margaret Anderson are residing at Tower View with their father.

It was mainly due to Dr. Anderson and his wife that the splendid new Vasa Children's Home in Burnside was provided. Their contributions of land and money were both large. Mrs. Anderson in her will provided for a trust fund for the Home, which is directed by the Swedish Lutheran Synod. Dr. Anderson and his wife established a research fellowship at the New York Botanical Gardens, known as the Alexander P. Anderson and Lydia Anderson fund for research. Two other fellowships, or scholarships, are to be established, one at the University of Minnesota, and one at Punahou Academy, Honolulu, Hawaii. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson also established a scholarship at Clemson College, S. C. where they first met.

For thirty-six years Dr. and Mrs. Anderson worked together in their happy life. Sorrow comes when no one knows. On Sept. 27, 1934, on her 58th birthday, Mrs. Anderson passed away. She lies buried in the Burnside Community Cemetery nearby Tower View. She was able, a worker for the best, she was generous in spirit and happy whenever she could do any little thing for others. Herself she always forgot.

**SOLOMON ANDERSON**

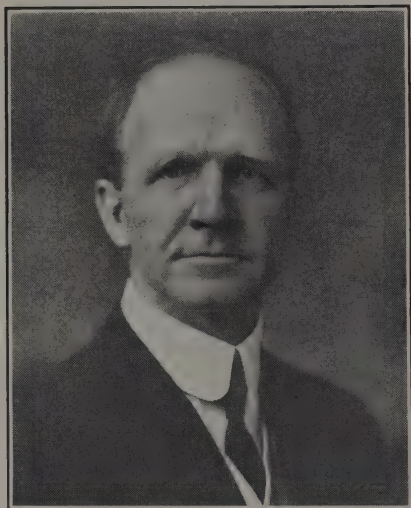
*Born in Smoland, Sweden,
Dec. 17, 1833.*

*Died in Sheldon, Iowa,
Jan. 12, 1909.*

Solomon Anderson made his first trip to the United States in 1853 coming direct to Spring Creek, Featherstone. Here as a young man of 20 he started out to help build up the community. Within a year he had taken a homestead. He became a charter member of the Vasa Lutheran church in 1855. Restless and young,

he kept his promise to his parents in Sweden, "that he would come back." This he did twice. In 1855, on his return to Featherstone his brother, John Anderson and wife, came along with their two children. Young Solomon, soon after this trip, married Anna Johnson, a daughter of Carl Johnson, one of the very first settlers of Vasa township. In 1868 he returned to Sweden once more and on this trip he guided back a large crowd. His own parents, who sold their old place in Sweden, came with other relatives, some of whom came only as far as Philadelphia. He brought the Wall family who settled in Vasa, and the important Lind family. When back in Sweden he asked John Lind, then 14, to come with him, John's parents decided to come also, direct to Spring Creek. History now has included "John Lind of Minnesota" in its volumes. Vikings they all were and Solomon Anderson steered the first boat for many of them, until they reached what many at that time, and since, have called "The Promised Land."

Solomon Anderson never acquired land and possessions, nor prominence. He remained a Viking in spirit. From Featherstone he moved to Vasa, to Iowa, to South Dakota, and even to Missouri for a time. His oldest son, Fred Anderson, who was born in Spring Creek, Featherstone, died in 1934, at Los Angeles at the age of 78.



FRANK LEONARD ANDERSON

Born Aug. 7, 1865, in Spring Creek valley, Featherstone, Goodhue county, son of John and Britta Anderson. Attended district school, taught school from 1884 to 1890. Graduated from Pillsbury Academy in 1892, and from the State University in 1896. Entered University of Chicago Divinity school, from which he received the degree of B. D. Held student pastorates in Minnesota at Kasson while attending Pillsbury Academy and at Kenyon and

West Concord while at the University of Minnesota; at Maywood, Ill., while at Chicago University. Ordained to the ministry in 1900, and became pastor of the Baptist church at Austin, Minn.; later served the Normal Park Baptist church of Chicago. In 1909 became superintendent of the Baptist Executive Council of Chicago, in which capacity he served from 1909 to 1920. From 1913 to 1916 he was president of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. In 1915 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed on him.

In 1920 he was elected the first president of the International Baptist Seminary, at East Orange, N. J., a school for the special training of new Americans for the ministry, and for missionary and laymen's service. He was just preparing to retire from his position when on Aug. 30, 1935, he died. He was buried in the Burnside Community cemetery.

On Dec. 26, 1896, he married Miss Linda Williams, of Cherry Grove, Goodhue county. She died on Nov. 22, 1919. Two children were born to this union, Paul Alexander, who is head of the physics department of the State College of Washington, and Hope Evangeline, wife of Prof. J. R. Johnson of Cornell University.

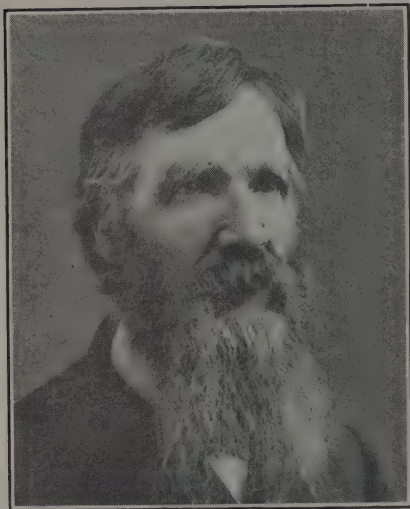
On June 10, 1922, he married Mrs. Mabelle Grant Meeker, a member of the faculty of the Seminary, who with a daughter by a previous marriage, survive him.

**MRS. F. L. ANDERSON**

Linda Williams was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, July 3, 1869. When she was seven years old, her family moved to Minnesota where her father purchased a farm in Cherry Grove township, Goodhue county. She was valedictorian of the first class that was graduated from the Zumbrota high school, the class of 1887.

In 1888-89, she taught in the district school at Vasa, Minnesota, where she first met her future husband, Frank Leonard Anderson who was teaching in a nearby district. During the following three years she taught successively in the grade schools of Pine Island and Fergus Falls. In the fall of 1892, she entered the University of Minnesota and two years later accepted a teaching position in the Madison school of Minneapolis.

She was married to Rev. Frank L. Anderson, Dec. 26, 1896, at the Cherry Grove home on the farm where her father and mother, Russell H. and Emma J. Williams had lived for twenty years. At that time Mr. Anderson was a student in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, and also pastor of the First Baptist Church of Maywood, Ill. After his graduation, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Austin, Minn., where they remained five years. In 1905 he was called to the pastorate of the Normal Park Baptist Church, Chicago. When, later, Dr. Anderson had accepted the superintendency of the Baptist Executive Council of Chicago, he and his family moved to Morgan Park and later purchased a home at Wilmette where they were living when Linda Williams Anderson died, November 23, 1919. She was buried in the Burnside Community Cemetery in Goodhue county.

**JOHN ANDERSON**

*Born in Sweden,
Aug. 28, 1826.*

John Anderson and his brother Solomon Anderson were cousins of John Lind, former member of congress and later governor of the State of Minnesota. They were all neighbors in Smaland, Sweden. The two brothers had much to do with bringing the Lind family over to Spring Creek, Featherstone township in 1868.

(See Solomon Anderson's sketch on page 255.) John Anderson farmed in Spring Creek on his original homestead from 1855 until his death on January 21, 1890. He was a most progressive pioneer and was held high in the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Mrs. Anderson had died three months earlier on September 25, 1889. Both are buried in the Burnside Community Cemetery.

Their children were: David August, born in Sweden 1851, died in Vasa, Minn., in 1892; John Solomon, born and died in Sweden in 1853; Ida Charlotte (Mrs. N. W. Anderson), born in Sweden in 1854, died in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1894; George William, born in Spring Creek, Featherstone, in 1857, died in Des Moines, Iowa, 1926; Frank Edward, born in Spring Creek, Featherstone, in 1860, died 1864; Alexander Pierce, born in Spring Creek, Featherstone, in 1862; Frank Leonard, born in Spring Creek, Featherstone, in 1865, died in Stafford Springs, Conn., Aug. 30, 1935; Arthur Edward, born in Spring Creek, Featherstone, in 1871, died in Cannon Falls, Minnesota, in 1926.

BRITTA MARIA
GUSTAFSDOTTER
ANDERSON

*Born in Sweden,
Sept. 29, 1826.*



Britta Maria Gustafsdotter and John Anderson were married in Sweden in 1848. They came over to the United States direct to Red Wing, Minnesota in 1855. The entire journey, across the Atlantic, by rail to Moline, Ill., and up the river to Red Wing, took three months. On Dec. 19, 1855, they took a homestead in Featherstone township, Goodhue County. The cut below is an exact facsimile of the homestead certificate issued when Minnesota was still a territory. It is one of the very earliest transactions in the real estate records of Goodhue county.

Land Office, Red Wing, M. C.

Dec 19 1855

This is to Certify that *John Anderson* **has this day filed in this**
Office his Declaratory Statement No. *2049* **upon the**

South East

quarter of Section No. *8* in Township No. *112* North of Range No. *15*
 West. Containing *160* Acres.

Not not used *W. W. Phelps*

Register.

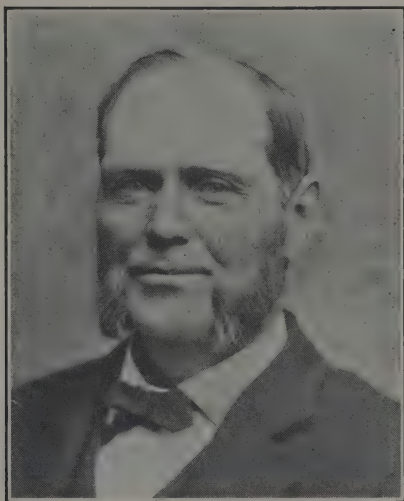
**AUGUST H.
ANDRESEN**

Born in Newark, Illinois, October 11, 1890. Came to Red Wing in 1905. Was graduated from the Red Wing Seminary in 1912; received degree of B. A. from St. Olaf College, Northfield, and degree of B. L. from Saint Paul College of Law. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Minnesota in 1914 and the Supreme Court of the United States in 1924. Married Julia Lien, a daughter of Carl

and Mary Lien of Red Wing, and a granddaughter of Nils Gunderson Lien who settled in Goodhue County in the early fifties. Mr. Andresen is the son of Rev. O. and Anna Andresen. His father has had a long and active career in the ministry of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

Mr. Andresen has served as Chairman of the Goodhue County Republican Committee, President of County Red Cross, Red Wing Fair Association, Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce and Soldiers' Memorial Association. Is a member of the United Lutheran Church of Red Wing.

Elected Congressman from the Third Congressional District of Minnesota to the 69th, 70th, 71st, and 72nd United States Congress, and from the First Congressional District to the 74th Congress. Specialized in agricultural and conservation legislation. Author of the Andresen-Norbeck Migratory Bird Act and other important laws. His record in behalf of labor is endorsed by the Federation of Labor. Single handed he secured the passage by the House of legislation to preserve American market for its dairy farmers. In the 1934 election, he received 51,000 votes against 29,581 for the Democratic candidate, and 29,038 for the Farmer Labor. He is generally recognized as one of the leaders in the United States Congress from the northwest.



MICHAEL AND
SARAH ELIZABETH
GILBERT DOYLE

Michael Doyle was born at Troy, New York, April 30, 1837. In April, 1854, he came to Belle Creek and settled near the farm he owned at death. He was a member of the Catholic Church and a staunch Democrat; County Commissioner, member of the Legislature for two terms, and internal revenue collector, 1894-1898. He died November 1, 1910.

He married Elizabeth Gilbert in 1859. She too

was born in Troy, New York, on April 14, 1840 and came to Red Wing from Green Bay, Wisconsin with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Gilbert. She attended Hamline University, then at Red Wing, moved with her parents to Belle Creek, June 11, 1855, and with them settled on the farm now owned by her daughter, Mrs. Ebba I. O'Reilly. She taught the first school in Belle Creek township, and nursed the sick for miles around until late in life. Mrs. Doyle died June 28, 1928.

Fourteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Doyle of whom eleven are living: Mrs. Henry O'Neill, Mrs. Helen M. Warren, Mrs. J. E. Ford, Mrs. J. P. Bearson, Mrs. George Sopes, Mrs. Ebba I. O'Reilly, Henry St. C., J. Ross, Vincent L., Ambrose A. and Frederick R.



MAGNUS EDSTROM



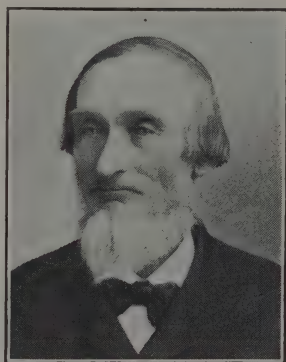
Born in Sweden, May 1, 1812. Married Maya Liza Anderson. Came to America and located in Leon township in 1855 and remained a resident continuously up to the time of his death. The Edstrom, Haggstrom and Vanberg families settled at the same time living together in a one room log cabin on the edge of the "big woods." Eight children: Anders John, Carl, Anna Kristine, Peter

Magnus, August, Marya, Axel Wallentin and Frantz Ferdinand. The last named lived on the old homestead up to the time of his death. Magnus Edstrom died in 1890. His wife died in 1887.



CARL A. HAGGSTROM

Born in Sweden on August 6, 1826. Married Martha Christine Johnson in 1852. Came to America in 1854 and after a brief sojourn at Andover, Ill., located in Leon on May 10, 1855. Five children: John, August, Frank, Emily and Thilda. Served as trustee and deacon of Spring Garden Swedish Lutheran church and was a member of the building committee. Mr. Haggstrom died in 1904 and Mrs. Haggstrom in 1905.



JONAS J. VANBERG

Born in Sweden. Married Johanna Johnson there. Came to America in 1854, on a sail boat, the trip lasting sixteen weeks, and after a year spent in Iowa came to Leon in 1855, where they continued to make their home up to the time of their deaths. Mr. Vanberg died in 1860 and his wife in 1887. They had three children: Charles (deceased), Christine, who married Walford Anderson of Belle Creek, and Frank J.



KITTIL T.
FINNESGAARD

Kittil T. Finnesgaard was born in Hallingdal, Norway, March 20, 1816.

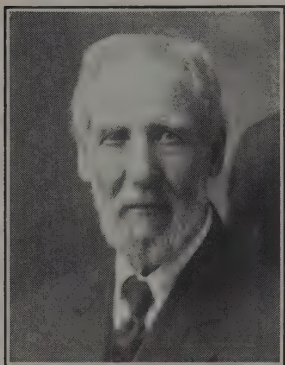
Deciding to emigrate to America, he landed in Quebec in 1852 after an ocean voyage of eleven weeks. He pioneered for a time in Rock County, Wisconsin; later moving to Clayton County, Iowa, and from there on to Fillmore County, Minnesota. In 1856 he located in Holden township, Goodhue county, where he built a log cabin which for a number

of years not only accommodated several families but also was the scene of many religious and social gatherings of the pioneer days. In 1864 he moved to Kenyon township where he made his home continuously to the time of his death on September 12, 1899, at the age of eighty-three years.

His wife, Guri Jeglum Finnesgaard was born in Hallingdal, Norway, on January 19, 1835. She passed away on July 28, 1907. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Finnesgaard were born ten children, Torgus, Mrs. Anne Huleback, Julie, Sissil, Knut, Asle, Carl, Henning, Mrs. Gurine Gunderson and Annette.



Mr. Finnesgaard was a member of the Holden church. When the Gol Lutheran church was organized he affiliated with that congregation.

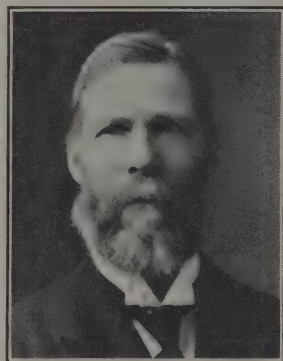
**ANDREW J. FRENN**

Born Sept. 8, 1845, in Frennarp, Vestergotland, Sweden. Came to America in 1852. Moved onto a farm in Featherstone in 1864. Came to Red Wing in 1873, and engaged in carpentry and building. Married Emma Johnson Nov. 18, 1866. Mrs. Frenn died Nov. 8, 1922, and Mr. Frenn Feb. 27, 1933. Seven children: Mrs. Julia S. Nelson, Joel, Theodore, Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner, Sidney, Marie and

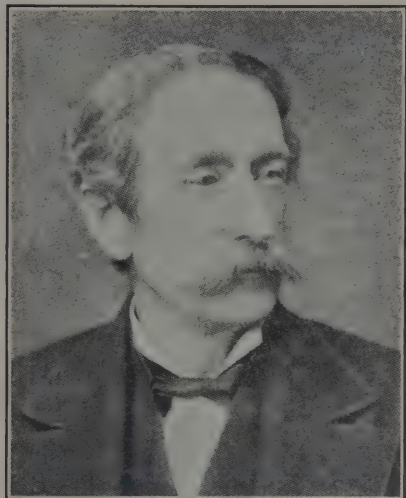
Henriette. Served two years as city treasurer.

P. JOHN FRENN

Born June 5, 1843, in Sweden. In 1864, moved to a farm in Featherstone township. Married Christine Swenson of Smoland, Sweden, July 26, 1872. Six children living, Mrs. Hilda Miller, Esther, Carl, Martin, Albert, Almer, three dead, Mrs. Hannah Johnson, Edith, Lillie. Mr. Frenn died March 21, 1923, and his wife Jan. 8, 1931. Member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, Vasa, in which he served as deacon.

**CHARLES A. FRENN**

Born on Sept. 20, 1847, in Sweden. Came to Goodhue county in 1864 and settled in Featherstone. Married Marie Lundberg on July 4, 1880. Four children were born of whom three, Mrs. Elin Schwartau, Axel and Ebba are living. Member of Swedish Lutheran church of Vasa, of which he served as treasurer for many years. Also served as member of the Board of the Vasa Orphan's Home and as justice of the peace for 18 years. Mr. Frenn died Aug. 31, 1931.



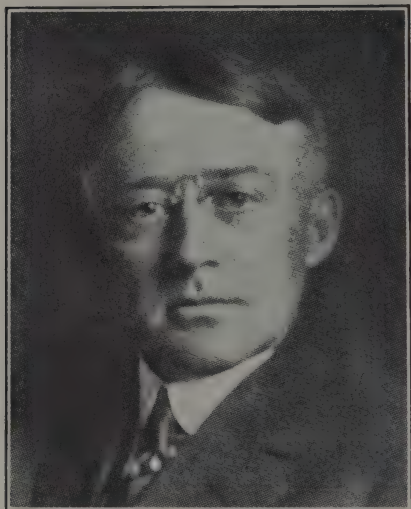
DR. LEWIS H.
GARRARD

A remarkable family in many ways were the Garrards, whose careers are so intimately entwined in the early history of Frontenac. Of southern lineage, with the charm, grace of manner and high ideals of the old south, all possessed of high mental attainments, they imparted an influence during the creative period which is apparent to the present time.

Dr. Lewis Garrard was a brother of Gen. Israel

Garrard, the sage of Frontenac. He was born in 1829; left school to spend 1846-47 in New Mexico for his health; later entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in 1853; and with his brother, Israel, came to Minnesota the following year. Fascinated by the scenery which reminded him so much of Switzerland, he determined to make his home here permanently. In 1858 he came to Frontenac and purchased 5,000 acres of land and engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He introduced Devon cattle and Southdown sheep into this locality. Served as chairman of the town of Florence and also as member of county board. Member of Republican state committee in 1859 and served two terms in the state legislature. During the Civil War he was draft commissioner for the county. In 1870 he removed to Lake City, organizing the First National Bank, and serving as mayor and in other public capacities. After 12 years in Lake City, the family moved to Cincinnati, but he spent two summers in Lake City, after that, before giving up his home there. During the last two years of his life, he was an invalid. He died in Lakewood, New York, July 7, 1877, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

He married Florence Van Vliet, the daughter of a farmer who had a home near Lake City. The only children who lived to maturity are Edith and Anna of Menomonie, Wisconsin.

**EINAR L. GRONDAHL**

Came to Red Wing at the age of nine with his parents in 1881. He attended the public schools and the Red Wing Seminary from which he was graduated in 1887. Later he enrolled in its college department when that was established and continued his studies there several years.

For a time he studied law in the offices of Hon. F. M. Wilson and of Hon. O. M. Hall at the same time conducting a general insurance, real estate and

mortgage loan business in partnership with C. A. Rasmussen under the name of Grondahl and Rasmussen.

He became interested in banking through the acquisition of a ten per cent interest in the First National Bank of Red Wing. In 1899 he was elected first vice president and made general manager of the Scandinavian American Bank in Seattle which position he held until ill health compelled him to retire. After several years spent in regaining his health, he again entered banking in Seattle as president of the State Bank of Seattle. Dividing his time between the east and west he retired entirely from active business in Seattle in 1920.

During all these years and to the present time, though now residing in Vermont, he has had interests in Red Wing industries including banking, mercantile, and manufacturing and is at present a director in and treasurer of the Red Wing Printing Company.

His one valuable contribution to the publishing business consists in backing the invention of the Halvorson Newspaper Stuffing machine, which is used by the leading daily newspapers of the country to assemble editions with several sections.



JUST CHRISTIAN GRONVOLD

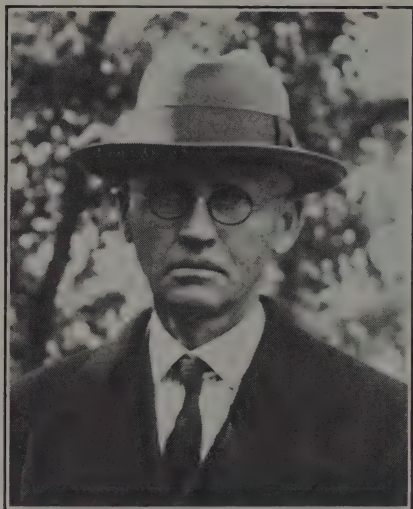
Fifty years ago there resided in Goodhue County a doctor of medicine whose reputation extended far beyond the confines of the county and state. In fact, in some lines of work in his profession he was known throughout the United States and Europe. That man was Dr. Just Christian Gronvold, for a quarter of a century practitioner of his profession in a large area centering around his home in Wanamingo township.

Born in Norway, on February 27, 1833, he entered the university in 1851 where he remained eight years, being graduated with the highest honors in mathematics and natural sciences.

In 1865, he came to America and entered Humboldt medical school at St. Louis from which he was graduated four years later. He came direct to Goodhue county in 1869, and began the practice of medicine in the town of Wanamingo, where, without a friend or acquaintance, he soon built up a large practice. A man of indefatigable energy, he was always active, head or hand, and his researches in many directions, especially those on the leprosy question, being very valuable, accorded him a name known all over the land among men of the medical profession. He served for many years as a member of the Minnesota state board of health and became a man of note in meetings of the National Medical association.

Public spirited, he was a great power for good, and he gave his influence, time and money freely, for he was generous and liberal hearted to a fault. A great lover of good music and an admirer of Scandinavian folk melodies, he took the initiatory step in organizing a society of over a hundred members, "The Norway Singing Society and Brass Band."

In 1874 he married Miss Eli Brandt, of Decorah, a niece of the Rev. Prof. N. Brandt, of Luther College. He died on September 17, 1895, his last illness brought on by his devotion to his duty as a physician.

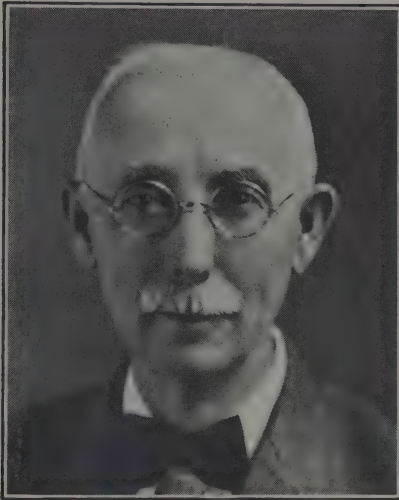


TORGER ANDERSON HOVERSTAD

Torger Anderson Hoverstad who gives his occupation as "farming, rail-roading, and lecturing," was born in Warsaw township on January 29, 1868. He married Mary Thomson who died in 1928. To them were born four children: Phoebe, Andrew, Mary, and Helen. Attended the country school in Warsaw as a boy and later attended the State Normal School at Mankato from 1883-86 and studied the United States Constitution

under Prof. J. T. McCleary. He considers this study the event of his life. Enrolled in the Minnesota School of Agriculture at its very beginning in 1888. Graduated with the first class in 1890. Attended the University of Minnesota from 1890 to 1894. He was given the degrees of Bachelor of Agriculture and Bachelor of Science. Started first branch experiment station in Minnesota in Lyon County in 1894. This became the first Dry Land Experiment Station in the United States. Took charge of and organized the Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston, Minn., July 1, 1895. Was in charge of it as superintendent for ten years. After this he was the superintendent of the Farmer's Institutes in North Dakota until June 1, 1913. He then became Agricultural Development Agent for the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault St. Marie Railroad, which position he held from 1913 to 1918. He has been Development Agent for the Chicago Great Western Railroad from 1920 on.

He is now engaged in the most important work in his life, studying adjustments of our whole system of government to meet present conditions, and how to adjust government into our educational, industrial, labor, and agricultural conditions. To this work he has already devoted a number of years and in the course of his investigations, he is consulting authorities all over the country.



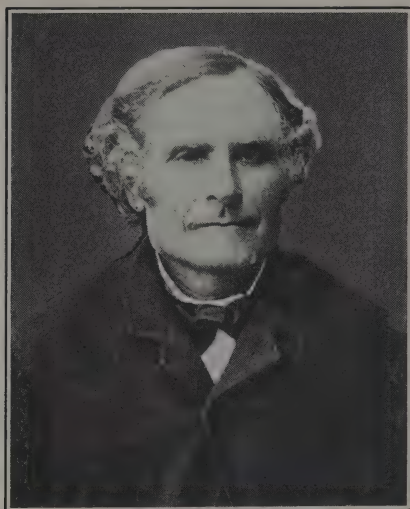
SAMUEL T. IRVINE

Born in Trimbelle, Pierce County, Wisconsin, August 6, 1861, son of Samuel and Christine (Huddleston) Irvine. Educated in public and private schools of Wisconsin. Taught school and conducted teacher's institutes in Pierce county from 1882 to 1890. Town clerk of Trenton township from 1883 to 1888; justice of peace from 1885 to 1888. Married Myrtle E. Merrit, daughter of Francis and Eunice R. Merrit of Bel-

fast, New York, on August

26, 1885; one daughter, Mrs. Eunice M. Horlitz, born August 3, 1890. U. S. railway postal clerk from 1890 to 1902. Lived in Red Wing from 1890 to 1893 and 1898 to the present time. Owner of "Bee Hive" store from 1902 to 1907. Deputy city clerk of Red Wing from 1908 to 1916; city clerk of Red Wing from 1916 to the present time. President of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, 1933-1934. Secretary-Treasurer of Minnesota State Tax Conference 1922-1933. Member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lodge affiliations: Has been a member of the I.O.O.F., Knights of Pythias, Yeoman Insurance Company, Memorial Day Association, and Sons of Veterans. An active member now of all the York and Scottish Rite Bodies, the record being as follows: Past master of Red Wing lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M.; past High Priest of La Grange Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; past Illustrious Master of Tyrian Council No. 4, R. & S. M.; past Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the state of Minnesota; past Commander of Red Wing Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar; a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason of Winona Consistory No. 4, Winona; a member of Osman Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine; member of Red Wing Chapter No. 88, Order of the Eastern Star; District Supervisor of the Sixteenth District of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Minnesota.



HALDOR JOHNSON

Haldor Johnson to whom belongs the distinction of being the first permanent white settler in Leon township, was born near Bergen, Norway, on January 3, 1823. When a young man he emigrated to America and located on a claim in Leon township which was his home up to the time of his death. The old homestead is now the home of one of his children, Mrs. Anna Lund.

On September 18, 1885, Mr. Johnson married Anna Ostgarden, bringing her

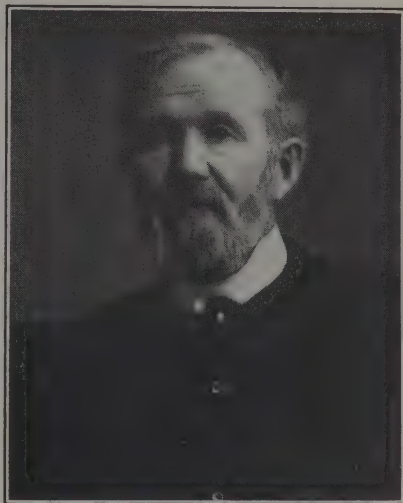
to their home in Leon, when there were very few families located there. Together they set to work in establishing their permanent abiding place and in the course of time provided a comfortable home and a well developed farm. Mr. Johnson died on Nov. 16, 1901, and his wife passed away on September 12, 1907.

Mr. Johnson and his family were first members of the Holden Church in Wanamingo. Later, when the Urland congregation was organized nearer their home, they became affiliated with that church, with which they remained connected as long as they lived.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born these children: Johannes, who died; Britta; a second Johannes; Dorthea; John, who died; a second John; and Anna Sofia. The latter who married Albin Lund on February 2, 1897, was born in Leon on April 27, 1866. They were blessed with six children; Albert, John, Wilhelm, Axel, Pearl and Alma. Pearl married Melvin Hommedahl, and Alma married Berton Melhouse. The Hommedahl family has two children, Mildred and Carmen Elizabeth. The Melhouse family has three children: Maurice, Alva and Curtis. The family of Axel Lund has one child, David.

JAMES LAWThER

James Lawther was born in Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, on August 17, 1832. He came to Red Wing in 1855 and made his home here until the last fifteen years of his life. Soon after his arrival, he began the erection of business blocks and investments in farm property and he followed these lines continuously as long as he was actively engaged in business. He was a member of the first city council of Red Wing, served as city recorder, and took a prominent part in local affairs for many years.



He was a most liberal contributor to the betterment of the community. He presented the city with the site for the public library; in 1910 he erected the Y.M.C.A. building at a cost of \$60,000 which was endowed by his wife later to the extent of \$25,000. He also contributed to the purchase of Barn Bluff for a public park. Mr. Lawther also made general contributions to the Presbyterian church, of which he was a devout member, totalling more than \$10,000. He also built Olivet chapel on South Park street as a mission center for the church.

He married Evalyn T. Mann on December 16, 1859. To this union was born one child, James L. Lawther, who died when a young man, leaving a widow, Mrs. Cora Lawther, who still resides in Red Wing.

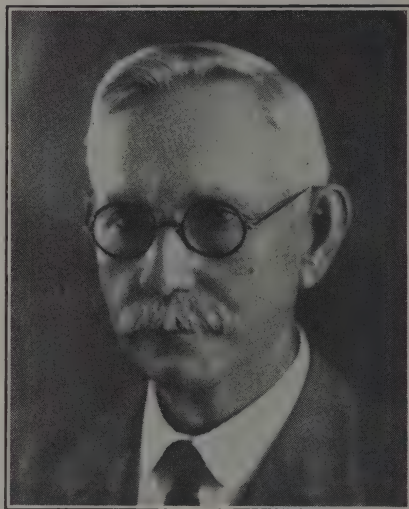
Mr. Lawther passed away at Dunadry, County Antrim, Ireland, on June 30, 1916, where he spent the last fifteen years of his life, making occasional visits to Red Wing. His wife died February 17, 1932.

Mr. Lawther was a typical example of the pioneer business men to whom we owe the rapid early development of this section.

G. O. MILLER

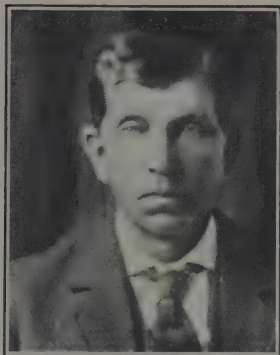
Born in Sweden, Oct. 29, 1852; came to America with his parents when two years of age. The family first settled at St. Charles, Iowa, and in 1860 came up the Mississippi river by steam boat and landed in Red Wing. They resided here until 1863, when they went to Spring Garden and took up a government claim. Mr. Miller, at the age of 18, purchased a farm, near Goodhue, and with one horse and a steer started to break the land and engage in farming.

After a short time he opened a general store in his farm home, remaining there until March 1, 1883, when he started a store in White Rock, which he operated personally until 1907. Then he formed the G. O. Miller Company and took his three nephews into partnership. Since 1927 he had operated the business himself.



Among the enterprises which he organized are: The White Rock Creamery in 1887; Miller Brothers Produce Company of Tacoma, Wash., 1890; Miller-Holmes Produce Company, St. Paul, 1897; Miller Brothers Produce Company, Seattle, Wash., 1898; G. O. Miller Telephone Company of White Rock, 1907; Miller Land Company, Rhame, N. D., 1908; Miller Brothers Creamery Company, Tacoma, Wash., 1890; White Rock State Bank, White Rock, 1918; Midland Produce Company, Fargo, N. D., 1897. Mr. Miller was a member of the Spring Garden Lutheran church and was active in promoting its affairs. Surviving are his widow and two brothers, C. A. Miller, Tacoma, Wash., and Albert Miller, Spring Garden.

Mr. Miller was one of the outstanding business men of Goodhue county and a pioneer in the development of the creamery industry. He died May 27, 1933.



JOHN MUNSON AND EMMA CHRISTINE MUNSON

John Munson, the son of Mons and Cissa Nelson, was born at Kristianstad Lan, Sweden, on April 12, 1858. On June 6, 1878, he arrived at Welch, coming directly from Sweden. For his first five months of work, he received \$20.00. For a short period he worked on the railroad at Afton. Early in 1887 he bought a place

known as the Oberg farm with his uncle, Jens Nelson, in Welch. On May 24, 1887, he married Emma Christine Johnson who was born on May 5, 1867, in Smoland, Sweden. She had come to America with her parents at the age of three. The family had spent two years in New York state before settling on a farm in Minneola town near Zumbrota. In 1892 Jens Nelson died and left his share of the farm to John Munson. "Munson Hill" in Welch received its name from the Munson family. Mr. Munson and his wife farmed successfully and raised ten children in their original home: Vinnie, Adeline, Mrs. Clifford Swanson, Red Wing; Oscar, who married Esther Nelson, Welch; Hildegard, Mrs. Godfrey Swanson, Featherstone; Elmer, who married Helen Peterson, Welch; Harry, who married Harriet Wilde, Thief River; Ruth, Mrs. Byron Brown, Red Wing; Raymond, who married Norma Persig, Red Wing; Marion, Mrs. Milton Lind, Red Wing; LeRoy, who married Corrine Olson, Red Wing.

For four years, 1910-1914, Mr. and Mrs. Munson acted as Superintendents of the County Poor Farm. Mrs. Munson died on March 23, 1930, but Mr. Munson is still living on his farm. He has been an active member of the Welch Lutheran Church, at one time acting as Deacon. In politics he has been a Republican. He has served as a member of the Welch Town Board.





N. L. T. NELSON

N. L. T. Nelson was born in Wisconsin on Oct. 17, 1861. When he was two years of age, with his parents he moved to Vasa, Minn., where as a child he attended the public schools. County Superintendent Engstrom induced him to enter Cannon Falls High School. After being graduated from there, he entered Carleton College, Northfield, and received his degree from that institution in 1890.

In order to earn money to continue his studies he taught school with great success in several of the Vasa school districts. Practically all of his pupils when they had finished, were prepared to obtain first grade certificates as teachers.

In 1896 he married Miss Marion Bruce. Together they went to Chicago where he enrolled in the University of Chicago, majoring in botany. He was graduated from the institution with the degree of Ph. D.

He served as superintendent of schools at Pine Island, Benson and Montevideo. He later engaged in educational work at Des Moines, Iowa; Berea, Ky.; Clinton, S. C.; Gainesville, Georgia; College Station, Texas; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Clinton, Miss.; Omaha, Neb., and other points.

His only child, a daughter, passed away in 1910 and his wife died four years later. His health failing he made his home with his sister-in-law, in Goodhue, where he died on January 14, 1932. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Goodhue by the side of his wife and daughter.

Dr. Nelson knew plants. He could tell at a glance the botanical and the common name of every plant which grew in Minnesota. In his educational work he took his pupils on field trips and taught them by concrete examples. He made a particular study of ferns, mosses and lichens. His collection of these was probably the largest in the United States.



JOHN AND ANNA NELSON PETERSON

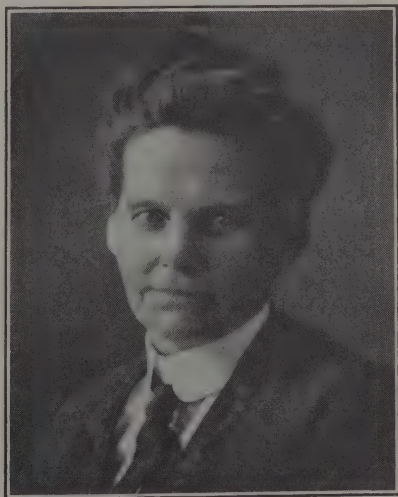
John Peterson was born in Malmo, Sweden, June 8, 1851. In 1879, he married Anna Nelson, who was born January 2, 1859. Together they immigrated to Canada in 1881, where he was employed on a farm for several months. Dissatisfied with conditions there, he sought opportunities farther west. He arrived in Red Wing and after finding employment in the stone mills at Frontenac, he sent back to Can-

ada for his wife and child. With his small savings he purchased two acres of land in Frontenac and built a two room house which was gradually enlarged to suit their needs. After clearing his small tract, he raised vegetables and bought more land until, when he retired, he possessed an improved farm totalling more than four hundred acres.

Mr. Peterson was a kind, considerate, patient father and husband, industrious, and ambitious. He was an honorable citizen with an unusual abundance of patience and cheerfulness.

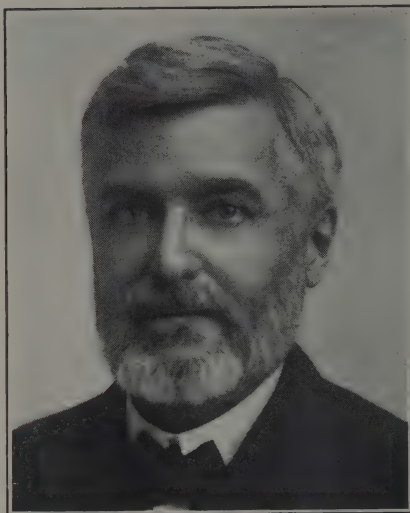
He was very active in all community affairs in his neighborhood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were born eleven children; Fred, William, Harry, Richard, Nathaniel, Mary, Bessie, Clara, Sadie Mabel and Cornelia. Anna Peterson passed away April 22, 1909, and John Peterson January 3, 1933.



WILLIAM H. PUTNAM

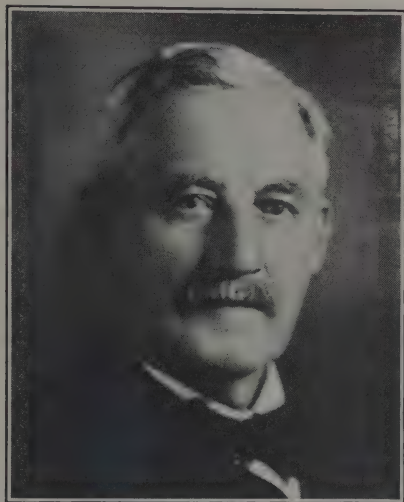
Hon. W. H. Putnam was born at Danvers, Mass., on January 22, 1848, the son of William R. and Mary (Phelps) Putnam. He attended the district schools at Danvers and at the age of 19 years, came to Red Wing which remained his permanent home. For six years after his arrival here, he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Goodhue County auditor. In 1873 he entered the employ of the bank of Pierce Simmons and Company. Aft-



ter ten years of service, he was chosen cashier of the establishment, a position which he held for 25 years. In 1908 he was promoted and assumed the presidency of the institution. In 1928 he retired as head of the Security Bank and Trust Company and since then had devoted his efforts to its liquidation. He was one of the leaders in making Red Wing the industrial city that it is today, giving of his time and means to the establishment of some of the city's principal factories, including the clay working, furniture, and shoe manufacturing industries.

For 58 years he served as treasurer of the First Presbyterian church and he also held other offices in the congregation, giving most liberally of his time and money to advance its work. He served as mayor of the city for two terms, being elected to the post in 1890. He was for many years a member of the school board and he was also a member of the city council and library board. He was elected to the House of the Minnesota legislature, serving most capably for two terms.

Surviving Mr. Putnam, who died November 26, 1935, are his widow and five sons: William R. Putnam, New York; Robert W., of Alexandria; Fred W. Putnam, of Minneapolis; Frank D. Putnam, of St. Paul; Richard Putnam, of Washington, D. C., and a daughter, Miss Mary Putnam, of Minneapolis.

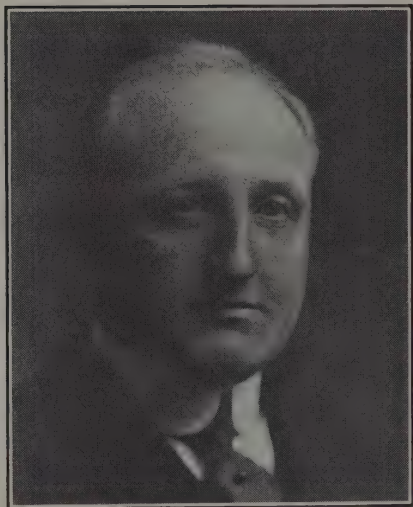
**FRED SEEBACH SR.**

Was born in Germany on May 28, 1841, son of Ahrenfield and Mary Seebach. He came to America with his family, his father purchasing a farm near Milwaukee, in 1844, and moved to Goodhue county after the Civil War. Mr. Seebach spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Milwaukee; later moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where he bought a large farm. He enlisted in the 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in August, 1862; was taken prisoner at the battle of

Chickamauga and incarcerated in both Anderson and Libby prisons. In 1873 he sold his farm in Racine and came to Red Wing which became his permanent home. He opened a grocery store, later disposing of this business to take up grain buying and selling. Served as county commissioner for eight years and in 1888 was appointed postmaster. In 1902 he was elected county treasurer and served for ten years. Was a member of the Minnesota state legislature and the Old Soldiers Home Board. Mr. Seebach was a Republican in politics. He was a past commander of the local G. A. R. post and a member of the Commercial Club.

He married Lydia Hernlem of Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1868. Eight children were born to them: Emma, Mrs. H. C. Kohn; Matilda, Mrs. Harry Cain of Saint Paul; Fred C. E., post office clerk, Red Wing; Henry, St. Paul; Jacob, Red Wing; John H., county treasurer of Goodhue county for 16 years, who died March 11, 1935; Louise Lydia, who devoted many years to the care of her father and who died January 24, 1935, and Ernest F., local manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Red Wing. The latter married Lillian Cook on June 15, 1910. To them were born two children; Dorothea Louise and Donald F. Fred Seebach Sr. died February 25, 1935.

CHARLES JAMES SARGENT AND
KATHERINE FOX SARGENT



C. J. Sargent was born September 13, 1872, at Sargent Springs near Austin, of pioneer parents, both of whom came to Minnesota in the territorial days of the 1850's; on his father's side, descended from William Sargent, who came from England to Massachusetts Colony before 1633, and on his mother's side, from one of the Dutch founders of New Amsterdam Colony, now New York. As a boy, he knew the rigors of pioneer farming life in southern Minnesota. After 17 years in the First National Bank

of Austin, in 1906 he came to Red Wing as cashier of the Goodhue County National Bank; in 1918 he became president, maintaining his leadership in the growth of this financial institution until his death. He was also treasurer of the Citizens Fund Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; director of several Red Wing industries, a member of the Red Wing Manufacturers Association, and of the Citizens' Club, the latter a small group of men meeting for social and literary discussion. In 1908 he became president of the Red Wing Civic League, and in 1919 he was elected the first president of the newly founded Chamber of Commerce. Although never a seeker of political office, he served as delegate to various Republican conventions, city, county, and state.

He took a vital interest in the Presbyterian church of Red Wing, serving for many years as elder, and clerk of the session; in 1927 he was chosen state lay delegate to the National General Assembly, in San Francisco. He was a supporter and director of the Y. M. C. A. He held a succession of offices in the local Masonic lodges, and in the Knights Templar; he was a member of Osman Shrine, St. Paul. Mr. Sargent worked for

the industrial development of Red Wing, and the economic independence of its citizens; he enjoyed, and aided in preserving, the natural beauties of this locality; he acted on the belief that religion holds a central place in the life of the community; he found a major satisfaction in his mutual friendships with the citizens of Red Wing and Goodhue County.

On September 4, 1895, he married Katherine A. Fox, of Austin. She was born in McGregor, Iowa, August 17, 1875. In Red Wing, she has been active in the Presbyterian church, being the first woman elder ever elected there; she has been a member of the Red Wing Hospital Board, and is Chairman of the Visiting Nurse Association.

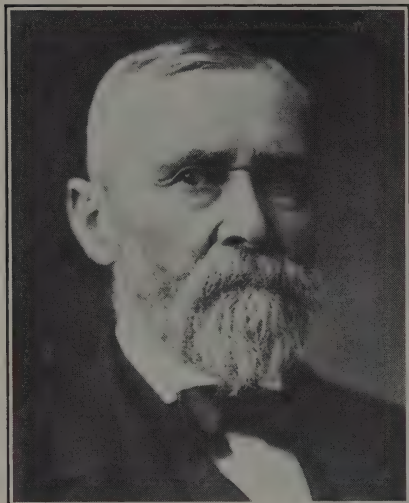
Mr. Sargent died December 12, 1932. He is survived by Mrs. Sargent and three children, Mrs. Ruth S. Morrow, of Austin, Dr. Ralph M. Sargent, of New Haven, Conn., and Elizabeth I. Sargent, of Walker, Minn. There are two grandchildren, Lydia M. Sargent, and Hugh A. Sargent, children of Ralph M. and Louise Anderson Sargent.

(From an editorial on the death of C. J. Sargent, in the Red Wing Daily Republican, December 12, 1932.)

"Since his coming to Red Wing there has not been a movement of any consequence but his wise counsel and active co-operation have been obtained. As an ideal citizen he took deep interest in religious and educational work, and in all civic and Masonic enterprises he was an outstanding leader.

"Mr. Sargent was very quiet in his ways, and unassuming in the many things that he did, charitable to a degree in his deeds and attitude toward everybody, an optimist who could always see the silver lining and able to make others see it no matter how clouded the aspect might be. The number of those who came to him for helpful advice and assistance was legion, and no one went away without feeling that he had the heart interest of the most friendly man."

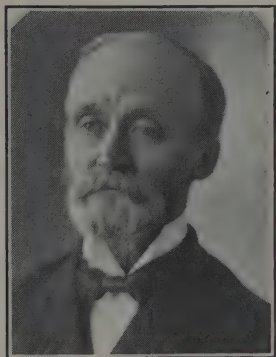




WATTS SHERMAN

Pioneer merchant of Red Wing, descendant of Philip Sherman, first secretary of the Colony of Rhode Island, was born at Mound Morris, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1827. Before leaving home, he worked for his father who had a contract for construction of the old Erie Canal. While still in his teens, he traveled for a manufacturing concern, and on June 10, 1856, located in Red Wing, which remained his home with exception of three years spent on his farm in Belle

Creek. In 1857, he engaged in the mercantile business, the firm name being Sherman & Richter, located on the north side of Main street. The stock was brought up on steamboat, and was one of the first brought to this city. Their trade was largely with the Indians, there being only a few dozen families of white people in the village. Later the firm of Clark & Sherman was organized, the location being the present site of the Montgomery Ward concern. Desirous of owning a building of his own, Mr. Sherman built the store, the first one on the south side of Third street, which is still occupied by the business, now conducted by his son, Frank Sherman. The latter is now the pioneer grocer of Red Wing. Great difficulty was experienced by the contractors, as the place was marshy and pilings had to be driven in to make a solid foundation. Watts Sherman was married by Rev. J. W. Hancock in the old Crystal Palace, former hotel at the site of the present postoffice, to De Lane Lancaster Richter. To them were born six children: Frank R., Wm. P., Mrs. C. L. Fowle, Gertrude, L. W., and Mrs. C. W. Barber, who died in 1911. All are located in Red Wing with the exception of Dr. L. W. Sherman, who is living in Terry, Mont. Mr. Sherman was a Mason and a staunch Democrat. He died Feb. 8, 1909.



RUSSELL H. AND EMMA J.
KELSEY WILLIAMS

Emma J. Kelsey was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, February 27, 1840. While attending a seminary in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, she met her future husband, Russell H. Williams. He was born at Lockport, N. Y., June 16, 1841. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm near Merton, Wisconsin. During the Civil War,

he enlisted in Co. F., First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. In 1867 he married Emma J. Kelsey. To them were born three daughters and a son who died in infancy; Linda, Adella, Orpha Maud, and Almer H. In 1877 Mr. Williams moved with his family to Minnesota where he purchased a farm in Cherry Grove Township, Goodhue County. This was the family home for twenty years. In 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Williams moved to Owatonna, Minn., and five years later removed to Colorado. In 1907 a home was purchased in St. Cloud, Florida, where they resided for eight years. In 1917, they journeyed to Long Beach, Calif., to celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary with a reunion of all of their children at the home of their daughter, Adella, Mrs. Chauncey A. Kelsey. They never returned to Florida, but purchased a home in Southern California where they spent their last days. Mr. Williams passed away in 1922, two months before his 82nd birthday. Mrs. Williams lived to celebrate her 85th birthday.





OLIVIA YOUNGDAHL

During the late sixties two talented sisters, Lucia Olson and Elna Ljungdahl, both of whom had studied medicine at Sweden's famous University at Lund, came to Goodhue county. Lucia was graduated with highest honors in her class, and was cited by the King for being one of ten to perform the most successful smallpox vaccinations. At a ceremony the king presented her with a case of instruments, inscribed with his seal.

Lucia's only child, Olivia, was, in 1874, married to Oke Youngdahl, son of Elna and Swan Ljungdahl. Oke was born in Sweden March 4, 1849, where he studied fresco painting with the greatest masters of Europe. He followed this profession on America. Although he established his home in Red Wing, the nature of his work kept him in the larger art centers. He died in 1898, survived by his widow and four children: Klara (Mrs. Charles Fisher of Savanna, Ill.), Emile of Minneapolis, Oskar and Rosalie. All have taught school. Oskar attended Training Camp at Fort Snelling, was engaged in all major drives, was wounded in three, fatally so October 8, 1918. For bravery he was promoted to captain, receiving many citations, including the Distinguished Service Medal and Oak Leaf cluster. Rosalie is living with her mother and is director of teacher training in the Red Wing High school.

During her 65 years as a resident of Red Wing, Mrs. Olivia Youngdahl has been unusually active in church, missionary, W. C. T. U., school work, and suffrage. She has been a teacher of the confirmation class for 50 years, was the organizer and the first district president of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, is a charter member of the Ladies' Aid of which she has been an officer for 25 years, and with a few other women sponsored our first Chautauqua. She will celebrate her eighty-fifth birthday, March 5, 1936.



GILBERT ALBIN
YOUNGBERG

Colonel,

*Corps of Engineers,
U. S. Army, Retired.*

Born on February 12, 1875, son of Peter and Christine Branfelt Youngberg, natives of Sweden, who settled in the Town of Belle Creek in 1868. Education: Public schools of Cannon Falls; Carleton College, Northfield (2 years); the U. S. Military Academy at West Point being graduated in 1900 with high honors, including appointment as "Cadet First Captain," the highest military distinction; graduated 1906 from Army Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and in 1910 from the Army War College in Washington. Appointed 2d Lieutenant of Artillery in 1900, serving at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Ft. Wood, New York Harbor, and in Manila, P. I., where he was custodian of Aguinaldo for several months. Transferred to the Corps of Engineers for service with engineer troops and as instructor of engineers in General Service Schools of the Army. Served at Chicago (1906-1907) as chief engineer of the Northern Division of the Army and then with the Army of Occupation in Cuba (1907-1909). Appointed Captain of Engineers in 1907 and detailed as resident engineer constructing highway from Pinar del Rio to the north coast of the Island. Due to the suicide of a sergeant in his party, Captain Youngberg was reported killed in an insurrection, giving him the unique distinction of being the only American officer reported slain in the army of Cuban occupation. Upon return to the States he supervised military surveys for the defenses of Boston. Upon graduating from the War College, he received the distinction of appointment to the General Staff but preferred appointment as Professor of Practical Military Engineering at West Point (1910-14). He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1913 and detailed in 1914 as U. S. District Engineer in charge of fortifications,

river and harbor improvements in North and South Carolina with headquarters at Charleston.

He raised the interned German freighter, "Liebenfels," which had been deliberately sunk by its crew in the Charleston Harbor channel. This was the first overt act in our war with Germany.

In August, 1917, he was appointed Colonel of Engineers, National Army, and became executive officer for the Chief Engineer of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. In April 1918, he was appointed deputy assistant chief of staff in the Fourth (supply) Section of the General Staff at General Headquarters. After the signing of the Armistice, Colonel Youngberg served with the Permanent Inter-Allied Armistice Commission sitting within the German lines at Spa, Belgium.

For his work during the World War, he was awarded the distinguished service medal with citation, as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as representative of the Engineer Department and later as the principal assistant to the chief of the Fourth Section, General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces. He performed duties of the greatest importance in connection with construction projects of the Army. By his high professional attainments and tireless energy, his sound judgment and logical recommendations on questions of construction, supply and transportation, he materially assisted in the successes of our forces in the field. In all matters he displayed remarkable ability and rendered services of the highest character to the Government."

The Commander-in-Chief also nominated him as Brigadier General.

Colonel Youngberg was awarded distinctions as follows: "Companion of the Distinguished Service Order," by Great Britain; "Officer of the Legion of Honor," by France; and Officer of the order of Saint Mavrizio e Lazzaro of Italy. As a further honor, his name was placed on the Initial Eligible List of the General Staff.

After the World War, Colonel Youngberg was assistant to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. He holds medals for service in the Spanish-American War; the Philippine Insurrection;

the Cuban Pacification and the World War, with three campaign clasps.

In 1922 he became U. S. District Engineer for Peninsular Florida with offices at Jacksonville.

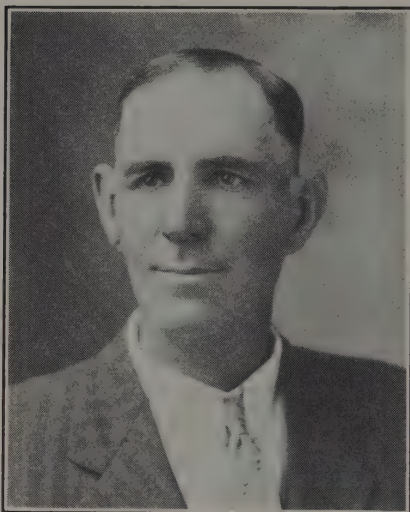
In 1926, after more than 30 years of army service he, at his own request, was "retired" and entered as a civilian in the practice of engineering, specializing in maritime engineering. He has served as Chief Engineer of inlets and harbor works at Ft. Pierce, Palm Beach, Sarasota and other localities in Florida, and has prepared numerous economic studies resulting in the adoption as Federal projects of other improvements. He is the Chief Engineer and Director of Procurement of the Florida Inland Navigation District charged with acquisition and transfer to the United States of the old Florida East Coast Canal and additional property rights. He made the initial "Economic Study for the Gulf-Atlantic Ship Canal Across Florida," which is now under construction by the Federal Government.

He is the author of a "History of Engineer Troops, U. S. Army," and various articles in professional, engineering and military periodicals and the Encyclopedia Britannica. He was one of the founders of the Society of American Military Engineers and served as president thereof. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Florida Engineering Society and of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association. His name is carried in "Who's Who in Florida," and in "Who's Who in Engineering."

He is president of the Security Building and Loan Company and a director of the Title and Trust company of Florida. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd; of the Chamber of Commerce; the Rotary Club; the Timuquana Country Club and of the Florida Yacht Club, all of Jacksonville, and of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

On April 22, 1903, he married in Brooklyn, New York, Adele Harriet de Raismes and to the union were born three children, Helen Biddle, Gilbert Albin, Jr., (deceased) and Adele de Raismes, now Mrs. Fleming Wood Smith of Nashville, Tennessee.

His residence address is 3519 Oak Street and his business address, 1604 Lynch Building, Jacksonville, Florida.

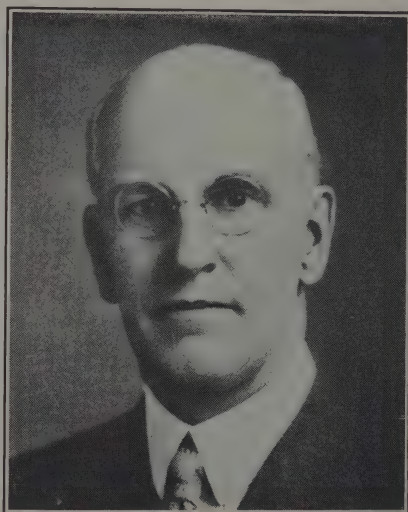
**B. W. BOLDT**

Born in Red Wing on August 13, 1883. For a number of years has been engaged in farming in Hay Creek township. Married Elda E. Santleman on September 25, 1912. They have eight children. Members of the Methodist church. Has served as town clerk of Hay Creek township from 1918 to 1932 and as chairman of School District No. 22 from 1915 to 1935. Vice president of Hay Creek Mutual Fire Insurance Company since 1929.

In 1934 chosen member of the board of county commissioners from the Fifth district in which capacity he still serves.

**GEORGE W.
DIEPENBROCK**

Dr. Diepenbrock is a dentist of Red Wing. He was born November 27, 1873, and has lived in this county all of his life with the exception of twelve years, from 1900 to 1912, when he practised in Elysian, Minn. Member of the city council from 1920 to 1930; president of same from 1926 to 1930. County Commissioner from First district from April, 1930, to December, 1930. In January, 1933, entered upon a four-year term. Inde-



pendent in politics. He is the son of a pioneer family who came to this county in 1860 from Saint Louis.

**WILLIAM M. ERICSON**

Born in Red Wing, July 15, 1880. Was graduated from high school in 1900 and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Frank M. Wilson, becoming his partner in 1906. Served as county attorney, 1906 to 1913. Appointed Judge of Probate and Juvenile Judge of Goodhue County by Gov. A. O. Eberhart, in 1914, and is still serving. Was president of Minnesota Probate Judges Association and First District Bar Association. Member of American Association

of Public Welfare Officials, American Bar Association, and Minnesota Conservation Commission, appointed by Gov. Olson. State president of Izaak Walton League.

GUST E. FREEMAN

Born in Red Wing Sept. 11, 1872, and a resident here ever since. On July 6, 1899, he married Anna M. Youngquist. They have one son, Norman E. Freeman, and one grandson, James H. Freeman. Mr. Freeman was for many years employed in the stoneware works. He was elected register of deeds in 1904, which position he still holds. For many years he has made a specialty of fruit cultivation at his home, and his orchard of high grade apples, raspberries and varied beds of flowers have attracted wide attention. He lives at the homestead where he was born.



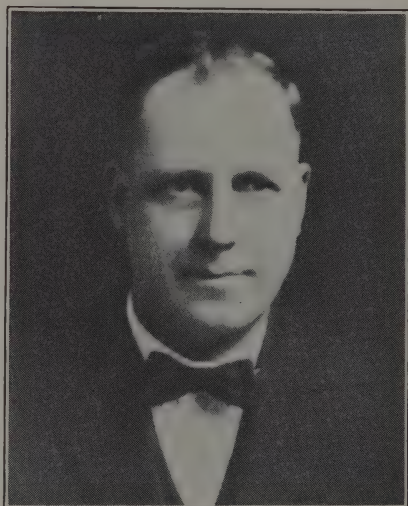
**WILMER F. FRITZE**

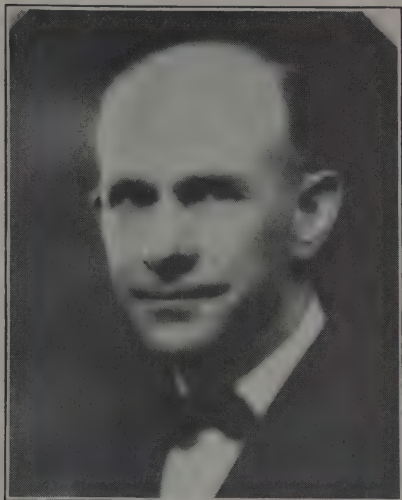
Mr. Fritze of 1936 West Fifth street, Red Wing, was born March 5, 1898. On October 11, 1922, he married Martha Anderson. To them one son, James, has been born. Mr. Fritze has resided in this county for 26 years and is a member of the Methodist church. He succeeded the late J. H. Seebach as treasurer of Goodhue county after he had served six years as deputy county treasurer. He was elected by the county commissioners for this position on

March 12, 1935, to fill Mr. Seebach's unexpired term.

ELLIF W. OLSON

Clerk of District Court, Goodhue county; residence, Red Wing. Was born June 8, 1888. Married Marie Keye in October, 1909. They have one son. In religion, Lutheran. Has resided in this county since birth. General building business, 1909 to 1927; deputy sheriff, 1927-1930; Secy. Red Wing Credit Asso., 1930-1934. Elected to present position in 1934. Mother came to this country from Norway in 1871 and father in 1858. The father enlisted in Co. D, Third Minnesota regiment, in 1864.



**LENUS R. OLSON**

Born in Red Wing, Nov. 4, 1884, and has lived here all his life. His family includes three sons and one daughter. First followed trade of marble-cutter here and in Wabasha. In 1908, he became a "company" manager at the State Training School, under F. A. Whittier, serving for 11 years; appointed state parole agent in 1919. He followed this line of work for seven years. His election to the office of Goodhue county sheriff followed in 1926. Sheriff

Olson, serving his third term, is now widely recognized throughout the state as a keen criminologist.

HENRY SATHRUM

Born in Goodhue county Dec. 28, 1877. Married Caroline Gunhus in 1900. Children: James A., Gilman P., Stanley B., Bertha Olive, Marvin T. and Henry Eugene. Member of Lutheran congregation; independent in politics. Has resided in county 38 years. Clerk of school district 15 years; Kenyon township supervisor eleven years; served as president and manager Moland Co-operative creamery; president Kenyon Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; has served



as a member Goodhue county board of commissioners fifteen years and past six years, as chairman. Engaged in farming at Kenyon.

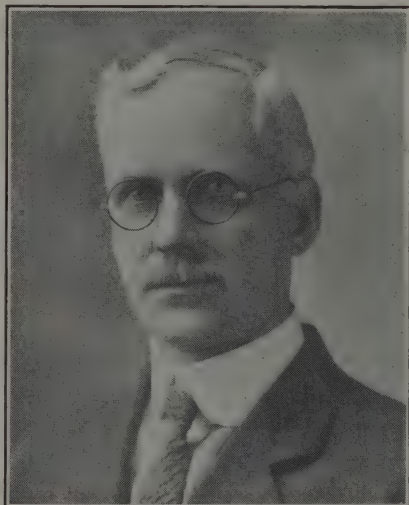
**WALTER K. TANNER**

A Civil engineer, born in Cannon Falls March 19, 1880. Married in 1914 Helen M. Soule. One son, Donald. Employed in engineering department of Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways. From 1917-19, First Lieutenant Engineers U. S. army, later with the state highway department until he engaged in farming near Cannon Falls. Was commander Post 142, American Legion; member of Oriental Lodge No. 34,

A. F. & A. M., president Cannon Falls Cemetery Asso., and Colvill Memorial Highway Asso., county commissioner from 2nd district from 1931 to 1936. Member of Episcopal church.

CLARENCE T. TAYLOR

Born in the pioneer family of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Taylor on family homestead, Featherstone township, where he resided until he moved to Red Wing in 1910. Assessor for town of Featherstone, for four years, later town clerk. Became deputy auditor in 1911 and served as such for 16 years, before being elected auditor in 1927 and since re-elected. Active in community affairs, a Mason and supporting member of the Y. M. C. A. He



has been treasurer of the local I. O. O. F. lodge for the past fifteen years.

**GEORGE O. THORESON**

Born in Roscoe, April 8, 1885, and has lived in this county his entire life. In 1911 he married Gitta Hoven. They have one child, Kathleen, born in 1925. County commissioner from 4th district since 1931, being elected the second time without opposition. Has also been secretary of the Roscoe Center Butter & Cheese Association, for 17 years, and clerk of school district No. 79 from 1914 to 1919. Mr. Thoreson is actively engaged in farm-

ing near Zumbrota. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

**MATTHIAS A.
THORFINNSEN**

County Agricultural agent, Goodhue County. Was born July 10, 1893. Married Olga J. Ross of Kalispell, Mont., to which union were born two children, Doris and Ross. Was graduated 1917, from the North Dakota Agricultural college with degree of S. B. County agent Montana, 1914-1924, also in Kittson county, Minn., past six years in this county. Member Masonic lodge in Red Wing, also of La Grange Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and of Epsilon Sigma Phi fraternity. Religious denomination: New Theology Icelandic church.





J. V. ANDERSON, M. D.

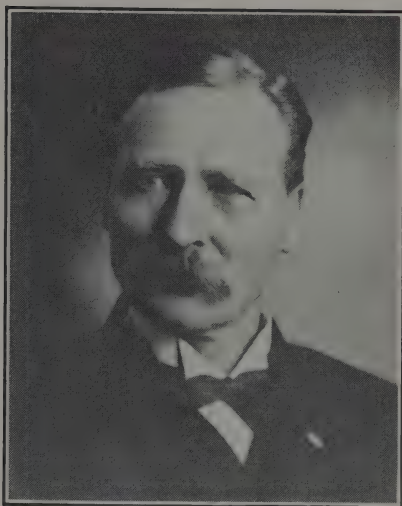
Born in Sweden in 1860. Came to America with parents when a boy and resided near La Crosse, Wis. Was graduated from Rush Medical college. Practiced for a time at La Crosse, Wis., and at Kenyon, Minn. Came to Red Wing in 1888, and has lived here since. In 1909, married Esther J. Colby. Two children, Colby and Robert. Has held positions as health officer and county physician. Was secretary of Goodhue County Medical Society and a charter member; later, president. Was U. S. examining surgeon and surgeon of the Chicago Great Western Railroad. Director of First National Bank.

ARTHUR E. ARNTSON

After being graduated from the University of Minnesota, law department, in 1906, Arthur E. Arntson had to wait for five months to start practicing law until he was 21 years old, of legal age. He has been a Red Wing attorney for the past twenty-eight years.

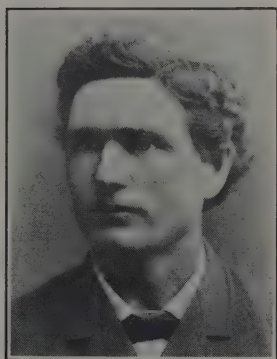
Born at Cannon Falls, Oct. 10, 1885. Accompanied his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Arntson, to Red Wing at the age of two years and has been here since. Member of the Board of Education from 1913 to 1916, and county attorney from 1918 to 1922. Married Luella Eastman June 30, 1915.



**PETER S. ASLAKSON**

Born in Norway June 3, 1852, residing in county since 1858. Married May 7, 1879, Mary C. Ullevig. Six children: Laura M., Selma A., John S., Pearl M., Mable H., and Cora A. Studied at Carleton college and at law department of Iowa University. Practiced law since June 1, 1886, now in partnership with grandson, Merle S. Olson. Has been city attorney and recorder. Dean of Goodhue county bar. Is a member of English Lutheran church and in politics

is Republican; served on school board and was captain in fire department.

MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL J. BARRY

Michael J. Barry was born Oct. 22, 1850, and his wife Elizabeth Richards Barry was born November 14, 1853. They were married Nov. 16, 1875, at Red Wing.



The children are Mrs. D. C. Bell, Red Wing; Blanche and J. Francis, Goodhue; and Bernard on the home farm at Belle Creek. Mr. Barry lived in Goodhue county 75 years, was a Democrat and member of Catholic church. Served on the town board and was charter member of Father Mathew Temperance Society, also member of school board. He died April 2, 1918. Mrs. Barry taught in rural schools until her marriage.

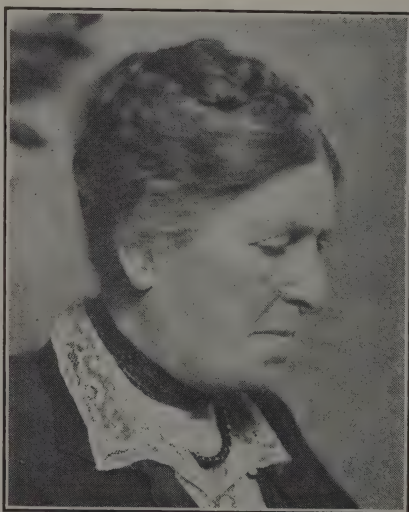
**J. R. BAUMANN**

Pastor of St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran church of Red Wing. Was born in Milwaukee, Jan. 16, 1872, and on July 17, 1900, married Martha Wetzel. They have four children: E. R. Baumann, pastor, Mrs. Norma Swanson, Milton Baumann and Mrs. Mildred Wallinka. In politics, independent Republican. President of Minnesota Synod since 1917. Founded St. John's hospital of Red Wing in 1903 and is still a member of its board of directors.

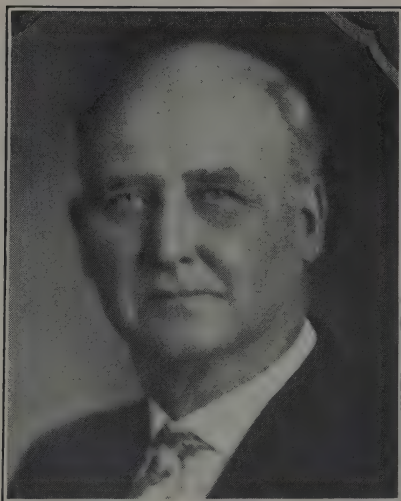
Rev. Baumann was instrumental in getting the first ambulance for Red Wing. Arrived in this county in 1901.

**LIZZIE LOCKWOOD
ELDER BROWN**

Was born at McGregor, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1854. Came to Red Wing with her parents when four years old and resided here until 16 years ago when she left for Los Angeles to make her home. She was married to Henry Brown in 1871. They had four children, Fred L., Harry M., Bess H. and one son, Leland, deceased. Mrs. Brown was a faithful member of the First Presbyterian church during her long residence in Red

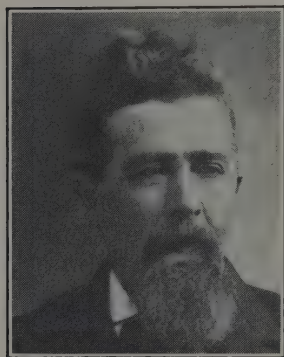


Wing and was very active in all its organizations, and many civic undertakings. She died in California December 3, 1934.

**A. C. BRYAN**

Born in Burnside, April 28, 1863. Attended State Normal School, Winona, and Curtis Business college, Minneapolis. Taught school three years, then took up active farming, making a specialty of raising Shorthorn cattle and gaining widespread reputation as breeder and raiser of fine stock. Served several years as township chairman, as member of school board, and vice-president of Goodhue County Co-op. Society. Member of Christ church.

Married Emma J. Crandall in 1892. Died Jan. 12, 1934, survived by these children: Ralph and Everett, at home; Harry, Northfield; Mrs. Harvey Featherstone, Featherstone, and Bernice, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BURGREN

Cannon Falls farmer. Born in Granna, Sweden. He came to this country in a sailing boat with his parents in 1853. Enlisted from Indiana for service in the Civil war. Af-



ter discharge, purchased farm near Cannon Falls. Married Jane C. Nelson of Vasa, former student at Hamline University and one of first teachers in Vasa, Feb. 18, 1868. Children: Emma, Elmer, David, Ada, Hanna, Jo and Eva. He died March 12, 1934 and his wife April 3, 1924.



C. H. BENTLEY

Born June 17, 1891, in Winona county, Minnesota. Married Jessie A. Randall in 1917. Four children; Frances, Ruth, Randall and Elizabeth. The family attends the Presbyterian church. He has resided in this county since 1923. Now practicing law in Red Wing as a member of the law firm of Bentley & Christianson. Has practiced law 19 years and has been admitted to the bar of Minnesota, Indiana, Montana and federal

courts. In political affiliation, Mr. Bentley is a Republican. Represented his ward in city council.

W. C. CHRISTIANSON

Born Dec. 5, 1892, on a farm near Jasper, Minn. Married Myrtle Lorenz in 1929. In religion Mr. Christianson is a Lutheran and in politics, Republican. He has resided in the county of Goodhue since 1923. Graduate of University of Chicago Law School; admitted to bar in Minnesota, 1920. Member of the law firm of Bentley & Christianson. Served in U. S. armed forces for year and a half during World war. Past



commander Red Wing Post of the American Legion. Member Elks and Moose lodges. Active in civic affairs along all lines.



HANS LAURITZ
BRYNILDSEN, M. D.

Former physician at Vasa. Born July 29, 1850, at Skien, Norway. Married Anna Helen Rollis, Dec. 10, 1877. Children: Allan L., Robert J., Lillie B. Nelson, Delmar A., Herbert A. and Vivian M. Settled first in Vasa. He passed state medical board examinations in 1880. Moved to South Dakota where he lived for a short time, later returning to Vasa, which became his permanent home. Besides

practicing his profession he operated a general store and was postmaster for several terms. Democrat in politics. He died June 29, 1908, and his wife May 14, 1935.

AARON CARLSON

Long time farmer in Featherstone. Was born June 28, 1850, in Sweden; died in St. Paul Aug. 18, 1933. Married Caroline Ernberg in 1873. Children: Mrs. Augusta Carlson who died in 1914; Mrs. Emily Larson of Red Wing; Archie of Minneapolis; Harry of Spokane; Mrs. Mabel Carleen and Mrs. Frances Wiltse of St. Paul. One child died in infancy. Mr. Carlson resided in this county 79 years and his wife 63 years. He was a Democrat in politics. At



the time of his death he was the last charter member of the Vasa Lutheran church. His wife died in 1931.

**ALFRED CHELLSEN**

Was born Feb. 17, 1861, in Smoland, Sweden. On Aug. 31, 1897, married, in Red Wing, Tolena Olson Kempe. Mr. Chellsen came directly to Red Wing from Sweden when 16 years old and this city remained his home. He was engaged in the insurance business for many years. He was graduated from Red Wing Seminary. Member of Elks. Royal Arcanum, Scandinavian Benevolent Society, Red Men and was alderman for two terms. In religion he was Episco-

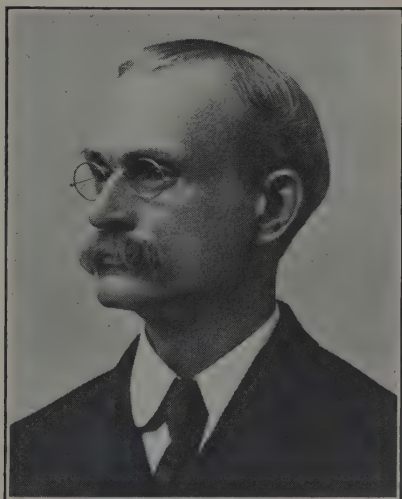
palian and was a long time member of the Republican party. He died July 22, 1935.

**MR. AND MRS.
SUMNER P. COLLINS**

Mr. Collins was born in Henniker, N. H., November 14, 1852. He came to Minnesota in 1854 settling in Roscoe township, later removing to Pine Island where he made his home until his death November 10, 1934. Served in many public capacities; member of Library and Cemetery Boards; member of local I. O. O. F. lodge. Married Martha Ann Cron on Dec. 21, 1875. She is the daughter of A. B. Cron and Sarah B. Jewell and was the



first white child born in Pine Island. Three children were born to this union: Sarah E., who died in 1886; A. Bertram of Pine Island, and Daniel F.

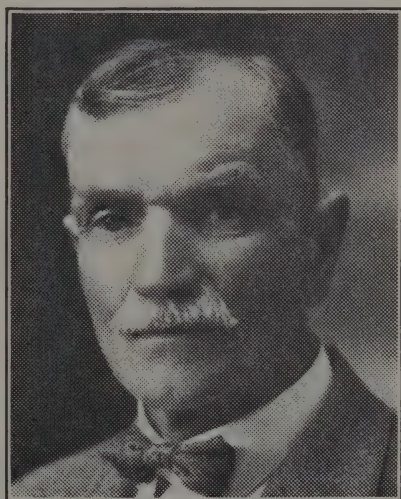
**CHARLES S. DANA**

Born in Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 25, 1851. The family moved to Goodhue county in 1856. First position was that of teacher, later clerk. In 1881 came to Red Wing. Employed by Densmore Bros. Deputy auditor, 1887; clerk of court twelve years and deputy in various county offices for thirty years. Was superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school for many years and member of Odd Fellows fifty years. Married Lida Pilcher in 1883 and had one son

who died when a youth. Mr. Dana died October 20, 1935.

**EDWARD ALONZO
DIBBLE**

Born June 21, 1860. He married Leron Crook, March 14, 1885. Four children: Della (Mrs. John Aslakson); Jessie, who died at the age of 18; twin boys, Willard and Willis. Actively engaged in farming near Cannon Falls and a resident of the county since birth. Independent in politics. Now mayor of City of Cannon Falls. Mason—past master of Oriental lodge. 13 years treasurer and seven years chairman of school board in Stanton. His father, Alonzo Dibble pre-empted the farm he owns.



**RUSSELL F. EDSTROM**

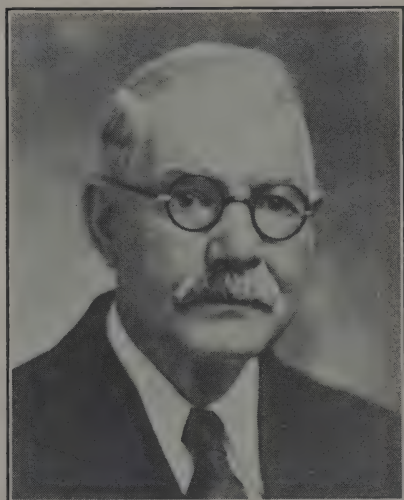
Born March 13, 1901, in Leon township, Goodhue county. Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Edstrom. Married Evelyn A. Dahl of Red Wing on Oct. 17, 1931. Mr. Edstrom has resided in Red Wing since 1929. Is a member of the First Lutheran church. In politics is independent. Was elected county coroner in 1930 and re-elected in 1934. Member of the Minnesota Funeral Directors' Association. Owner and proprietor of the Edstrom Mortuary, which he estab-

lished in November, 1929. Is a member of local Masonic body and other organizations.

**MRS. HANNAH
PLATT ELDER**

Born in 1832, in Plattsburg, New York. When eight years of age, with her family, made the first trip on the Erie Canal after it was completed. The family located at Prairie du Chien, Wis. In 1850, she was married to John H. Elder. Four children; Lizzie Brown, Margaret DeKay, Millie Woodward and John H. Elder. In 1856, Mrs. Elder and children came to Red Wing and joined Mr. Elder, who was engaged in the building and commission business. He died in 1860. She died in 1910. Mrs. Elder lived in Red Wing most of her life.



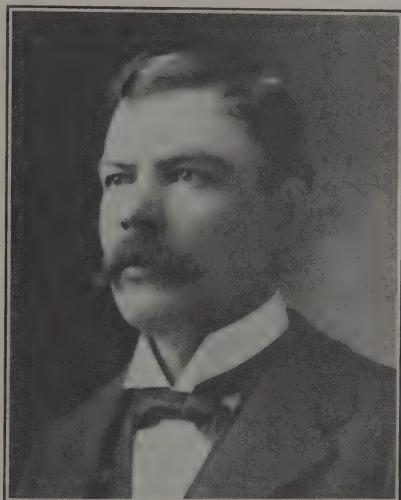
**F. A. ERICKSON**

When three years old, Francis Allenius Erickson immigrated to Red Wing with his parents, John and Maria Erickson Nord. Attended the rural school. Was trained to work and sacrifice making it possible for his parents to acquire a comfortable home. Married Anna Mattson, a second cousin of Colonel Hans Mattson. In 1915, erected a modern home, besides other farm buildings. His six daughters entered the teaching profes-

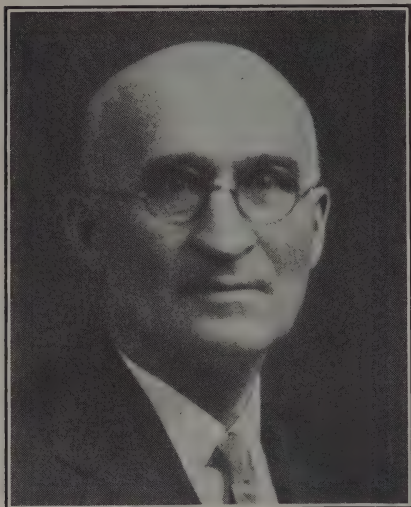
sion having been graduated from Red Wing high school, and various colleges. The two sons assisted their father until he retired in 1924. Member of school board and Church Council several years. Politics, Republican.

S. CALEB ERICKSON

Born in Goodhue May 16, 1866, son of John and Maria Erickson Nord. Married Hulda M. Weber July 5, 1890, who died in April, 1897. In 1907, he married Hannah Johnson. Mr. Erickson died February 2, 1918. Children by first marriage: Mrs. J. C. Melby of Hastings, Minn., and Ebba Erickson of Des Moines, Iowa; by the second marriage: Erland J. Erickson, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Gertrude, Blanche L. and Bernice L. Erickson,



Red Wing; Doris G. Erickson, St. Cloud. Engaged in farming all his life. Member of Swedish Evangelical church.

**EDWARD C. ERB**

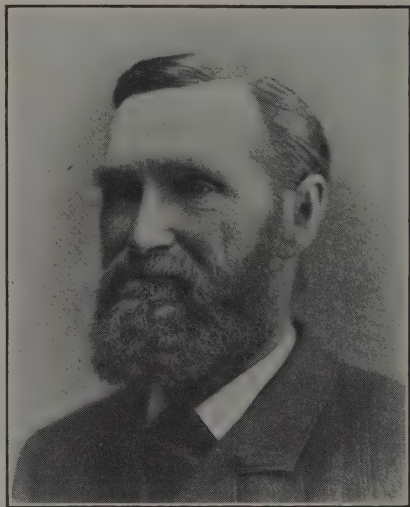
Born near Kenyon, March 25, 1865. Attended township schools and later business college. Came to Red Wing in 1892 since which time he has been associated with the Lawther interests. Mr. Erb served 18 years on the school board, 10 years on the Board of Public works, two years on the cemetery board, 25 years as treasurer of the First Methodist church and 35 as steward and trustee. Director Red Wing National bank, president R. W. Building

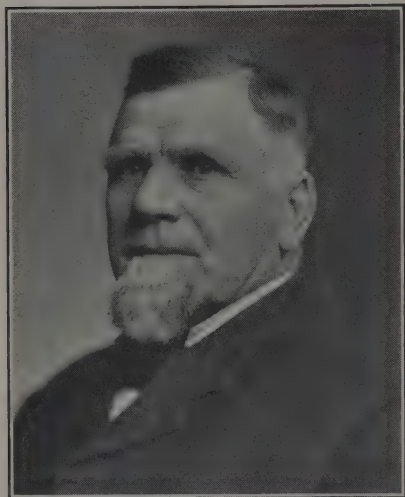
association, member Chamber of Commerce and two years its president. Is married and has one son.

**THOMAS
FEATHERSTONE**

Born Feb. 27, 1826, in Champlain, New York. Came to Featherstone from Ontario, Canada, in 1860. Married Caroline Taylor Oct. 5, 1853. Six children were born to them: Halcyon, Northwest, O. C., and Grant, all dead and Mrs. Mary Featherstone of Red Wing, and Mrs. Myrtle Carlson who lives on the old homestead in Featherstone. Attended the Methodist church and was a Republican in politics. Active in

public affairs; was town treasurer for some time and treasurer of the School Board for a number of years. Master of the Grange in early days. Died July 6, 1904.



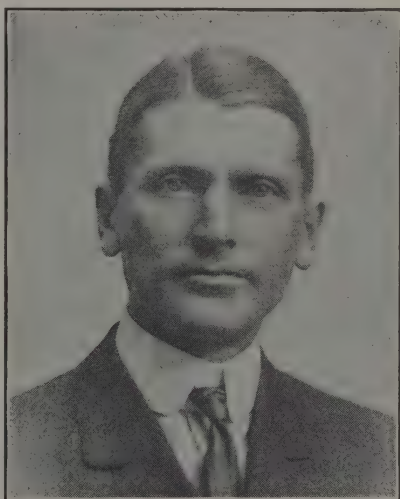
**ANDERS K. FINSETH**

Born in Hemsedal, Norway, April 22, 1836. Came to this county in 1855, engaging in farming in Holden. In 1864, married Karen Haugen. Nine children were born to this union: Knut A., Marie, Martha, Sissel, Clara, Amelia, Arthur, Carl and Walter. He died May 19, 1913. Served as county commissioner, state senator for several sessions and as presidential elector for Hayes in 1876. He was appointed dairy commissioner by Gov. W. R. Merriam. A member of

the church council of the Norwegian Lutheran synod. Staunch Republican in politics.

FREDERICK W. FOOT

Born in Red Wing, February 11, 1872. Educated in Red Wing public schools, Shattuck School, Faribault, and the University of Minnesota. Married Emily Batlo November 17, 1906. Children are: Justine C., Emilie M., Elizabeth F., Norman J., and Karl B. Resided in county from 1872 to 1895 and from 1904 to 1922. Episcopalian in religion and Democrat in politics. Owned and operated Springdale farm near Red Wing for ten years. Exhibited pure bred cattle and saddle horses at state fair. Member of State and County Bar Associations. Lawyer of St. Paul.





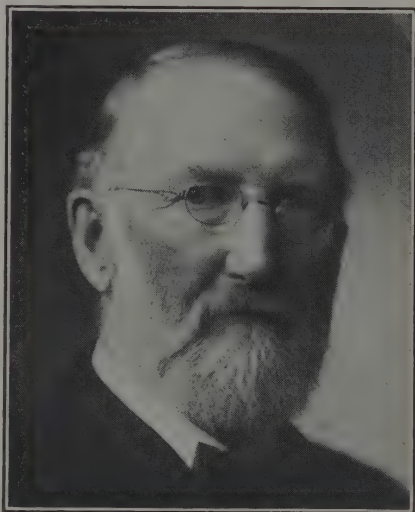
EDWIN H. FOOT

Born in Red Wing, January 6, 1876. Educated at Shattuck school and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Just before his father's death established the S. B. Foot Tannery on its present extensive scale and has devoted his entire energy to its development. Has served as president of the Commercial club, chairman of the fire board and senior warden of Christ church. Prominent in the Masonic order.

A member of the third generation now associated in the tanning industry is Silas B. Foot II, who attended Shattuck school and Princeton university, and has had six years' experience with the First National Bank of Chicago.

SILAS BUCK FOOT

Born in New Milford, Pa., November 7, 1834. Came to Red Wing in 1857, and resided here until his death, May 22, 1908. In 1872, established a tannery and engaged in manufacturing shoes and shoe pacs. Later the shoe manufacturing was moved to St. Paul, where it developed into a large industry. Prominently identified with many industries. One of the promoters of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern Railroad. Built



the Lorana Park Foot Memorial Chapel of Christ Church as memorial to his wife who died in 1903.



M. D. FOX

Born Aug. 8, 1843, in Wilmington, Vt.; died Oct. 13, 1911. Married Carrie Rydlund in 1884. Children: Oscar L., Lillie (Burch), Henry L., John W., Esther S. (Knutson), George E., Eva (Sult), Moses Dix, Arthur T. At outbreak of Civil War Mr. Fox enlisted in Co. E. 11th Vermont Volunteer Infantry, serving in Army of Potomac until 1865, with the exception of five months spent in Andersonville prison. Arrived in

this county in 1866; purchased a farm in Stanton in 1878. Prominent in that community. Member G. A. R. and Methodist Episcopal church. Republican in politics.

C. S. FRENN

Engaged in farming and dairying near Red Wing. Was born March 16, 1880, and in 1908 married Wilhelmina Zignego. The children are: Josephine M., attending University of Minnesota; and Charles J., at high school in Red Wing; and a nephew, Wallace Moore, living with them. Mr. Frenn is a lifelong resident of this county, member First Lutheran church, and in politics Republican. Clerk of school district six years,



treasurer of same twenty years, member Red Wing band fifteen years and member of Red Wing Motor corps.



HARRY M. GRIFFITH

Born June 21, 1889, at Brooksville, Ky. Was graduated in 1910 from Valparaiso University and in 1914 from the St. Paul College of Law. Admitted to the bar in 1914; practiced law in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Assistant county attorney, Hennepin county 1919-20. Moved to Gettysburg, S. D., in 1921; became president of the Potter County Bank. Served in 1925-27 sessions of the South Dakota Legislature. President of the S.

D. Bankers Assn. 1927-28. Moved to Red Wing in August, 1930. President of Red Wing National Bank and Trust Co. and Red Wing Advertising Co. Married Margaret L. Hughes May 14, 1918. Two children, John Hughes and Harry Dennis.

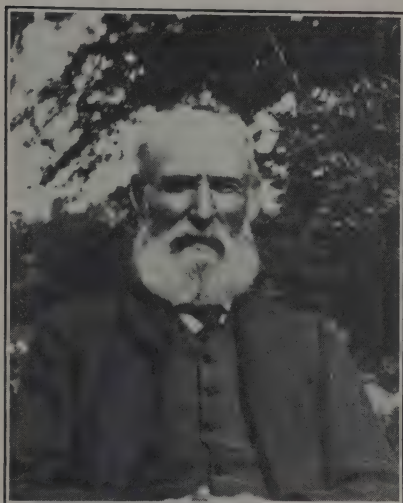
GURNEE AND OFSTEDAHL



Wm. H. Gurnee was born in 1885 in Hutchinson, Minn. Practiced law at Duluth; served as assistant attorney general of Minnesota from 1924 to 1933. Formed law partnership with T. N. Of-



stedahl at Red Wing, which still continues, though now employed as secretary of St. Paul College of Law. T. N. Ofstedahl was born in Holden in 1891. Attended St. Olaf College. Studied law in office of late Frank M. Wilson. Admitted to bar in 1915 and has practiced law in Red Wing since. Served as county attorney 1923 to 1934. Active in civic affairs.



J. A. HALE

Mr. Hale was born Aug. 24, 1845. On March 14, 1868 married Miss Mathilda Anderson, to which union were born four children: Mrs. Carrie Cady, Geo. Hale, Mrs. Roy Anderson and Mrs. Gust Eckdahl. Mr. Hale spent thirty years in Iowa where he held positions of trust. For thirty-seven years he had been a resident of Goodhue county. He was affiliated with the Methodist church. He died on March 6, 1926, at the age

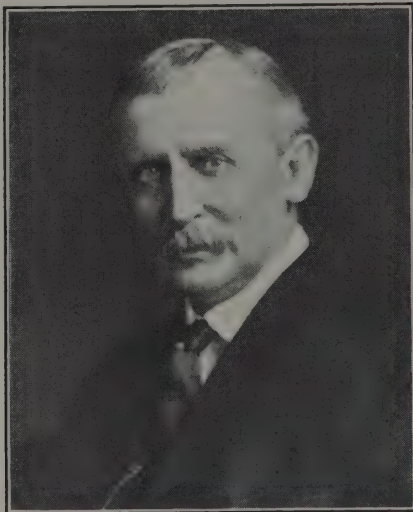
of 79 years. He farmed near Red Wing for many years.

CHARLES P. HALL

Born in Red Wing on September 22, 1875. Was graduated from Hobart College, New York, in 1897. and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1901, and was admitted to the bar in Minnesota in 1902. Practiced law for a time in company with his father and later located at Cannon Falls, serving as village attorney. Later returned to Red Wing. Was elected city attorney in 1910, in which capacity he



served for fifteen years. Was elected Judge of District court for the First Judicial district in 1928 and re-elected in 1934 and is still serving in that position.

**OSEE MATSON HALL**

Born in Conneaut, Ohio, in 1846. Was graduated from Williams College in 1868. Located at Red Wing soon after and engaged in the practice of law. Served as state senator in the Minnesota legislature in 1883 and 1885. Elected to the fifty-second and fifty-third Congresses as representative from the Third Minnesota district serving from 1891 to 1895. Appointed a member of the Minnesota State Tax Commission in 1907, serving

until the time of his death, Nov. 26, 1914. Married Sila Elizabeth Magee in 1873. Two children living, Charles P., and Edward S. Hall.

**NICHOLAS
HALVORSON**

For 53 years N. Halvorson was connected with The Red Wing Republican. In the mechanical department he had filled almost every position. He was treasurer of the Red Wing Printing Co. for many years. He had a quiet, wholesome influence on Red Wing newspapers for 53 years of continuous, faithful service. He was born in Norway June 13, 1857, and died October 6, 1932. He leaves a widow and two daughters. Elsie, with the Bethesda Hospital, St. Paul, and Margaret, at home.





E. G. HAMMER
Zumbrota

Born 1865, in Stjordalen, Norway. In 1891, married Anna Sletten. Two children: Emma, who died in 1912, and Othelia, now Mrs. Earl Bringold, Zumbrota. Mr. Hammer studied at Red Wing Seminary, later embarking in the creamery business, now operating a creamery at Zumbrota. Member of the Lutheran church. President of Board of Trustees of Augsburg Seminary, for 10 years, 8 years on

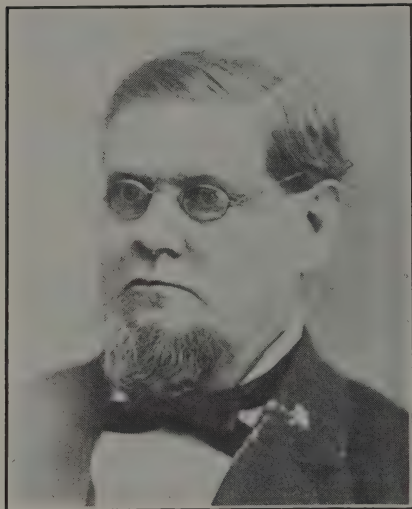
Zumbrota village council, and president of and on the board of directors of the Security State bank of Zumbrota for a number of years.

RALPH L. HENNINGS

Born in Red Wing, May 15, 1895. His boyhood was spent on the family farm, near Frontenac. Attended the rural schools and was graduated from the Red Wing high school. His University of Minnesota education was disrupted by the World War and he sailed across with the A. E. F. Returning, he entered the St. Paul College of Law and was graduated with the class of 1922. He practiced at St. Paul for a year, beginning in Red



Wing in 1923. He is a past commander and trustee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as well as holding membership in the American Legion.



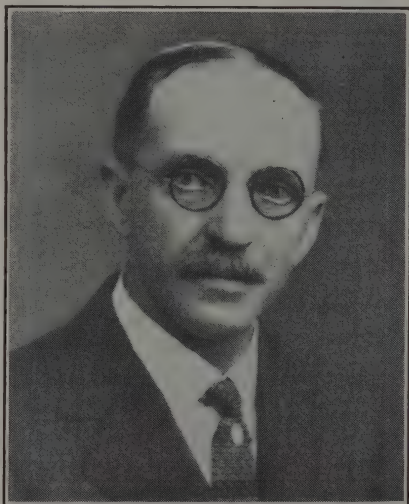
CHARLES ULRIC HIMMELMAN

Born in Stockholm, Sweden. Married Pauline C. Bruval, June 10, 1852. Came to America soon afterwards. Operated a farm in Belle Creek from 1855 to 1870, then came to Red Wing where he was engaged in the grain business until 1887. Then retired and continued to make his home at Red Wing until his death on Nov. 9, 1902. Three children: Alma, Charles and Teckla. Democrat in poli-

tics. Member of Lutheran church. Saw public service as first chairman of Vasa township, supervisor, justice of the peace and town clerk.

J. V. HOLMQUIST

Born in Sweden, November 20, 1878. Married Selma C. Johnson in 1904 to which union were born one daughter and two sons. Mr. Holmquist came to Red Wing and Goodhue county in 1904. He is a trustee of the First Lutheran church of Red Wing, now for the fourth term, and member of the Board of Public Works of the city of Red Wing for the second term. Mr. Holmquist is a believer in the doctrines of the Republican party. He is engaged in business as a building contractor.





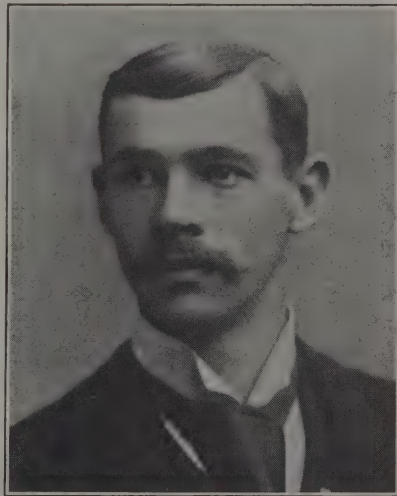
REV. E. B. JEWELL

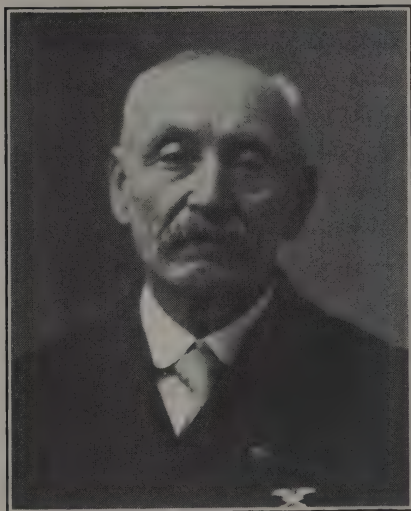
Born in Arlington, Iowa, May 13, 1896. Married Elsie Barton at Chicago, June 24, 1921. Has three children, Earle Barton, David William, and Barbara Harriet. Served as lieutenant in the Field Artillery during the World War, and as secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Minneapolis. Came to Red Wing January 1, 1931, to serve as Rector of the Episcopal church, after extensive missionary work. He is prominently identified

with the activities of the Episcopal church in the diocese of Minnesota and also in the church throughout the nation.

GEORGE BYRON JOHNSON

Eldest son of Lewis Johnson, Civil war veteran, was born Nov. 3, 1867, at Claybank, Minn. Was graduated from Hamline University in 1893. He taught school, was a member of the Methodist church and secretary of county Sunday school conventions. In 1897 he married Mary B. Davis. Was affiliated with the Masonic order. In 1910 he purchased a farm near Goodhue where he lived until his death in 1921. Served in many official capacities in village of Goodhue. He is survived by his widow, a son, Stanley, and a grandson, George Lee.



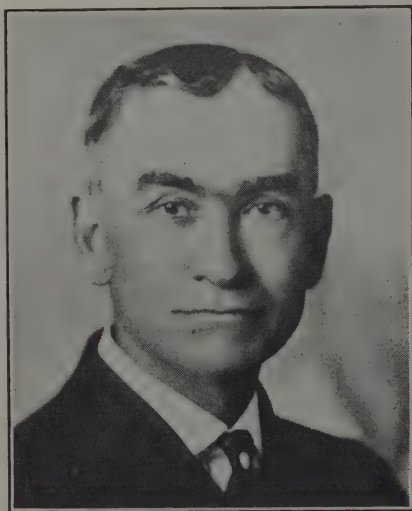
**TOLLEF JOHNSON**

Civil War veteran and farmer, born, Dec. 28, 1841, at Toten, Norway. Married Caroline Amundson in Dec., 1861. They had 8 children; Julia R., Clara E., Minnie C., Carl J., Christian J., Charlie J., Caroline M., May O. He came to America in 1861, next year enlisted in Co. G, 7th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving in Indian war and later participating in major battles in south. After war started farming in Hay Creek,

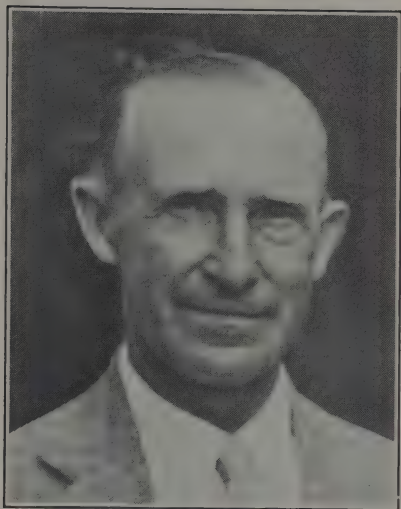
later in Belvidere and then in 1907 moved to Red Wing. Member United Lutheran church and G. A. R. He died in May, 1935.

**JOHN GEORGE
KAPPEL**

Born in this city, Oct. 11, 1869, son of John and Margaret George Kappel. He attended the public schools and business college. Started in life as a dry goods clerk. In 1899 became city mail carrier, continuing until retirement on pension Nov. 1, 1934. Served twenty years as a member of the water commissioners, fifteen of them as chairman. Elected mayor of city May 1, 1935. He married Anna D. Ger-



man in 1895. Children are: Florence, Ruth, Herbert, Harriet and Sevilla. Life long resident of this city.

**OTTO W. KOLSHORN**

Born in log cabin on farm in Hay Creek, Dec. 6, 1872. Taught school for twelve years. Served as president of following: Goodhue County Farm Bureau, State Association of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies, and of County School Board Association of Minnesota. Also secretary Hay Creek Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Represented this district in the legislature from 1923 to 1929. In 1904 married Marie Bang, teacher in

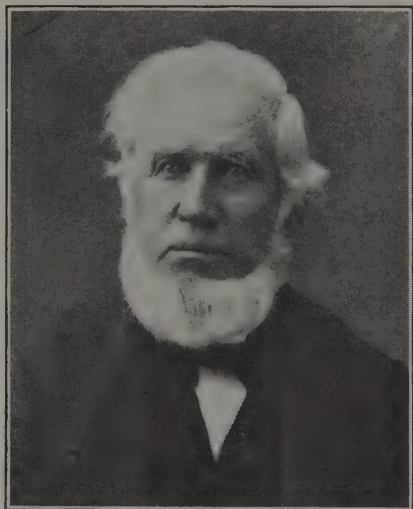
this county for eleven years, who passed away Nov. 25, 1935. Mr. Kolshorn has been a lifelong resident of the county.

WILLIAM C. KRISE

Born in Canton, Pa., February 19, 1859. Came to Red Wing in 1884, and has resided here ever since. Married Emma J. Simmons of Red Wing. Engaged in grain business as member of the firm N. K. Simmons & Co. In 1901, was one of the incorporators of the Red Wing Malt-ing Co., later taken over by the Fleischmann Malt-ing Co. Has been active manager from its beginning to the present day. Served on water board and



also acted as chairman of Board of County Commissioners. Member of Auditorium board, and vestry of Episcopal church. Active in civic affairs.

**PETER N. LANGEMO**

Born in Norway Sept. 30, 1832. Married Karen Marie Wrolstad, Sept. 13, 1855. With parents came to Dane county, Wis., in 1850. In 1856, with wife moved to Holden and settled on farm where he resided until his death in 1923. His wife passed away in 1929, at the age of 94 years. He was survived by the following sons: Nels, Halvor, John, Peter, Edward, Martin and Jorgen. The latter resides on the old homestead. The oldest

son, Nels, passed away in 1931. Member of the Lutheran church and Republican in politics. Served in State legislature and held town offices.

FERDIE L. LARSON

Was born in Vasa and now lives at Cannon Falls. In 1912 was engaged in selling machines and in this work he traveled in thirty different states. During 1918-19 he was employed by the federal government in checking up estates, etc. He is affiliated with the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church. He has spent considerable time in beautifying neglected cemeteries in his section, notably Gravesbakken, also Urland, the Swedish Lutheran at Cannon Falls, the Baptist at Vasa and the Lutheran at Cannon River.



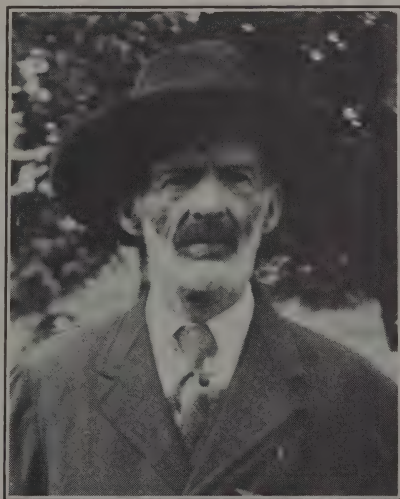
**SAMUEL H. LOCKIN**

Born in Brandon, Wisconsin. Married Ada E. Adams of Minneapolis, and has one daughter, Lucille. Came to Red Wing in 1905 and became affiliated with the First National Bank, serving as cashier until 1921, when he became president, a position in which he is still serving. Served as the city chairman of the Liberty Loan and was generally active in Red Cross war activities. Has been county chairman of the Red

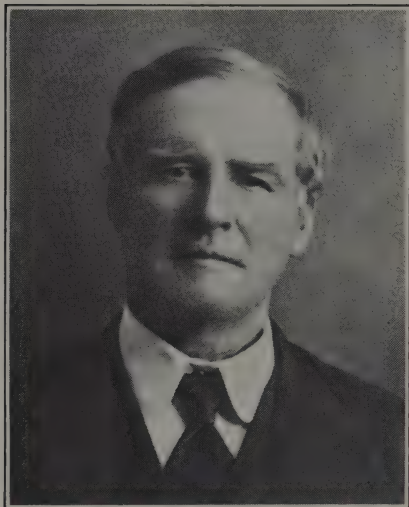
Cross Association since 1924. Was president of the Commercial Club for two terms. Active in the commercial life of the city.

**ALEXANDER
McKINLEY**
Cannon Falls, Minn.

Born near Baltimore, Maryland, Oct. 31, 1847. Married Mary Ann Van Guilder, July 3, 1877, to which union were born three children, Mary, Fred and John, all residing in or near Cannon Falls. He is a member of the Congregational church, a Republican in politics and a veteran of the Civil war, serving in Co. H, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, until the end of the



war. He then bought a farm in Cherry Grove where he resided until 1912, then moved to Cannon Falls to take up his abode.



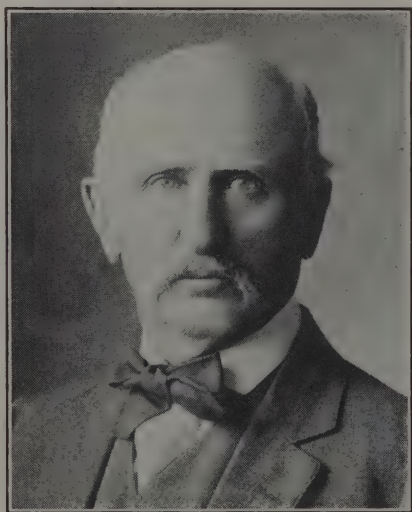
OLE A. MELHUS

Mr. Melhus, a resident of this county for 40 years, was born April 6, 1839. He married Gertrude Flom, and to them five children were born: Martha, Anders, Martin, Gertrude and Annette. Was one of the organizers of the Urland Lutheran congregation in the town of Leon and treasurer for about 20 years. Served for some years as member of township board and of school board. Mr. Melhus was a Republican in poli-

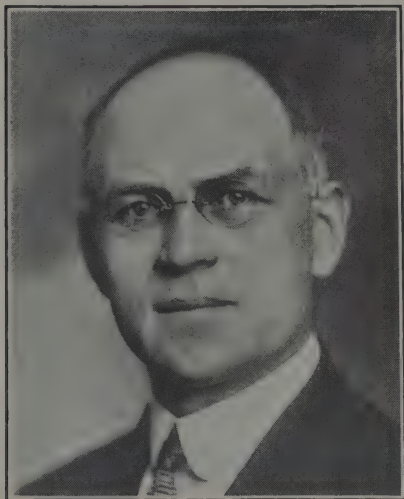
tics. He was engaged in farming at Dennison. He died Dec. 26, 1907.

DANIEL J. MIX

Born near Rochester, New York, Oct. 22, 1856. Married Clara Anderson in 1883. They had three children, Frank, George, and Raymond. Before settling in Featherstone, he worked in northern logging camps, later establishing a sawmill at Ellsworth, Wis. A forward-looking man he bought a farm in Featherstone and expanded this enterprise into the buying and selling of farm products. Helped organize a farmers' packing company near Saint Paul.



Had one of the first telephones and one of the early automobiles. His wife died March 5, 1933, and he a few months later.

**ALBERT MOHN**

Born Aug. 24, 1879, in Dodge county. Admitted to the bar in 1911, practising first at Kenyon as village attorney and assistant county attorney, later moving to Red Wing, his present home. Enlisted in 1898 for Spanish-American war, in Minnesota National Guard, rising from private to battalion adjutant for Second regiment. Member rifle team that broke world's record, also of state team at Camp Perry, 1907 and 1909. Re-

ceived Congressional medal for highest score in state, 1910. Distinguished Riflemen's badge in 1911. President of Red Wing Chamber of Commerce.

**MRS. JAMES N.
MUNRO**

Born Lulu B. Mabey. Her parents, Joseph Edward Stephen and Lucinda Perley Mabey, whose families settled in Goodhue county in 1858, were married in 1865 at the Episcopal church in Red Wing, by Bishop Welles. In 1925 Mrs. Munro and her husband, the late Colonel J. N. Munro, U. S. A., built their home, Bramble Haw, in Florence township. With her sister, Miss Nell E. Mabey, Mrs. Munro continues to reside there. They are the only ones of the third generation now living in Goodhue county.



Mrs. Munro and Her Mother
They are the only ones of the
third generation now living in Goodhue county.

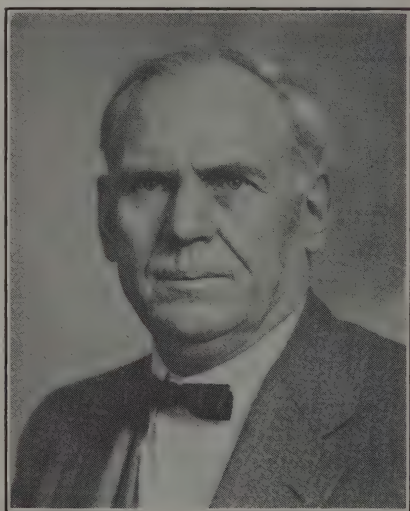
**HORACE W. MOHN**

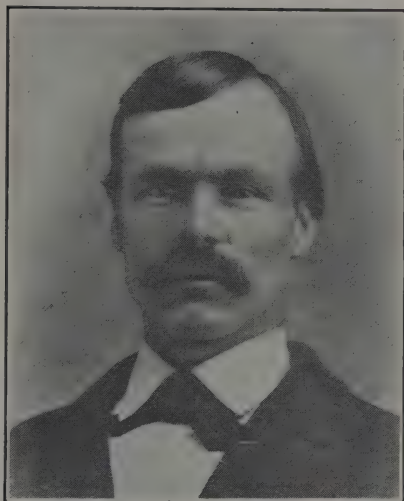
Born at Kenyon, Minn., February 18, 1902. On April 20, 1927, he married Marietta Dickson. They have two children, John D. and Horace W. Jr. In religion he is an Episcopalian. Since completing his law course, he has been engaged in practicing law with his father, Thomas Mohn, in Red Wing. He was a member of the board of trustees of the city cemeteries from 1929 to 1935 and is now serving

as a member of the board of education of Red Wing to which position he was elected in 1935.

THOMAS MOHN

Born July 27, 1873, in Dodge county. In 1899 married Edith E. Wheeler, to which union were born 3 children, Mabel, Horace and Reid. Has practiced law since 1897, in state and federal courts. Was village attorney of Kenyon 1899 to 1903, county attorney of Goodhue county 1913 to 1919, mayor of Red Wing, 1923-1925, and has served as city attorney of Red Wing since 1926. In religion, Lutheran; independent in politics. Affiliated with Masonic Lodge. Is engaged in the practice of law with his son, Horace and has one of the best equipped law libraries in the Northwest.



**PETER NELSON**

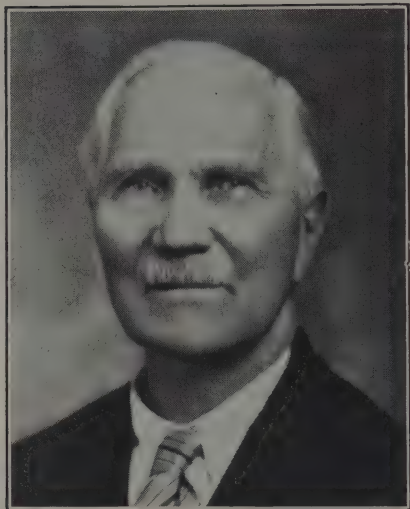
Born Sept. 19, 1846, in Goteborg, Sweden. Came to America with his parents, Swen C. Nelson and wife, in 1854, first to Rock Island, Ill., then to La Crosse, Wis., to Red Wing and in 1856 to Spring Garden. Married Mary Anderson in 1884. Children: Mabel and Clarence. Was in business with his brother, Samuel Nelson, for nearly fifty years in Welch. Served as justice of the peace in Welch township for fifty years.

In religion, Swedish Baptist and Democrat in politics.

GEORGE S. OLSEN

Born in Jackson, Minn., April 26, 1900. Was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1927 with B. S. degree. Appointed director of athletics and physical education in Red Wing schools and in 1935 principal of same. President Kiwanis club and lieutenant - governor of Kiwanis for Minnesota, North and South Dakota area. Leading civic worker; headed committee that built Memorial stairway up Mt. La Grange. Opened the city's \$40,000 swimming pool in 1932 as its manager. Has written articles for American Physical Education Association. Married Alma E. Lund in 1926. They have one daughter, Shirley.





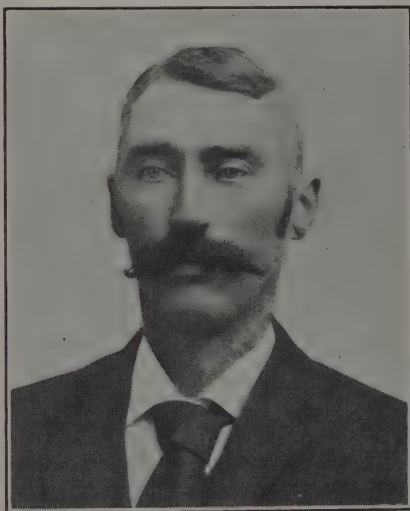
B. A. OLSON

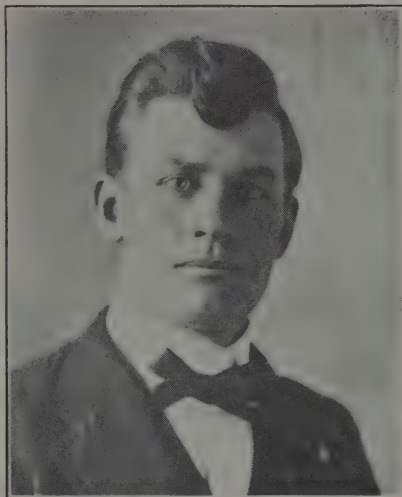
Born at Fogelvik, Vermeland, Sweden, Oct. 16, 1851. Came to America in 1873, settling in Red Wing where he resided until his death on July 24, 1933. Worked for W. E. Hawkins until 1882, when he established his own business now carried on by his sons. Served as alderman from Third ward. Was one of early members of Swedish Mission church, serving as president and superintendent of the Sunday

school. In 1880, he married Anna S. Danielson, who with 8 children, Mrs. J. F. Carlson, Mrs. F. A. Berlin, Mrs. C. E. Mobeck, Emelia, Helen, Irene, Paul and Archie survive him.

PETER C. OLSON

Former foreman of the Red Wing Stoneware Company at the claypits. Was born in Norway, Nov. 26, 1857. Came to Goodhue in 1869 and resided here until his death. Married Regina Amundson, Nov. 27, 1885. Children: Mrs. Sigfred Johnson, Edward (died March 9, 1919). Phillip, Mrs. Henry Wolff, Reuben, Mrs. Floyd Berhow. Member St. Luke's Eng. Lutheran church council thirty years; also member school board of district 36. Farmed in Goodhue township, 1884-1897. Also foreman for North Star Stoneware Company during its existence. Died Dec. 4, 1932.



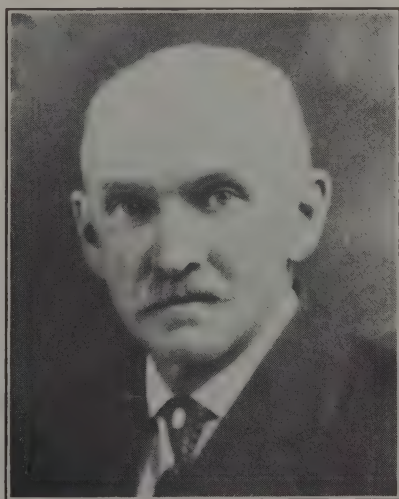
**J. AUGUST PETERSON**

Born in Leon township, August 28, 1872. Resident of the county since his birth. Engaged in farming. Married Anna Hustvedt in 1921. Served as chairman of town board of Leon fifteen years from 1918 to 1933, also as justice of the peace for four years. Served as chairman of the town board of directors and member of board of audit of Farmers' Shipping association of Wanamingo for fourteen years, also on board of directors and for

two years vice president of Farmer's Publishing Co. of Goodhue County and as president of Goodhue County Tax Payers League.

P. A. PETERSON

Retired farmer. Born Nov. 2, 1866, at White Rock, Minn., his present home. In 1866 he married Minnie Hedeon and the children born to this union are: Fred W. Peterson, White Rock; Mrs. Benjamin Wenz, Cannon Falls; Mrs. Elizabeth Willis, White Rock. Member of the Swedish Lutheran church at Vasa. President since 1912 Vasa Farmers' Insurance Co.; one of the organizers of White Rock State bank and its president since 1919. Served as county commissioner from Second District for twelve years, from 1919 to 1931. Republican in politics.





JOHN REHDER

Born in Red Wing, July 30, 1890. Has resided in Goodhue county all his life with the exception of five years. Attended the state university. Married Anna Nibbe. They have three children: Robert J., Marianne, and Marjorie. Has been engaged in the plumbing business for 22 years. Is a member of the Elks Lodge, National Engineering Society, and National Association of Master Plumbers. Served on the Board of Public Works

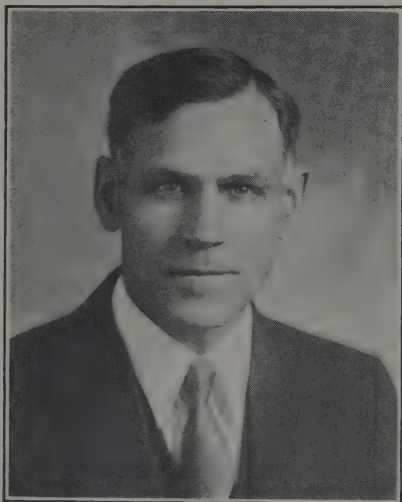
for six years, for five years as its president. Member Board of Directors of St. John's Hospital. Affiliated with German Lutheran church.

ANTON J. ROCKNE

Born at Harmony in Fillmore county on December 19, 1868. Studied law at the University of Minnesota, and on graduation located at Zumbrota and engaged in the practice of law. He has resided there continuously since. Married Susie Albertson, of Wanamingo, on Dec. 18, 1899. Three children, Melroy, Elnore and Ariel. Elected a member of the House of Representatives of Minnesota in 1903, serving through 1909 in which



year he was speaker. Elected to the state senate in 1911, in which capacity he still serves. His present term expires in 1939.

**PLATO E. SARGENT**

Born Aug. 16, 1889. Married in 1920 Violet M. Melander. Children are: Louise Hart, James C. and Margaret C. Mr. Sargent is the son of pioneer parents. Has always lived in county. Graduate of Red Wing high school and Macalester college. Left Harvard Law school to enter army. in 1917, being commissioned Lieutenant in field artillery. Admitted to bar in 1919, continuing his practice successfully since, in Red Wing. Char-

ter member of the Leo C. Peterson post No. 54, American Legion, Kiwanis club, Chamber of Commerce and served on Library board. Has been identified with many activities of a public nature.

**HENRY PAUL
SCHWARTAU**

Born in 1887 on a farm near Goodhue, son of C. H. and Kathleen Schwartau, the mother still living but father dead. He married Elin Frenn in 1925; they had one child who died in 1929. They later adopted two children, Dorothy and Paul. He is engaged in farming in Featherstone. Member of school board and trustee of First Lutheran church in Red Wing. His sisters are, Margaret. Mrs. A. Bender,



Mrs. Clara Hinrichs, Helen, Mrs. Laura Nelson, and brothers, Rudolph, A. W., Geo. F. and John, dead.

**O. O. STAGEBERG**

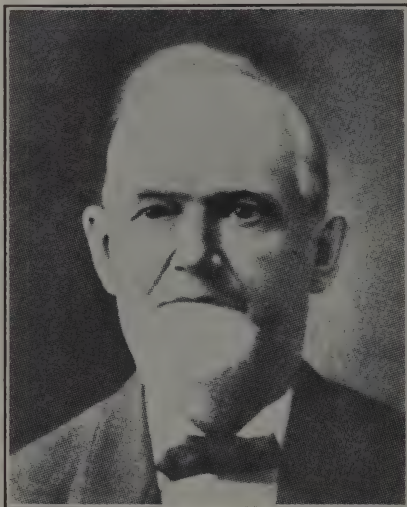
Resident of Red Wing. Was born Dec. 3, 1868, at Wanamingo. Married Susie Williams in 1898. Children: Carlos, Oswald, Ralph, Sterling and Wilfred. The family attends the United Lutheran church. Mr. Stageberg is identified with the Farmer-Labor party. Was Prohibition candidate for governor in 1908. Was graduated from Red Wing Seminary, 1888, University of Minnesota, 1895. Taught at Jewell college, Iowa, 10

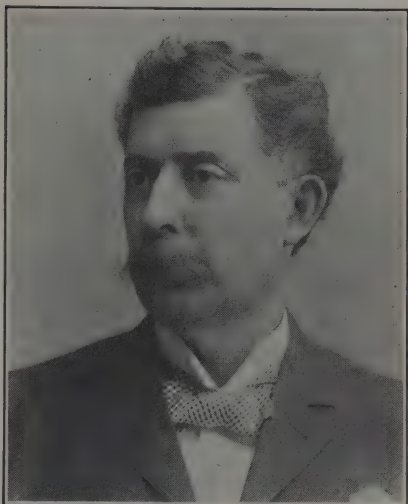
years; at Fort Dodge 2 years; Waldorf, Forest City, 2 years; and at Red Wing Seminary 1908 to 1931.

ANDREW SWANSON

Born in Hudena Socken, Ellsboro Land, Sweden, in 1833. In 1852, he emigrated to America, settling first in Galesburg, Ill., and in 1857 moving to Red Wing which he made his permanent home. Engaged in various business enterprises. In 1882, purchased the retail branch of the Red Wing Manufacturing Co. and continued in the furniture business until his death in 1906. It is now conducted under the firm A. Swanson's Sons Co. by

two of his sons, Henry A. and Theodore A. He married Olivia Olson in 1859.



**FRANK M. WILSON**

Born at New Albany, Indiana, March 30, 1845. Came to Red Wing in 1858. Attended Hamline University and West Point Military Academy. Studied law at the University of Indiana. Admitted to the bar in 1868. Practiced law for a time at Ellsworth, Wis., and Lake City, and at Red Wing from 1875 to 1931, when he retired on account of ill health. Served as county and city attorney and in the state legislature. Been prominent

in legal circles for more than half a century. Actively interested in politics and prominent in the Republican party.

**GEORGE FREDERICK
WOLFE**

Born at Belle Creek, September 4, 1879, and was a life long resident of Goodhue County. United in marriage to Mathilda Pearson March 14, 1929. To this union was born one son, George Carl Wolfe. Served in various public capacities in Belle Creek. Was actively engaged in farming there for a number of years. After retirement, moved to Red Wing. Episcopalian in religion; a member of Christ Church Red Wing. Grandson of a pioneer family who came here in 1855. Mr. Wolfe passed away May 22, 1933.



CLAYBANK CASH STORE

The Claybank Cash Store which derived its name from the pottery clay found in great quantities near its location, was built by Henry Holst in 1889 and has been operated continuously since then. As well as being the first storekeeper, Mr. Holst was also the first station agent and postmaster. Kurt Diercks became proprietor in 1899 and was succeeded in 1904 by Wm. Santleman and he in turn by Edmund W. Berg, present proprietor and railway agent. The latter handles the Railway express besides oils, greasing and gasoline; carries a full line of groceries, cold meats and vegetables, and delivers by truck to customers within a radius of five miles. Mr. Berg is married and has five children: Dorothy, Ardis, Curtis, Byron and Bernadine.

EDWARD C. BRYAN

Born in Burnside township, Goodhue county, on June 10, 1880, and has been a resident of Goodhue county all his life. Attended the Red Wing public schools, being graduated in the class of 1901. Served a number of years in Railway Mail Service. Was graduated from Jones National School of Auctioneering and engaged in conducting auctions and operating the Bryan Land Agency, the oldest established land agency in the city and county. Served as president of the Red Wing Chamber of Commerce two terms; also as president of the Izaak Walton League, Kiwanis club and as Exalted Ruler of Red Wing Lodge No. 845, B. P. O. E.; and alderman from the Fourth ward in Red Wing two years. Married Jessie J. Cartwright in 1909. Four children: Thomas Jay, Margaret Ellen, Jean Kathleen and John Edward. Member of Christ church.

HARRY C. COOK

Harry C. Cook was born on June 18, 1885, in Red Wing and has resided here all his life. He was graduated from the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Minnesota. After being employed for a time in Milwaukee, he purchased the Red Wing Iron Works from the Densmore Brothers, on their retirement, and still continues the business. Married to Alvida C. Lillyblad May 22, 1916; one son, James H. Cook. Democrat in politics. Episcopalian in religion, serving as warden of Christ church. Member of B. P. O. E., Kiwanis Club, and National Engineering Society. Member of Library Board and the Y. M. C. A. board.

B. G. FEATHERSTONE

B. G. Featherstone, the oldest son of S. T. and Mary Featherstone was born in Featherstone township, Goodhue county, February 24, 1879. He has resided in this county all his life, engaged in farming as his occupation. On October 18, 1905, he married Etta Perkins, the only daughter of T. E. and Rhoda Perkins. Three children were born to them: Bertha (Mrs. C. F. Dartt), Curtis P. and Glenn E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Featherstone has business affiliations with several institutions in Red Wing, among others serving as vice president of the First National Bank and also as a director of the same organization. At present he is serving as treasurer of Featherstone.

SIDNEY T. FEATHERSTONE

Was born Jan. 12, 1851, at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. Came to Goodhue county together with his parents, John and Mary Featherstone, from Canada in the spring of 1858 and settled in Featherstone township where his father pre-empted a piece of land. Married Mary A. Featherstone, daughter of Thomas Featherstone Dec. 27, 1876. Nine children: Curtis H., Briton, William, May, Lucy K. (Mrs. T. L. Perkins), John H., Ethel T. (Mrs. L. W. Rowland), Leslie R., and Doris M. (Mrs. O. S. Glover). Mr. Featherstone was a community leader, serving the local Methodist church as choir leader and as Sunday school teacher and superintendent. He served as township clerk for 17 years. Early he became interested in Red Wing business enterprises and served on the directorates of the Sewer Pipe Co., and the Union Stoneware Co. In the year 1917 he retired from active farming and moved to Red Wing where he lived until his death Dec. 6, 1929.

F. J. FERRIN

Frank Ferrin, a retail furniture dealer and mortician, whose establishment is located at corner of Main and Plum streets, Red Wing, was born in this city Dec. 19, 1888. On Aug. 9, 1910, he married Marie Daly to which union were born four children: Frances, Janet, Joseph J., and Frank E. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Ferrin is a director, also secretary and treasurer of the Citizens Fund Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Red Wing. Was president of the Red Wing Chamber of Commerce from Nov. 27, 1923, to Nov. 27, 1924. Also president of the Red Wing Kiwanis Club during 1929. He was county coroner for two four year terms.

CARL OSCAR GUSTOFSON

Carl Gustofson, proprietor of the Red Wing Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co., was born near Vexsjo, Sweden, April 27, 1877. At the age of 15, he immigrated to America alone. In 1901 he found employment with the Elite Dry Cleaning Co. of St. Paul. In 1905 he started his own firm, the Minnehaha Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co. and sold the business 16 years later to come to Red Wing. Since coming here, he has served one term on the city council, three terms as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and has always worked for any public improvement. Has served on the Minnesota Highway association. Married Ella Lindell in 1903; one child, Elida. Episcopalian in religion. Is active in the Masons and Elks.

H. E. HEGSTROM

H. E. Hegstrom is the superintendent of the Minnesota State Training School at Red Wing. He was born in 1901. Was united in marriage to Florence O. Lundgren. They have three children: Donald, Charles and Thomas. Was graduated from Gustavus Adolphus College at Saint Peter, Minnesota, and took post-graduate work at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Hegstrom served as superintendent of schools at North Saint Paul, Arlington, and Stewart before coming to Red Wing to take over the position he now holds. Is an active member of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work, and the National Prison Congress. He is affiliated with the Lutheran church.

DR. J. A. GATES

Physician and surgeon of Kenyon. Was born September 11, 1870. Married Jennie A. Clark of Rochester, Minn., June 10, 1896. Children: Elnathan Clark, Russell G., Nellie Jane (Mrs. Shave Robert), Joseph A. Jr., Jennie (Mrs. John Hedges) and Donald L. Affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. Republican in politics. Builder and owner of Kenyon Telephone Exchange; associated with the Kenyon Leader for several years. Served as a member in the state legislature from 1904 through 1908 and on the Kenyon school board for 21 years. Member of Kenyon Lodge No. 201 A. F. and A. M., Faribault Commandery Knights Templar, Osman Temple, Mystic Shrine, Ancient Order of United Workmen, The Modern Woodmen of America, and B. P. O. E., Faribault. Served as captain in the Medical Corps during the World War.

RAYMOND F. HEDIN AND EDWARD H. JUERS

Drs. Hedin and Juers are physicians and surgeons engaged in partnership in Red Wing. Dr. Hedin was born February 23, 1906, and has resided in this county for twenty years. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota with the degree of M. D. in 1930. He is active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club.

Dr. Juers was born in Lake City, March 31, 1903. He attended Carleton College, University of Minnesota, and the University of Louisville from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. Married Meredith Smith of Emporia, Kansas, December 20, 1930. They have one child, Joan Meredith. He practiced in Ray, Arizona, for one year and in Oklahoma City for two years before coming to Red Wing in 1932. Is a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

FERD KOSEC

Member of the firm of Kosec Fuel and Transfer Company of Red Wing. Was born at Tower, Minnesota. Married Ruth L. Nelson of this county May 17, 1927. Two children, Ruth Joan and Mary Leone. Mr. Kosec is a member of the Catholic church and is one of the prominent Democrats in the city. Has been a resident of the county since 1896. Is now president of the Board of Public Works and has been a member of same for the past nine years. Served in the World war; is Past Commander of the American Legion, Post 54, and has been active in Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars affairs. Member of the Elks and Kiwanis Club.

JACOB KOSEC

Was born in Todreber, Unter-Krain, Austria, March 19, 1857. After serving in the Austro-Turkish War, he came to America and located at Fountain City, Wis., later moving to Tower, Minn., where in the 90's he operated a general store. He came to Red Wing in 1896 where he was employed at various occupations until his death March 25, 1917. Maria, his wife, whose father (Michael Obermeier) was a nephew of Fr. Joseph Mohr who in 1818 wrote the words to the famous German song "Silent Night, Holy Night", was born in Milton township, Buffalo, Wisconsin, on September 22, 1863. Six children were born to them: Reinhold, Ferdinand, Arnold, Mathilda, Daniel and Olga. Affiliated with the Catholic church.

REV. CLARENCE G. LANGLEY

Came to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Red Wing in May, 1932, from St. Croix Falls, Wis., where he had served seven years. Was born in Minneapolis but spent his boyhood on a fruit farm in Michigan. Studied at Moody Institute, Chicago, and McCormick Theological Seminary, finishing his training in 1920. Was ordained to the ministry in 1922 by Presbytery of Chippewa Synod of Wisconsin. Engaged in home missionary work in northern Wisconsin, organizing two Presbyterian churches and erecting a new building there. Also served the Congregational church in Brule, Wis. United in marriage to Miss Edith Laura Pritchard, Sept. 25, 1918. They have two daughters, Edith and Grace.

AXEL OLSON

Born in Sweden, Sept. 29, 1880, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Olson. Has lived in Red Wing nearly all his life. Now engaged as overseer of the county poor farm. Took charge of this institution eleven years ago, when there were seventeen inmates in summer and twenty-eight in winter, while there are now nearly fifty the year round. He had had a fine background of twenty years of institutional work, eleven years as livestock head, company manager, and in charge of the farm at the State Training School, four years in charge of gardens and green houses at the State Reformatory in St. Cloud, and four years a Red Wing policeman. Married Caroline Schultz of Red Wing in 1909. They have three daughters. Member of the English Lutheran church.

T. L. PERKINS

For many years a prominent farmer in Featherstone. He was born in that township and it was his home until recently when he moved to Red Wing. He married Lucy Featherstone in 1908 and to this union have been born three children; Vernon (who married Vivian Bang), Mary and Grace. He has been a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics is a Republican. He has served a number of terms on the school board of Featherstone. His parents were Timothy and Rhoda Perkins, pioneer settlers of the township who arrived there from Maine in 1864. Mr. Perkins was associated with his father in the management of the family homestead and on the latter's death came into full charge.

FRED W. REICHERT

Fred W. Reichert comes from one of the pioneer families of Red Wing. His father, George Reichert, established one of Red Wing's earliest business enterprises, the Reichert Cooperage Co. He was born in Red Wing, Feb. 21, 1875, and has lived here all his life. Returning from the Spanish-American war and the Philippine Insurrection in the Philippines in 1899, Mr. Reichert organized his present business enterprise, the Reichert Bottling Works, which he has operated for 36 years. In 1919, in partnership with Attorney Albert Mohn, he established the Red Wing Oil Co., which with two service stations and a country service truck does a thriving business. He has served as city alderman for six years and as a director on the Chamber of Commerce Board. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. as well as the Spanish-American and Veterans of Foreign Wars organizations.

ERWIN H. SCHACHT

Born in Red Wing, April 26, 1896, and has lived here all his life. He married Bernice E. Toal on Oct. 1, 1919. They have one son, Erwin Jr. Mr. Schacht sacrificed his degree at the University of Minnesota to go across seas to France with the A. E. F. and saw action in the Haute-Alsace and Toul sections. He joined with Alfred Chellsen to form the Chellsen & Schacht Insurance Agency in 1921, following a year with Schacht & Erickson, clothiers. At the death of Mr. Chellsen in 1935, he became sole owner of the agency which serves many agents in southwestern Minnesota with all lines of insurance and bonds. Mr. Schacht is prominent in American Legion and Elks' lodge circles.

OLE SWANSON

Ole Swanson was born in Skane, Sweden, in 1841. He came to America in 1869, and took up his residence in Goodhue county. He married Anna Lundberg, of Leon, and took up a homestead on a farm in what is now a portion of Goodhue village. He died at the age of eighty-eight years. He is survived by three daughters, Alice, Clara and Esther. His wife and two sons preceded him to the hereafter. Honest, upright, thrifty, very considerate of everyone in his dealings, a lover of his home and family who earnestly joined him in all his efforts, he was held in high esteem. He was a faithful member of Zion Lutheran church of Goodhue, to which he made a liberal bequest in his will.

JAMES L. SCOFIELD

Was born in the state of New York in 1844. In company with his parents, he arrived in Cannon Falls in 1855. Mr. Scofield was a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting in the 8th Minnesota and serving for four years. Returning to Cannon Falls which afterwards remained his home, he and his brother organized Scofield Brothers drug store, which business they carried on for many years. He represented the county of Goodhue in the state legislature in the nineties. He was greatly interested in botany and had made quite a collection of the flora of this region. He married Mary Hillman. The children are: Mrs. Arthur Glover of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Richard Poe, of Cannon Falls. Mr. Scofield died in 1919.

WILBUR H. SCOFIELD

Was born in Western New York in 1840. In 1855 he came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Scofield to Cannon Falls. On account of physical disability he was barred from service in the Civil War. In 1868 he and his brother James L., established a drug store in Cannon Falls—a business still carried on by the family. Both he and James were ardent supporters of the Congregational church. Mr. Wilbur Scofield served the community as postmaster and as president of the school board. He was greatly interested in natural science, making a name for himself in geology and making a notable collection of specimens. He married Lucy Oelkers. Their children are: Dr. Chas. Scofield, Mrs. Susan Danforth and Fred W. Scofield. He died in 1894.

VILLA MARIA

Villa Maria, a Catholic institution for the education of girls, stands where stood old Fort Beauharnois. It is on a commanding height, with Lake Pepin in all its varied beauty in the foreground. Gen. Garrard, who lived at Frontenac, saw the good that the Ursuline Nuns were doing in their small house at Lake City and so resolved that they should have an opportunity of building a great home of learning. With this in view, he presented to the Ursuline Order one hundred acres of land where the academy now stands. Villa Maria has a reputation of many years standing in the formation of character; for the purpose of the school has always been to train women of strength and usefulness, fitted for the various duties and opportunities of life, and to unite this training with the atmosphere of a genuine Christian home.

ISAAC EUGENE ALLYN JR. Was born March 21, 1904. Has lived in county all of his life. Married Harriet Englund. Three children, Peggy Jean, Carmen Elaine, and Myrna Lou. Episcopalian in religion. Member of Odd Fellows, Redmen, Moose and U. C. T. Proprietor Allyn's Bakery, Red Wing.

GERALD R. ASFALG. Newspaper man. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Asfalg. Engaged in newspaper work in Red Wing, Chicago, Danville, Ill., St. Paul, and Goodhue, Minn., since 1923. Educated in public schools and University of Illinois.

W. E. BURG of Kenyon, proprietor of a dry goods store which was established in 1885 by his father, P. L. Burg. The latter was born in 1857 and died in 1920. The store is the oldest store of its kind continuously operated in Kenyon.

LOUIS CARLSON. Was born in Norway in 1864. Came to Frontenac when a young man and was employed for many years by General Israel Garrard in various capacities. Died in 1924. Married Carrie Scherf in 1892. For 12 years, Mrs. Carlson has operated Moccasin Inn, formerly called the Parsonage.

P. H. CLAYDON. Was born in Ottertail county, Minnesota, Sept. 22, 1879. Came to Red Wing and engaged in the drug business. Married Elizabeth Johnson in 1911. Has always been prominent in civic activities. Member of Horticultural Society, Masonic Order, and Episcopal church.

JENNIE M. DELINE. The daughter of W. F. Deline was born in 1870. She is secretary of the Stanton Mutual Fire Insurance Company and other local organizations. Also is engaged in the raising of poultry, livestock, and truck gardening.

HAROLD G. DIEPENBROCK. Was born in Red Wing on November 25, 1892. Attended state university; member of "M" Club. Married Florence Ulm August 1931. Elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1935.

CLIFFORD F. ERICKSON. A lawyer of Red Wing. Was born April 25, 1907. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1932. Practised law one year at Mazeppa, Minn., and began practicing in Red Wing in December, 1933.

MARTIN G. FLOM. Doctor of Zumbrota, Minn. Received B. S. degree from University of North Dakota and M. D. degree

from Indiana University School of Medicine. Hospital training received at Fairview Hospital, Minneapolis, and Gillette State Hospital, St. Paul.

S. N. GIBSON AND SON. Printing and office equipment. This business was established in 1898 and was moved to its present location on Third street in Red Wing in 1923. Miss L. E. Gibson, the daughter of the founder now manages the establishment.

OSCAR HALLQUIST. Dairy farmer and proprietor of Hi-Park Guernsey Farm. Possesses the largest herd of Guernsey cattle in Goodhue County, pure bred and grade, all of his own breeding. Serves as president of the Goodhue County Co-operative Oil Association.

B. A. HAWKINS. Proprietor of bowling alley, billiard parlor, and liquor store. Born in Red Wing March 24, 1890. Major 205th Infantry, Minnesota National Guards; Commander 1st Battalion since June 1933. He organized the present Red Wing Company in 1921, serving as captain.

OSCAR W. HENNINGS. Newspaper publisher and postmaster of Wanamingo. Was born March 7, 1874, in West Union, Iowa. Married Daisy Toye in 1909. Affiliated with the Democratic party. Has resided in the county 21 years. Purchased Wanamingo Press in 1914.

MILTON I. HOLST. A lawyer of Red Wing was born July 10, 1900. Graduate of State University. Member of American Legion, Elks, and Y. M. C. A. Serves on library board and as director of Chamber of Commerce. Elected to the office of County Attorney January, 1935.

HANS P. HULEBAK. Native of Hallingdal, Norway; was born in 1841 and died in 1919. Settled in Kenyon township in 1861. Member of House from 1874 to 1876. Married Barbre O. Bjornbergsstolen in 1871. Children are Bertine and Paul. Farmer; charter member of Kenyon Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Gol Lutheran church.

OLE P. HULEBAK. A native of Hallingdal, Norway; was born in 1843 and died in 1923. Settled in Kenyon township in 1878. Served in House from 1881 to 1883. Married Anne Finnesgaard in 1877. Children are Paul B. and Clara Buzzwitz. Farmer; charter member of Kenyon Mutual Fire Insurance Company and Gol Lutheran church.

G. V. KINNEY. Born in Wells, Minn., April 17, 1881. Married Ethel Nichols of Milaca, Minn., August 20, 1902. Two children Kirk N. and Vernon O. Came to Red Wing in 1923 as Superintendent of City Public Schools, a position he still holds.

DR. L. J. KORSTAD. Optometrist of Zumbrota. Came to this country from Norway in 1865 and located on a farm in Roscoe. Later he moved to Zumbrota where he has been engaged in the optical profession for the past thirty years.

THE A. C. LARSON COMPANY of Zumbrota. Conducts a furniture store and complete funeral service. It also conducts an ambulance and has been so engaged for the past fifteen years. A. C. Larson is the proprietor and came to Zumbrota from Minneapolis in 1911.

DON D. LEWIS. The editor of the Cannon Falls Beacon, was born September 9, 1884. He is the son of the late S. S. Lewis who was one of the pioneer editors of Goodhue county. Mr. Lewis has been editor of the Beacon since the death of his father.

REID MOHN. Was born in Kenyon, Minnesota, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mohn. He is president of the Home Oil Company with headquarters at Red Wing and sub-stations at Hastings and Lake City. Also president of the Pure Ice and Fuel Company of Red Wing.

A. E. MOSHER. Was born in Zumbrota township. Married Florence A. Angle in 1901. Has four daughters: Dorothy, F. Janet, Franc and Jean Faye. Succeeded his father in business in Zumbrota.

CLAUS E. NORD. The son of John and Maria Erickson Nord, was born in 1858. He attended Red Wing Seminary and Augustana College at Rock Island. Taught school and music. Conducted singing schools in the county. Was a great asset to the community in his early life.

QUANDT'S FOOD SHOPPE. Is operated by three sisters, Clara and Dena Hernlem and Mrs. C. W. Quandt. Founded in 1920 when it was located at 5th and Plum streets. Moved to its present location at 4th and Plum streets, Red Wing, in 1929. Te-Pee-Tonka Hotel over the store is managed by Mr. C. W. Quandt.

MELROY ROCKNE. A resident of Zumbrota. Was born in 1900. Was graduated from Zumbrota High School in 1919; received B. A. degree from Saint Olaf College in 1923; re-

ceived L. L. B. degree from University of Minnesota in 1926. Mayor of Zumbrota from 1927 to 1935. Married and has one son, Paul.

GILBERT W. TERWILLIGER. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Terwilliger who are farmers of Florence township, was born January 27, 1904. Was graduated from Red Wing High School and the National University Law School. He is a member of the Minnesota Bar. Elected to the Minnesota State Legislature from the 19th district in 1930 and is still serving.

WARREN AND ANDERSON. The firm name of a wholesale and retail Tobacco and Confectionery company of Red Wing. Was founded in 1924. The business is conducted by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Warren who have lived here for over forty years.

FRANCIS H. WATSON. A lawyer of Red Wing, was born at Red Wing on October 10, 1919. He is a member of Delta Theta Phi, national legal fraternity, B. P. O. E. and Red Wing Junior Chamber of Commerce. Has practiced law in Red Wing since October 1933. Is serving as Municipal Judge.

EMIL W. WOHLERS, A general merchant of Frontenac, Minnesota, was born Sept. 15, 1895. He is the proprietor and manager of the White Store at Frontenac, which he has conducted for many years. His place of business is also the depot for the bus line.

L. M. WOODBURY. Dentist of Zumbrota, Minn. Is the son of Levi Woodbury. Was graduated from the University of Minnesota. Married Selma Strand in 1909. They have four children: Dean, Wayne, James and Mary Lee. Scottish Rite Mason and Knights of Pythias. President of the School board.

HENRY H. YOUNG. A dairy farmer of Central Point, was born April 17, 1864, in Highland township, Wabasha county. Has been actively engaged in farming all his life. Now conducting a large dairy farm just west of Lake City on Trunk Highway No. 61.

